GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR
OF PUBLICATION

V. G. MEHTA'S

INCOME-TAX
READY RECKONER

ASSESSMENT YEAR
1988-89

WITH

RATES TABLES AND EXAMPLES FOR:

(1) CAPITAL GAINS
(2) WEALTH-TAX
(3) GIFT-TAX
(4) COMPANIES

ASSESSMENT YEAR
1989-90

FOR DEDUCTION OF TAX FROM "SALARIES"
&
COMPUTATION OF "ADVANCE TAX"
during the Financial year 1988-89

By

N. V. MEHTA
B.COM., LL.B., F.C.A.

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FINANCE ACT 1988 WITH NOTES
I.T. NOTES GENERAL
I.T. NOTES SALARY
I.T. NOTES INT. ON SEC. & PROPERTY
I.T. NOTES BUSINESS & PROFESSION
I.T. NOTES CAPITAL GAINS
QUOTATIONS AS ON 1-4-1974 WITH EXAMPLES
I.T. NOTES OTHER SOURCES, RETURNS, ASSESSMENT AND LOSSES
I.T. NOTES REGN. OF FIRMS & INT., PENALTIES, ETC.
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SALIENT FEATURES OF DIRECT TAX LAWS (AMDT.) ACT, 1987
TYPICAL STEPS TAX SAVINGS PLAN, YOUR OBLIGATIONS & RAPID FINDER

TWO MINUTES PLEASE!

Before

You proceed to go through this publication, may I draw your kind attention to the following:

This "Income-tax Ready Reckoner" is based on the Direct Tax Laws as amended by the Finance Act, 1988 a the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.

Rates of Income-tax and Surcharge:

The basic rates of income-tax for individuals, unregistered firms, association of persons, Hindu undivid families, etc. etc. at all levels of taxable income are the same for the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90. Howev surcharge at 5% on income-tax is payable by all categories of taxpayers, other than non-residents and forei companies, where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 50,000. Refer pp. 20-26.

The rates at which income-tax and surcharge on income-tax is required to be deducted at source during t financial year 1988-89 from incomes by way of interest on securities, dividends, insurance commission, investme income of non-resident Indians, etc. are laid down in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1988 (refer pa 22) and they are the same as in the preceding financial year.

INCOME-TAX:

In relation to assessment year 1989-90:

1. Uniform accounting year ending on 31-3-1989 prescribed for all the categories of taxpayers. Speci provisions for computing income, deductions, exclusions, etc. and tax thereon prescribed where the accounti period ending on 31-3-1989 comprises of a period of more than 12 months. Refer pp. 313-316 and Rapid Finder c page 336.
2. Income of charitable trusts instead of being exempt, will be subject to deduction to the extent the incom is applied to the objects of the trust or invested/deposited in the prescribed form or mode. Refer page 318.
3. Provisions relating to exemption of leave travel allowance and gratuity received by the employee amended. Refer page 52 & 64. Standard deduction in the case of employees enhanced from 30% to 33⅓% subject t a maximum of Rs. 12,000 as against Rs. 10,000. Refer page 8 & 28.
4. Claim for bad debt will be allowed in the year in which it is written off as "irrecoverable" in the accoun of the taxpayer. Bonus/commission to employees to be allowed, without any ceiling or condition, on payment bas and not on accrual basis. Refer page 321.
5. 5-year tax holiday for 100% Export-oriented undertakings. Refer page 7 & 27.
6. Deduction in respect of: (a) National Savings Scheme deposits/notified annuity plan of L.I.C. – Qualifying amount increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000. Refer page 10 & 160; (b) Export profits u/s.80 HH extended to supporting manufacturer and the rate of deduction increased to 100% of such profits. Refer page 11 165; (c) Dividend income liberalised. Additional deduction of Rs. 2,000 increased to Rs. 3,000 and extended t dividend income. Refer page 12 & 168.
7. New procedure laid-down for payment of advance tax. Filing of Form No. 28A & 29 dispensed with Advance tax is to be paid in 3 instalments at the prescribed % of the advance tax liability. Capital gain and casua income liable to advance tax. Instead of penalty, for defaults in payment of advance tax, penal interest at enhance rate will be levied. Refer pp. 306-311.
8. Assessment procedure recast. Due dates for filing of return of income/wealth staggered. Self-assessmen provisions also applicable to return of gifts. Self-assessment tax payable in respect of return of income, wealth & gift shall also include interest payable under the respective Acts. Refer page 323.
9. Instead of levy of penalty, penal interest at enhanced rate will be charged in respect of late filing of retur of income/wealth/gifts. Instead of levy of penalty, additional tax will be levied in respect of concealment o income/wealth/gifts. Refer page 324, 328 & 331.
10. Interest on 9% Relief Bonds, 1987 is wholly exempt from income-tax. Refer page 7 & 27.

The revised method of assessment of firms (Refer page 326) will be effective from assessment year 1990-91 instead of assessment year 1989-90.

The Hon. Finance Minister, while moving the Finance Bill, 1988 for consideration in the Lok Sabha on 27th April, 1988, announced that necessary legislation to give effect to the following measures will be introduced shortly:

(1) Reintroduction of investment allowance scheme for selected high priority industries.

(2) Liberalisation of provision of section 115J in the case of corporate assessees who are eligible for deduction u/s. 80HHC & in the case of companies engaged in generation and distribution of electricity including State Electricity Boards.

(3) Benefit of section 80HHC to be extended to hotels and tour operators.

(4) The benefit of section 80CC in respect of investment in new equity will also be available for new capital issues of hotel industry and other specified tourism related activities.

In relation to assessment year 1988-89:

1. New rates of depreciation prescribed. Refer PP. 82-84.
2. Provisions relating to depreciation allowance radically changed. Refer PP. 79-85.
3. Depreciation will be allowed on the aggregate of the written down value of all the assets falling in each "block of assets" as against written down value of each of such assets. Refer page 80-81.

[(concluded on page 32)]

V. G. MEHTA'S

INCOME-TAX READY RECKONER

ASSESSMENT YEAR

1988-89

WITH

RATES TABLES AND EXAMPLES FOR:

(1) CAPITAL GAINS
(2) WEALTH-TAX
(3) GIFT-TAX
(4) COMPANIES
(5) RAPID FINDER FOR EXCLUSIONS, DEDUCTIONS, ETC. FOR THE TRANSITIONAL PREVIOUS YEAR

ALSO

ASSESSMENT YEAR

1989-90

FOR DEDUCTION OF TAX FROM "SALARIES"

&

COMPUTATION OF "ADVANCE TAX"

during the Financial year 1988-89

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N. V. MEHTA
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THE FINANCE ACT, 1988

AN ACT

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1988-89.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I: Preliminary

1. **Short title and commencement.** (1) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1988.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 75 and sections 86 to 88 shall be deemed to hav come into force on the 1st day of April, 1988.

CHAPTER II: Rates of income-tax

2. **Income-tax.** (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3), for the assessment year commencin on the 1st day of April, 1988, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and sha be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of th Union; and

(b) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the Firs Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundre rupees, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, twelve thousand rupees,

then,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause *(b* [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first twelve thousand rupees, of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of charging income-tax ir respect of the total income; and

(b) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount o income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified ir Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(A) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of eighteen thousand rupees; and

(B) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of twelve thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as sc increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause *(i)* shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause *(ii)* and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income:

Provided that the amount of income-tax so arrived at shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income:

(3) In cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XIIA or sub-section *(1A)* of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) apply, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section *(1)* or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be:

Provided that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B or section 115BB of the Income-tax Act, the income-tax computed under section 115B or section 115BB shall be increased by surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

(4) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which the provisions of sub-item *(a)* of item 1 of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which the provisions of sub-item *(a)* of item 2 of that Part apply, by a surcharge, calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under section 194C of the Income-tax Act, the deduction shall made at the rates specified in that section and shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated the rate of five per cent. of such deduction.

(6) In cases in which tax has to be collected under section 206C of the Income-tax Act, the collection shall made at the rate specified in that section and shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at e rate of five per cent. of such collection.

(7) Subject to the provisions of sub-section *(8)*, in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the st proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section *(4)* of section 172 or b-section *(2)* of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter VII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, dvance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First hedule and shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

lculated in each case in the manner provided therein:

Provided that in cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section *(1A)* of ction 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act apply, "advance tax" shall be computed ith reference to the rates imposed by this sub-section or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may :

Provided further that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B of the Income-tax Act, e "advance tax" computed under the first proviso shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union lculated at the rate of five per cent. of such "advance tax".

(8) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First chedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, come-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any et agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income and the total income exceeds,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, twelve thousand rupees,

ien, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in iarging income-tax under sub-section *(2)* of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause *(b)* [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first twelve thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(b) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(A) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of eighteen thousand rupees; and

(B) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of twelve thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in the said Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, the said Sub-Paragraph II, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause *(i)* shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause *(ii)* and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income:

Provided that the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" so arrived at shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(9) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(a) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company within the meaning of clause (18) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, and includes a subsidiary of such company if the whole of the share capital of such subsidiary company has been held by the parent company or by its nominees throughout the previous year;

(*b*) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-ta under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, has made the prescribed arrangements fo the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income i accordance with the provisions of section 194 of the Act;

(*c*) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting o procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(*d*) "investment company" means a company whose gross total income (as defined in section 80B of the Income-tax Act) consist mainly of income which is chargeable under the heads "Interest on securities ", "Income from house property", "Capital gains" an "Income from other sources";

(*e*) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever sourc derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(*f*) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(*g*) "trading company" means a company whose business consists mainly in dealing in goods or merchandise manufactured produced or processed by a person other than that company and whose income attributable to such business included in its gross tota income (as defined in section 80B of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of the amount of such gross total income

(*h*) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined i the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III: Direct Taxes—Income-tax

3. Amendment of section 2. In section 2 of the Income-tax Act, after clause *(28A)*, the following clause shal be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

'*(28B)* "interest on securities" means—

(*i*) interest on any security of the Central Government or a State Government;

(*ii*) interest on debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority or a company or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;'.

4. Amendment of section 10. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in clause *(6)*,—

(*i*) for sub-clauses *(ii)* to *(v)*, the following sub-clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"*(ii)* the remuneration received by him as an official, by whatever name called, of an embassy, high commission, legation, commission, consulate or the trade representation of a foreign State, or as a member of the staff of any of these officials, for service in such capacity:

Provided that the remuneration received by him as a trade commissioner or other official representative in India of the Government of a foreign State (not holding office as such in an honorary capacity), or as a member of the staff of any of those officials, shall be exempt only if the remuneration of the corresponding officials or, as the case may be, members of the staff, if any, of the Government resident for similar purposes in the country concerned enjoys a similar exemption in that country:

Provided further that such members of the staff are subjects of the country represented and are not engaged in any business or profession or employment in India otherwise than as members of such staff;";

(*ii*) in sub-clause *(viia)*,—

(1) in the opening paragraph, the brackets, words, figures and letters "(commencing from a date after the 31st day of March, 1971)" shall be omitted;

(2) in item *(A)*, for the brackets, letter and words "*(A)* such remuneration due to or received by him", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(I)* where such services commence from a date after the 31st day of March, 1971, but before the 1st day of April, 1988,—

(A) such remuneration due to or received by him";

(3) in the proviso, for the words "Provided that", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

'*(II)* where such services commence from a date after the 31st day of March, 1988, and tax on his income chargeable under the head "Salaries" is paid to the Central Government by the employer (which tax, in the case of an employer, being a company, may be paid notwithstanding anything contained in section 200 of the Companies Act, 1956), the tax so paid by the employer for a period not exceeding forty-eight months commencing from the date of his arrival in India:

Provided that nothing in this item shall relate to a period exceeding twenty-four months commencing from the date of his arrival in India if the approval of the Central Government for his employment in India for such period is not obtained before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year:

Provided further that';

(*b*) in clause *(6A)*, in the *Explanation*, for the words "For the purposes of this clause", the words, brackets, figure and letter "For the purposes of this clause and clause *(6B)*" shall be substituted;

(*c*) after clause *(6A)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(6B)* where in the case of a non-resident (not being a company) or of a foreign company deriving income (not being salary, royalty or fees for technical services) from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement entered into by the Central Government with the Government of a foreign State or an international organisation, the tax on such income is payable by Government or the Indian concern to the Central Government under the terms of that agreement or any other related agreement approved by the Central Government, the tax so paid;";

(d) in clause *(15)*, after sub-clause *(iib)*, the following sub-clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"*(iic)* in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, interest on such Relief Bonds as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;";

(e) in clause *(20)*, the words '"Interest on securities",' shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989;

(f) in clause *(23A)*, the words '"Interest on securities" or' shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989;

(g) in clause *(23D)* [as inserted by clause *(m)* of section 6 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987],—

(i) for the words "any income from", the words "any income of" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "the income from the Mutual Fund shall be distributed to the unit holders", the words "such income shall be distributed to the holders of its units" shall be substituted;

(h) in clause *(24)*, the words '"Interest on securities",' shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989;

(i) after clause *(30)* , the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

'*(31)* in the case of an assessee who carries on the business of growing and manufacturing rubber, coffee, cardamom or such other commodity in India, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, the amount of any subsidy received from or through the concerned Board under any such scheme for replantation or replacement of rubber plants, coffee plants, cardamom plants or plants for the growing of such other commodity or for rejuvenation or consolidation of areas used for cultivation of rubber, coffee, cardamom or such other commodity as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify:

Provided that the assessee furnishes to the Assessing Officer, along with his return of income for the assessment year concerned or within such further time as the Assessing Officer may allow, a certificate from the concerned Board, as to the amount of such subsidy paid to the assessee during the previous year.

Explanation.— In this clause, "concerned Board" means—

(i) in relation to rubber, the Rubber Board constituted under section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947,

(ii) in relation to coffee, the Coffee Board constituted under section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942,

(iii) in relation to cardamom, the Spices Board constituted under section 3 of the Spices Board Act, 1986,

(iv) in relation to any other commodity specified under this clause, any Board or other authority established under any law for the time being in force which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazettee, specify in this behalf.'.

5. Amendment of section 10A. In section 10A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 989,—

(a) in sub-section *(7)*, for the words, brackets and figures "before the expiry of the time allowed under sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(2)* of section 139, whether fixed originally or on extension, for furnishing the return of income", the words, brackets and figures "before the due date for furnishing the return of income under sub-section *(1)* of section 139" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section *(8)* [as inserted by section 126 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987],—

(i) for the words "in this section", the words, brackets and figure "in sub-section *(5)*" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "purposes of this section", the words "purposes of that sub-section" shall be substituted.

6. Insertion of new section 10B. After section 10A of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be nserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

'10B. Special provision in respect of newly established hundred per cent. export-oriented undertakings. *(1)* Subject to the provisions of this section, any profits and gains derived by an assessee from a hundred per cent. export-oriented undertaking (hereafter in this section referred to as the undertaking) to which this section applies shall not be included in the total income of the assessee.

(2) This section applies to any undertaking which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:-

(i) it manufactures or produces any article or thing;

(ii) it is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence:

Provided that this condition shall not apply in respect of any undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such industrial undertaking as is referred to in section 33B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section;

(iii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose.

Explanation.— The provisions of *Explanation 1* and *Explanation 2* to sub-section *(2)* of section 80-I shall appl for the purposes of clause *(iii)* of this sub-section as they apply for the purposes of clause *(ii)* of that sub-section

(3) The profits and gains referred to in sub-section *(1)* shall not be included in the total income of th assessee in respect of any five consecutive assessment years, falling within a period of eight years beginning wit the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the undertaking begins to manufacture or produc articles or things, specified by the assessee at his option:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed to extend the aforesaid five asessment years t cover any period after the expiry of the said period of eight years.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, in computing the total income o the assessee of the previous year relevant to the assessment year immediately succeeding the last of the relevan assessment years, or of any previous year relevant to any subsequent assessment year,—

(i) section 32, section 32 A, section 33 and clause *(ix)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 36 shall apply as i every allowance or deduction referred to therein and relating to or allowable for any of the relevan assessment years, in relation to any building, machinery, plant or furniture used for the purposes of th business of the undertaking in the previous year relevant to such assessment year or any expenditur incurred for the purposes of such business in such previous year had been given full effect to for tha assessment year itself and accordingly sub-section *(2)* of section 32, clause *(ii)* of sub-section *(3)* of sectio 32A, clause *(ii)* of sub-section *(2)* of section 33 or the second proviso to clause *(ix)* of sub-section *(1)* of sectio 36, as the case may be, shall not apply in relation to any such allowance or deduction;

(ii) no loss referred to in sub-section *(1)* of section 72 or sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(3)* of section 74, in so far as such loss relates to the business of the undertaking, shall be carried forward or set off where such loss relates to any of the relevant assessment years;

(iii) no deduction shall be allowed under section 80HH or section 80HHA or section 80-I in relation to the profits and gains of the undertaking; and

(iv) in computing the depreciation allowance under section 32, the written down value of any asset used for the purposes of the business of the undertaking shall be computed as if the assessee had claimed and been actually allowed the deduction in respect of depreciation for each of the relevant assessment years.

(5) Where the undertaking has begun to manufacture or produce articles or things in any previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing before the 1st day of April, 1989, the assessee may, at his option, before the due date for furnishing the return of his income under sub-section *(1)* of section 139 for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, furnish to the Assessing Officer a declaration in writing that the provisions of sub-section *(1)* may be made applicable to him for any five consecutive assessment years falling within a period of eight years beginning with the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, and if he does so, then, the provisions of sub-section *(1)* shall apply to him for each of such assessment years and the provisions of sub-section *(4)* shall also apply in computing the total income of the assessee for the assessment year immediately succeeding the last of such assessment years and any subsequent assessment year.

(6) The provisions of sub-section *(8)* and sub-section *(9)* of section 80-I shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to the undertaking referred to in this section as they apply for the purposes of the industrial undertaking referred to in section 80-I.

(7) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, where the assessee, before the due date for furnishing the return of his income under sub-section *(1)* of section 139, furnishes to the Assessing Officer a declaration in writing that the provisions of this section may not be made applicable to him, the provisions of this section shall not apply to him for any of the relevant assessment years.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section,—

(i) "hundred per cent. export-oriented undertaking" means an undertaking which has been approved as a hundred per cent. export-oriented undertaking by the Board appointed in this behalf by the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and the rules made under that Act;

(ii) "relevant assessment years" means the five consecutive assessment years specified by the assessee at his option under sub-section *(3)* or sub-section (5), as the case may be;

(iii) "manufacture" includes any—

(a) process, or

(b) assembling, or

(c) recording of programmes on any disc, tape, perforated media or other information storage device.'.

7. Amendment of section 13A. In section 13A of the Income-tax Act, the words '"Interest on securities",' shall be omitted with effect from the the 1st day of April, 1989.

8. Amendment of section 14. In section 14 of the Income-tax Act, the letter and words "B.-Interest on securities." shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

9. Amendment of section 16. In section 16 of the Income-tax Act, in clause *(i)*, for the portion beginning with the words "a sum equal to" and ending with the words "whichever is less", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"a sum equal to thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the salary or twelve thousand rupees, whichever is less".

10. Omission of sections 18 to 21. Sections 18 to 21 of Income-tax Act and the sub-heading '"*B.— Interest on curities*"' above section 18 shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

11. Amendment of section 40. In section 40 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 989,—

(*i*) in clause (*a*), for sub-clause (*i*), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'(*i*) any interest (not being interest on a loan issued for public subscription before the 1st day of April, 1938), royalty, fees for technical services or other sum chargeable under this Act, which is payable outside India, on which tax has not been paid or deducted under Chapter XVII-B:

Provided that where in respect of any such sum, tax has been paid or deducted under Chapter XVII-B in any subsequent year, such sum shall be allowed as a deduction in computing the income of the previous year in which such tax has been paid or deducted.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this sub-clause,—

(*A*) "royalty" shall have the same meaning as in *Explanation 2* to clause (*vi*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 9;

(*B*) "fees for technical services" shall have the same meaning as in *Explanation 2* to clause (*vii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 9;';

(*ii*) clause (*d*) shall be omitted.

12. Amendment of section 43B. In section 43B of the Income-tax Act [as amended by section 15 of the irect Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987], with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(*i*) for clause (*a*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*a*) any sum payable by the assessee by way of tax, duty, cess or fee, by whatever name called, under any law for the time being in force, or";

(*ii*) in clause (*c*), the word "or" shall be inserted at the end;

(*iii*) after clause (*c*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*d*) any sum payable by the assessee as interest on any loan or borrowing from any public financial institution, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement governing such loan or borrowing,";

(*iv*) in the first proviso, after the word, brackets and letter "clause (*c*)", the words, brackets and letter "or clause (*d*)" shall be inserted;

(*v*) *in Explanation 2,* after the word, brackets and letter "clause (c)", the words, brackets and letter "or clause (d)" shall be inserted;

(*vi*) after *Explanation 2,* the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

'*Explanation 3.*— For the purposes of this section, the expression "public financial institution" shall have the meaning assigned to it in secction 4A of the Companies Act, 1956.'.

13. Insertion of new section 43C. After section 43B of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be nserted, namely:—

"43C. Special provision for computation of cost of acquisition of certain assets. (*1*) Where an asset [not being an asset referred to in sub-section (2) of section 45] which becomes the property of an amalgamated company under a scheme of amalgamation, is sold after the 29th day of February, 1988, by the amalgamated company as stock-in-trade of the business carried on by it, the cost of acquisition of the said asset to the amalgamated company in computing the profits and gains from the sale of such asset shall be the cost of acquisition of the said asset to the amalgamating company, as increased by the cost, if any, of any improvement made thereto, and the expenditure, if any, incurred, wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer by the amalgamating company.

(*2*) Where an asset [not being an asset referred to in sub-section (2) of section 45] which becomes the property of the assessee on the total or partial partition of a Hindu undivided family or under a gift or will or an irrevocable trust, is sold after the 29th day of February, 1988, by the assessee as stock-in-trade of the business carried on by him, the cost of acquisition of the said asset to the assessee in computing the profits and gains from the sale of such asset shall be the cost of acquisition of the said asset to the transferor or the donor, as the case may be, as increased by the cost, if any, of any improvement made thereto, and the expenditure, if any, incurred, wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer (by way of effecting the partition, acceptance of the gift, obtaining probate in respect of the will or the creation of the trust), including the payment of gift-tax, if any, incurred by the transferor or the donor, as the case may be.".

14. Amendment of section 44AB. In section 44AB of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(*a*) in clauses (*a*) and (*b*), the words, figures and letters "or years relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, or any subsequent assessment year" shall be omitted;

(*b*) for the words "such previous year or years", the words "such previous year" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in the *Explanation,* for clause (*ii*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'(*ii*) "specified date", in relation to the accounts of the previous year relevant to an assessment year means,—

(*a*) where the assessee is a company, the 31st day of December of the assessment year;

(*b*) in any other case, the 31st day of October of the assessment year.'.

15. Insertion of new section 44AC. After section 44AB of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

'**44AC. Special provision for computing profits and gains from the business of trading in certain goods.** *(1)* Notwithstandin anything to the contrary contained in sections 28 to 43C, in the case of an assessee, being a person other than a public sector company (hereafter i this section referred to as the buyer), obtaining in any sale by way of auction, tender or any other mode, conducted by any other person or his agen (hereafter in this section referred to as the seller),—

(a) any goods in the nature of alcoholic liquor for human consumption (other than Indian-made foreign liquor), a sum equal to forty pe cent. of the amount paid or payable by the buyer as the purchase price in respect of such goods shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of th buyer from the business of trading in such goods chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession";

(b) the right to receive any goods of the nature specified in column (2) of the Table below, or such goods, as the case may be, a sum equa to the percentage, specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table, of the amount paid or payable by the buyer in respect c the sale of such right or as the purchase price in respect of such goods shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of the buyer from the busines of trading in such goods chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession."

TABLE

Sl. No. (1)	Nature of goods (2)	Percentage (3)
(i)	Timber obtained under a forest lease	Thirty-five per cent.
(ii)	Timber obtained by any mode other than under a forest lease	Fifteen per cent.
(iii)	Any other forest produce not being timber	Thirty-five per cent.

(2) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the provisions of sub-section *(1)* shall not apply to a buyer (other than a buyer whc obtains any goods from any seller which is a public sector company) in the further sale of any goods obtained under or in pursuance of the sale under sub-section *(1)*.

(3) In a case where the business carried on by the assessee does not consist exclusively of trading in goods to which this section applies and where separate accounts are not maintained or are not available, the amount of expenses attributable to such other business shall be an amount which bears to the total expenses of the business carried on by the assessee the same proportion as the turnover of such other business bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "seller" means the Central Government, a State Government or any local authority or corporation or authority established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act, or any company or firm.'.

16. Amendment of section 44BB. In section 44BB of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, in the opening paragraph, for the words "in the case of an assessee", the words "in the case of an assessee, being a non-resident," shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1983.

17. Amendment of section 47. In section 47 of the Income-tax Act, after clause *(v)*, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that nothing contained in clause *(iv)* or clause *(v)* shall apply to the transfer of a capital asset made after the 29th day of February, 1988, as stock-in-trade.".

18. Amendment of section 56. In section 56 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(2)*, after clause *(ic)* (as inserted by section 26 of the Finance Act, 1987), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

'*(id)* income by way of interest on securities, if the income is not chargeable to income-tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession";'.

19. Amendment of section 57. In section 57 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) in clause *(i)*,—

(1) after the word "dividends", the words "or interest on securities" shall be inserted;

(2) after the word "such dividend", the words "or interest" shall be inserted;

(b) the *Explanation* shall be omitted.

20. Amendment of section 58. In section 58 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) in clause *(a)*, in sub-clause *(ii)*, the words and figures "and in respect of which there is no person in India who may be treated as an agent under section 163" shall be omitted;

(b) clause *(b)* shall be omitted.

21. Amendment of section 79. In section 79 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) in clause *(a)*,—

(i) the word "or" occurring at the end shall be omitted;

(ii) the following proviso shall be added at the end, namely :—

"Provided that nothing contained in this section shall apply to a case where a change in the said voting power takes place in a previous year consequent upon the death of a shareholder or on account of transfer of shares by way of gift to any relative of the shareholder making such gift.";

(b) clause *(b)* shall be omitted.

22. Amendment of section 80CC. In section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, after the words "eligible issue of capital,", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or units of any Mutual Fund specified under clause *(23 D)* of section 10 if such Fund subscribes only to eligible issue of capital," shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

23. Substitution of new section for section 80CCA. For section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act (as inserted by section 34 of the Finance Act, 1987), the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

'**80CCA. Deduction in respect of deposits under National Savings Scheme or payment to annuity plan.** *(1)* Where an assessee, being—

(a) an individual, or

(b) a Hindu undivided family, or

(c) an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting, in either case, only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the State of Goa and the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu,

has in the previous year—

(i) deposited any amount in accordance with such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf (hereafter in this section referred to as the National Savings Scheme); or

(ii) paid any amount to effect or to keep in force a contract for such annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify,

out of his income chargeable to tax, he shall, in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction in the computation of his total income of the whole of the amount deposited or paid (excluding interest or bonus accrued or credited to the assessee's account, if any) as does not exceed the amount of twenty thousand rupees in the previous year:

Provided that in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 and subsequent assessment years, this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "twenty thousand rupees", the words "thirty thousand rupees" had been substituted.

(2) Where any amount—

(a) standing to the credit of the assessee under the National Savings Scheme in respect of which a deduction has been allowed under sub-section *(1)* together with the interest accrued on such amount is withdrawn in whole or part in any previous year, or

(b) is received on account of the surrender of the policy or as annuity or bonus in accordance with the annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation in any previous year,

an amount equal to the whole of the amount referred to in clause *(a)* or clause *(b)* shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of that previous year in which such withdrawal is made or, as the case may be, amount is received, and shall, accordingly, be chargeable to tax as the income of that previous year.

Explanation I. —For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that interest on the deposits made under the National Savings Scheme shall not be chargeable to tax except in the manner and to the extent specified in sub-section *(2)*.

Explanation II. —For the purpose of this section, "Life Insurance Corporation" shall have the same meaning as in clause *(a)* of sub-section *(8)* of section 80C.'.

24. Amendment of section 80HH C. In section 80HHC of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day f April, 1989,—

(a) for sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(1)* Where an assessee, being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) resident in India, is engaged in the business of export out of India of any goods or merchandise to which this section applies, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction of the whole of the income derived by the assessee from the export of such goods or merchandise:

Provided that if the assessee, being a holder of an Export House Certificate or a Trading House Certificate, (hereafter in this section referred to as an Export House or a Trading House, as the case may be,) issues a certificate referred to in clause *(b)* of sub-section *(4A)*, that in respect of the amount of the export turnover specified therein, the deduction under this sub-section is to be allowed to a supporting manufacturer, then the amount of deduction in the case of the assessee shall be reduced by such amount which bears to the total profits of the export business of the assessee the same proportion as the amount of export turnover specified in the said certificate bears to the total export turnover of the assessee.

(1A) Where the assessee, being a supporting manufacturer, has during the previous year, sold goods or merchandise to any Export House or Trading House in respect of which the Export House or Trading House has issued a certificate under the proviso to sub-section *(1)*, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction of the whole of the income derived by the assessee from the sale of goods or merchandise to the Export House or Trading House in respect of which the certificate has been issued by the Export House or Trading House.";

(b) after sub-section *(3)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

'*(3A)* For the purposes of sub-section *(1A)*, profits derived by a supporting manufacturer from the sale of goods or merchandise shall be,—

(a) in a case where the business carried on by the supporting manufacturer consists exclusively of sale of goods or merchandise to one or more Export Houses or Trading Houses, the profits of the business as computed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession";

(b) in a case where the business carried on by the supporting manufacturer does not consist exclusively of sale of goods or merchandise to one or more Export Houses or Trading Houses, the amount which bears to the profits of the business (as computed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession") the same proportion as the turnover in respect of sale to the respective Export House or Trading House bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee.';

(c) after sub-section *(4)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(4A) The deduction under sub-section *(1A)* shall not be admissible unless the supporting manufacturer furnishes in the prescribed form along with his return of income,—

(a) the report of an accountant, as defined in the *Explanation* below sub-section *(2)* of section 288, certifying that the deduction has been correctly claimed on the basis of the income of the supporting manufacturer in respect of his sale of goods or merchandise to the Export House or Trading House; and

(b) a certificate from the Export House or Trading House containing such particulars as may be prescribed and verified in the manner prescribed that in respect of the export turnover mentioned in the certificate, the Export House or Trading House has not claimed the deduction under this section:

Provided that the certificate specified in clause *(b)* shall be duly certified by the auditor auditing th accounts of the Export House or Trading House under the provisions of this Act or under any other law.'

(d) in the *Explanation*, after clause *(c)*, the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

'*(d)* "Export House Certificate" or "Trading House Certificate" means a valid Export Hous Certificate or Trading House Certificate, as the case may be, issued by the Chief Controller of Imports an Exports, Government of India.;

(e) "supporting manufacturer" means a person being an Indian company or a person (other than company) resident in India, manufacturing goods or merchandise and selling such goods or merchandise t an Export House or a Trading House for the purposes of export.'.

25. Amendment of section 80L. In section 80L of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, with effect from 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) after clause *(iii)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(iiia)* interest on deposits under the Post Office (Monthly Income Account) Rules, 1987;";

(b) in clause *(vii)*, —

(i) in the opening paragraph, the words "or with a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes" shall be omitted;

(ii) in the proviso, the words "or, as the case may be, the company" shall be omitted;

(c) after clause *(ix)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(x)* interest on deposits with, or dividend received from, any public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes:

Provided that the company is for the time being approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause *(viii)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 36,";

(d) for the first and second provisos, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that where the gross total income of the assessee includes any income by way of interest on any deposits referred to in clause *(iia)*, or income in respect of units referred to in clause *(v)* or clause *(va)*, or income by way of interest or dividend referred to in clause *(x)*, there shall be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee, a further deduction of an amount equal to so much of such income as has not been allowed by way of deduction under the foregoing provisions of this sub-section; so, however, that the amount of such further deduction shall not exceed three thousand rupees:

Provided further that where any income by way of interest on any deposits referred to in clause *(iia)* or any dividends referred to in clause *(iv)* remains unallowed after the deduction under the foregoing provisions of this section, there shall be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee, an additional deduction of an amount equal to so much of such income as has remained unallowed; so, however, that the amount of such additional deduction shall not exceed three thousand rupees.".

26. Amendment of section 80-O. In section 80-O of the Income-tax Act (as amended by section 36 of the Finance Act, 1987),—

(a) in the opening paragraph,—

(i) for the words "under an agreement approved by the Board in this behalf", the words "under an agreement approved in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner or the Director General" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989;

(ii) for the portion beginning with the words "and such income is received in convertible foreign exchange" and ending with the words "in computing the total income of the assessee", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"and such income is received in convertible foreign exchange in India, or having been received in convertible foreign exchange outside India, or having been converted into convertible foreign exchange outside India, is brought into India, by or on behalf of the assessee in accordance with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange, there shall be allowed, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, a deduction of an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the income so received in, or brought into, India, in computing the total income of the assessee";

(b) for the first and second provisos, the following provisos shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"Provided that the application for the approval of the agreement referred to in this section is made to the Chief Commissioner or, as the case may be, the Director General in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner before the 1st day of October of the assessment year in relation to which the approval is first sought:

Provided further that the approval of the Chief Commissioner or, as the case may be, the Director General shall not be necessary in the case of any such agreement which has been approved for the purposes of the deduction under this section by the Central Government before the 1st day of April, 1972, or by the Board before the 1st day of April, 1989, and every application for such approval of any such agreement pending with the Board immediately before the 1st day of April, 1989 shall stand transferred to the Chief Commissioner or the Director General for disposal:".

27. Amendment of section 80P. In section 80P of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(2)*, in clause *(f)*, the words and figures "chargeable under section 18" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

28. Omission of section 86A. Section 86A of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day April, 1989.

29. Amendment of section 89. In section 89 of the Income-tax Act, sub-section *(2)* shall be omitted with fect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

30. Omission of section 112A. Section 112A of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st ay of April, 1989.

31. Amendment of section 115B. Section 115B of the Income-tax Act shall be renumbered as sub-section *(1)* ereof, and after sub-section *(1)* as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st ay of April, 1989, namely:—

"*(2)* Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section *(1)* or in any other law for the time being in force or any instrument having the force of law, the assessee shall, in addition to the payment of income-tax computed under sub-section *(1)*, deposit, during the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, an amount equal to thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed under clause *(i)* of sub-section *(1)*, in such social security fund (hereafter in this sub-section referred to as the security fund), as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf:

Provided that where the assessee makes during the said previous year any deposit of an amount of not less than two and one-half per cent. of the profits and gains of the life insurance business in the security fund, the amount of income-tax payable by the assessee under the said clause *(i)* shall be reduced by an amount equal to two and one-half per cent. of such profits and gains and, accordingly, the deposit of thirty-three and one-third per cent. required to be made under this sub-section shall be calculated on the income-tax as so reduced.".

32. Amendment of section 115F. In section 115F of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, with effect from he 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) in the opening portion,—

(i) the words "or deposited" shall be omitted;

(ii) the words, brackets, figure and letter "or in an account referred to in clause *(4A)*," shall be omitted;

(iii) the words "or such deposit in the account aforesaid" shall be omitted;

(b) in the *Explanation,* in clause *(i)*, the words, brackets, figures and letter "referred to in clause *(4A)* of section 10 r" shall be omitted.

33. Amendment of section 131. In section 131 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 988,—

(a) in sub-section *(1A)*, for the words "If the Assistant Director of Inspection", the words, brackets and figures "If the Director General or Director or Deputy Director or Assistant Director, or the authorised officer referred to in sub-section *(1)* of section 132 before he takes action under clauses *(i)* to *(v)* of that sub-section," shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section *(3)*, in the proviso, in clause *(b)* [as amended by section 2 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987], for the words "the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner therefor", the words "the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner or Director therefor, as the case may be" shall be substituted.

34. Amendment of section 132. In section 132 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 989,—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that where it is not possible or practicable to take physical possession of any valuable article or thing and remove it to a safe place due to its volume, weight or other physical characteristics or due to its being of a dangerous nature, the authorised officer may serve an order on the owner or the person who is in immediate possession or control thereof that he shall not remove, part with or otherwise deal with it, except with the previous permission of such authorised officer and such action of the authorised officer shall be deemed to be seizure of such valuable article or thing under clause *(iii)*.";

(b) in sub-section *(3)*, after the words "other valuable article or thing,", the words, brackets and figure "for reasons other than those mentioned in the second proviso to sub-section *(1)*," shall be inserted.

35. Amendment of section 139. In section 139 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 989,—

(a) in sub-section *(6A)*, after the words "require him to furnish", the words, figures and letters "the report of any audit obtained under section 44AB, the" shall be inserted;

(b) in the *Explanation* below sub-section *(9)*, after clause *(b)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(bb)* the return is accompanied by the report of the audit obtained under section 44AB;".

36. Omission of section 181. Section 181 of the Income-tax Act and the sub-heading "*O.-Liability of State Governments*" above that section shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

37. Amendment of section 193. In section 193 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 989,—

(a) in the opening paragraph, for the words 'chargeable under the head "Interest on securities"', the words "by way of interest on securities" shall be substituted;

(b) in the proviso, clause *(ii)* shall be omitted.

38. Amendment of section 194C. In section 194C of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section *(2)*, the followin *Explanation* shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

'*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, where any sum referred to in sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(* is credited to any account, whether called "Suspense account" or by any other name, in the books of account the person liable to pay such income, such crediting shall be deemed to be credit of such income to the account the payee and the provisions of this section shall apply accordingly.'.

39. Amendment of section 195. In section 195 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(2)*, for the words "i the prescribed manner", the words "by general or special order" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have bee substituted with effect from the 1st day of March, 1988.

40. Insertion of new section 206C. After section 206B of the Income-tax Act, the following sub-heading and section shall be inserted with effe from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

"BB.—Collection at source

206C. Profits and gains from the business of trading in alcoholic liquor, forest produce, etc. (1) Every person, being a sell referred to in section 44AC, shall, at the time of debiting of the amount payable by the buyer referred to in that section to the account of the buyer at the time of receipt of such amount from the said buyer in cash or by the issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlie collect from the buyer of any goods of the nature specified in column (2) of the Table below, a sum equal to the percentage, specified in th corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table, of such amount as income-tax on income comprised therein.

TABLE

Sl. No. (1)		Nature of goods (2)	Percentage (3)
(i)		Alcoholic liquor for human consumption (other than Indian made-foreign liquor)	Twenty per cent.
(ii)		Timber obtained under a forest lease	Fifteen per cent.
(iii)		Timber obtained by any mode other than under a forest lease	Ten per cent.
(iv)		Any other forest produce not being timber	Fifteen per cent.

Provided that where the Assessing Officer, on an application made by the buyer, gives a certificate in the prescribed form that to the best of his belief any of the good referred to in the aforesaid Table are to be utilised for the purposes of manufacturing, processing or producing articles or things and not for trading purposes, the provision of this sub-section shall not apply so long as the certificate is in force.

(2) The power to recover tax by collection under sub-section *(1)* shall be without prejudice to any other mode of recovery.

(3) Any person collecting any amount under sub-section *(1)* shall pay within seven days the amount so collected to the credit of the Centra Government or as the Board directs.

(4) Any amount collected in accordance with the provisions of this section and paid under sub-section *(3)* shall be deemed as payment of tax on behalf of the person from whom the amount has been collected and credit shall be given to him for the amount so collected on the production of the certificate furnished under sub-section *(5)* in the assessment made under this Act for the assessment year for which such income is assessable.

(5) Every person collecting tax in accordance with the provisions of this section shall within ten days from the date of debit or receipt of the amount furnish to the buyer to whose account such amount is debited or from whom such payment is received, a certificate to the effect that tax has been collected, and specifying the sum so collected, the rate at which the tax has been collected and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(6) Any person responsible for collecting the tax who fails to collect the tax in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall, notwithstanding such failure, be liable to pay the tax to the credit of the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of sub-section *(3)*.

(7) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section *(6)*, if the seller does not collect the tax or after collecting the tax fails to pay it as required under this section, he shall be liable to pay simple interest at the rate of two per cent. per month or part thereof on the amount of such tax from the date on which such tax was collectable to the date on which the tax was actually paid.

(8) Where the tax has not been paid as aforesaid, after it is collected, the amount of the tax together with the amount of simple interest thereon referred to in sub-section *(7)* shall be a charge upon all the assets of the seller.".

41. Amendment of section 230A. In section 230A of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, for the words "fifty thousand rupees", the words "two lakh rupees" shall be substituted.

42. Insertion of new section 245DD. After section 245D of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"245DD. Power of Settlement Commission to order provisional attachment to protect revenue. (1) Where, during the pendency of any proceeding before it, the Settlement Commission is of the opinion that for the purpose of protecting the interests of the revenue it is necessary so to do, it may, by order, attach provisionally any property belonging to the applicant in the manner provided in the Second Schedule:

Provided that where a provisional attachment made under section 281B is pending immediately before an application is made under section 245C, an order under this sub-section shall continue such provisional attachment up to the period up to which an order made under section 281B would have continued if such application had not been made:

Provided further that where the Settlement Commission passes an order under this sub-section after the expiry of the period referred to in the preceding proviso, the provisions of sub-section *(2)* shall apply to such order as if the said order had originally been passed by the Settlement Commission.

(2) Every provisional attachment made by the Settlement Commission under sub-section *(1)* shall cease to have effect after the expiry of a period of six months from the date of the order made under sub-section *(1)* :

Provided that the Settlement Commission may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the aforesaid period by such further period or periods as it thinks fit, so, however, that the total period of extension shall not in any case exceed two years.".

43. Amendment of section 246. In section 246 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, in clause *(o)*, in sub-clause *(iva)*, after the word, figures and letter "section 272B", the words, figures and letters "or section 272BB" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1987;

(b) in sub-section *(2)*, in clause *(a)*, the words, figures and letters "or an order under section 104, as it stood immediately before the 1st day of April, 1988, in respect of any assessment for the assesssment year commencing

on the 1st day of April, 1987 or any earlier assessment years, made against the assessee, being a company" shall be inserted at the end.

44. Amendment of section 263. In section 263 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, for the *Explanation*, e following *Explanation* shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

'*Explanation.*—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that, for the purposes of this sub-section,—

(a) an order passed by the Assessing Officer shall include—

(i) an order of assessment made by the Assistant Commissioner or the Income-tax Officer on the basis of the directions issued by the Deputy Commissioner under section 144A;

(ii) an order made by the Deputy Commissioner in exercise of the powers or in the performance of the functions of an Assessing Officer conferred on, or assigned to, him under the orders or directions issued by the Board or by the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner authorised by the Board in this behalf under section 120;

(b) "record" includes all records relating to any proceeding under this Act available at the time of examination by the Commissioner;

(c) where any order referred to in this sub-section and passed by the Assessing Officer had been the subject matter of any appeal, the powers of the Commissioner under this sub-section shall extend to such matters as had not been considered and decided in such appeal.'.

45. Amendment of section 271B. In section 271B of the Income-tax Act, after the words, figures and letters or obtain a report of such audit as required under section 44AB", the words, brackets and figures "or furnish the said eport along with the return of his income filed under sub-section *(1)* of section 139, or along with the return of income urnished in response to a notice under clause *(i)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 142" shall be inserted with effect from the st day of April, 1989.

46. Insertion of new section 276BB. After section 276B of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be nserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

"276BB. Failure to pay the tax collected at source. If a person fails to pay to the credit of the Central Government, the tax collected by him as required under the provisions of section 206C, he shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to seven years and with fine.".

47. Amendment of section 279. In section 279 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 989,—

(a) for sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

'*(1)* A person shall not be proceeded against for an offence under section 275A, section 276, section 276A, section 276B, section 276BB, section 276C, section 276CC, section 276D, section 277 or section 278 except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner:

Provided that no such sanction shall be required if the prosecution is at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals) or the appropriate authority.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "appropriate authority" shall have the same meaning as in clause *(c)* of section 269UA.';

(b) for sub-section *(2)*, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(2)* Any offence under this Chapter may, either before or after the institution of proceedings, be compounded by—

(a) the Board or a Chief Commissioner or a Director General authorised by the Board in this behalf, in a case where the prosecution would lie at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals) or the appropriate authority;

(b) the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner, in any other case.".

48. Omission of Chapter XXIIA. Chapter XXIIA of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted.

49. Amendment of section 281B. In section 281B of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"*Explanation.* — For the purposes of this sub-section, proceedings under sub-section *(5)* of section 132 shall be deemed to be proceedings for the assessment of any income or for the assessment or reassessment of any income which has escaped assessment.";

(b) in sub-section *(2)*, after the first proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that where an application for settlement under section 245C is made, the period commencing from the date on which such application is made and ending with the date on which an order under sub-section *(1)* of section 245D is made shall be excluded from the period specified in the preceding proviso.".

50. Omission of section 285A. Section 285A of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted.

51. Amendment of section 293. In section 293 of the Income-tax Act, for the words "any order made", the ords "any proceeding taken or order made" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with ffect from the 1st day of March, 1988.

52. Amendment of First Schedule. In the First Schedule to the Income-tax Act, in rule 5, clause *(b)* shall be mitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

53. Amendment of Eleventh Schedule. In the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act, for item 9, the following item shall be substituted w effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"9. Projectors.".

54. Consequential amendments. The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-t Act, namely:—

(i) in section 2, in clause *(24)*, sub-clause *(viii)* shall be omitted;

(ii) in section 18, in sub-section *(1)*, in clause *(i)*, the words, figures and letters "not being interest payable under section 280D in respect any annuity deposit made under Chapter XXIIA" shall be omitted;

(iii) in section 29 [as amended by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987], for the words, figures and letter "sections 30 to 43B", t words, figures and letter "sections 30 to 43C" shall be substituted;

(iv) in section 33, in sub-section *(2)* and the *Explanation* thereunder, the words, figures and letter "or section 280-O" shall be omitted;

(v) in section 33A, in sub-section *(2)* and the *Explanation* thereunder, the words, figures and letter "or section 280-O" shall be omitted;

(vi) in section 80B, in clause *(5)*, the words, figures and letter "or under section 280-O" shall be omitted;

(vii) in section 80J, in sub-section *(3)*, the words, figures and letter "or section 280-O" shall be omitted;

(viii) in section 80L, in sub-section *(1)*, in clause *(i)*, the brackets, words, figures and letters "(not being interest payable under section 280D respect of any annuity deposit made under Chapter XXIIA)" shall be omitted;

(ix) in section 194A, in sub-section (1), for the words 'chargeable under the head "Interest on securities"', the words "by way of interest securities" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989;

(x) in section 253, in sub-section *(1)*, in clause *(c)*, the words, figures and letter "or under section 285A" shall be omitted.

WEALTH-TAX

55. Amendment of section 5. In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as th Wealth-tax Act),—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*,—

(i) after clause *(xvie)* and the *Explanation* thereto, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(xvif)* in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, such Relief Bonds as the Centra Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;";

(ii) for clause *(xxxa)*, the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of Apri 1989, namely:—

"*(xxxa)* the value of one or more dwelling units (each having a plinth area of eighty square metre or less) belonging to the assessee and used solely for the purpose of residence of persons employed by th assessee in any plantation or industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee;";

(b) in sub-section *(1A)*, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(i) in the opening paragraph, after the brackets and figures "*(xvi)*,", the brackets, figures and lette "*(xvie)*," shall be inserted;

(ii) after the first proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to any assets referred to i clause (xvie) which are sold by a public sector company before the 1st day of June, 1988:";

(iii) in the second proviso, for the words "Provided further that", the words "Provided also that" shal be substituted;

(c) in sub-section *(3)*,—

(i) in the opening portion, after the brackets, figures and letter "*(xvie)*,", the brackets, figures and lette "*(xvif)*," shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause *(aa)*,—

(1) after the word, brackets, figures and letter "clause *(xvie)*,", the words, brackets, figures an letter "or Relief Bonds referred to in clause *(xvif)*," shall be inserted;

(2) after the words "Bonds or debentures", the words" or Relief Bonds" shall be inserted.

56. Insertion of new section 22DD. After section 22D of the Wealth-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"**22DD. Power of Settlement Commission to order provisional attachment to protect revenue.** *(1)* Where, during the pendency o any proceeding before it, the Settlement Commission is of the opinion that for the purpose of protecting the interests of the revenue it is necessary s to do, it may, by order, attach provisionally any property belonging to the applicant in the manner provided in the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act as made applicable to this Act by section 32:

Provided that where a provisional attachment made under section 34C is pending immediately before an application is made under sectio 22C, an order under this sub-section shall continue such provisional attachment up to the period up to which an order made under section 34C would have continued if such application had not been made:

Provided further that where the Settlement Commission passes an order under this sub-section after the expiry of the period referred to in the preceding proviso, the provisions of sub-section *(2)* shall apply to such order as if the said order had originally been passed by the Settlemen Commission.

(2) Every provisional attachment made by the Settlement Commission under sub-section *(1)* shall cease to have effect after the expiry of a period of six months from the date of the order made under sub-section *(1)* :

Provided that the Settlement Commission may, for reason to be recorded in writing, extend the aforesaid period by such further period o periods as it thinks fit, so, however, that the total period of extension shall not in any case exceed two years.".

57. Amendment of section 25. In section 25 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section *(2)*, for the *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

'*Explanation*.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that, for the purposes of this sub-section,—

(a) an order passed by the Assessing Officer shall include an order made by the Deputy Commissioner in exercise of the powers or in the performance of the functions of an Assessing Officer conferred on or assigned t

him under orders or directions issued by the Board or by the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner authorised by the Board in this behalf under section 120 of the Income-tax Act read with section 8 of this Act;

(b) "record" includes all records relating to any proceeding under this Act available at the time of examination by the Commissioner;

(c) where any order referred to in this sub-section and passed by the Assessing Officer had been the subject matter of any appeal, the powers of the Commissioner under this sub-section shall extend to such matters as had not been considered and decided in such appeal.'.

58. Amendment of section 34AB. In section 34AB of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-sections *(1)* and *(2)*, for e word "Board", the words "Chief Commissioner or Director General" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day June, 1988.

59. Amendment of section 34ACC. In section 34ACC of the Wealth-tax Act, for the words "to the Board", ccurring at the end, the words "to the Chief Commissioner or Director General" shall be substituted with effect from e 1st day of June, 1988.

60. Amendment of section 34AD. In section 34AD of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of une, 1988,—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*,—

(i) for the word "Board", at both the places where it occurs, the words "Chief Commissioner or Director General" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "it is satisfied", the words "he is satisfied" shall be substituted;

(iii) for the words "it thinks fit", the words "he thinks fit" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section *(2)*, for the word "Board", the words "Chief Commissioner or Director General" shall be substituted;

(c) after sub-section *(2)*, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(3)* Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-sections *(1)* and *(2)*, the Chief Commissioner or Director General shall, once in three years, review the performance of all the registered valuers and may remove the name of any person from the Register of Valuers where he is satisfied, after giving that person a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks fit to make, that his performance is such that his name should not remain on the Register of Valuers.

(4) The Chief Commissioner or Director General may himself conduct the inquiry referred to in sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(3)* or appoint an Inquiry Officer not below the rank of a Commissioner to conduct such inquiry, and for the purposes of such inquiry, the Chief Commissioner or Director General and the Inquiry Officer so appointed shall have the same powers as are vested in a court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 when trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(a) discovery and inspection;

(b) enforcing the attendance of any person including any officer of a banking company and examining him on oath;

(c) compelling the production of books of account and other documents;

(d) issuing commission.".

61. Insertion of new section 34AE. In Chapter VIIB of the Wealth-tax Act, after section 34AD, the ollowing section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

"34AE. Existing registered valuers to apply afresh. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, every person whose name is included in the Register of Valuers immediately before the 1st day of June, 1988, shall, if he intends to continue to be registered under this Act, make an application under sub-section *(2)* of section 34AB within a period of three months from that date, for being registered afresh as a valuer under this Chapter and the provisions of sub-section *(3)* of that section and the rules made thereunder shall be applicable in respect of the verification of the application, the fees that shall accompany such application and the declaration to be made by the applicant.

(2) The provisions of this Chapter regarding the registration of a person as a valuer and other matters shall, so far as may be, apply to every application made under sub-section *(1)*.

(3) Every application pending before the Board immediately before the 1st day of June, 1988, shall be deemed to be an application received by the Chief Commissioner or Director General under sub-section *(1)*.".

62. Amendment of section 34C. In section 34C of the Wealth-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"*Explanation*:—For the purposes of this sub-section, the proceedings under sub-section *(5)* of section 37A shall be deemed to be proceedings for the assessment of any net wealth or for the assessment or reassessment of any net wealth which has escaped assessment.";

(b) in sub-section *(2)*, after the first proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that where an application for settlement under section 22C is made, the period commencing from the date on which such application is made and ending with the date on which an order under sub-section *(1)* of section 22D is made shall be excluded from the period specified in the preceding proviso.".

63. Substitution of new section for section 35-I. For section 35-I of the Wealth-tax Act, the followin section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"**35-I. Prosecutions to be with the previous sanction of certain wealth-tax authorities and thei power to compound offences.** *(1)* A person shall not be proceeded against for an offence under this Act excep with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner:

Provided that no such sanction shall be required if the prosecution is at the instance of th Commissioner (Appeals).

(2) Any such offence may, either before or after the institution of proceedings, be compounded by—

(a) the Board or a Chief Commissioner or a Director General authorised by the Board in this behalf, in a case where the prosecution would lie at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals);

(b) the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner, in any other case.".

64. Amendment of section 37. In section 37 of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June 1988,—

(a) after sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(1A)* If the Director General or Director or Deputy Director or Assistant Director, or the authorised officer referred to in sub-section *(1)* of section 37A before he takes action under clauses *(i)* to *(vi)* of that sub-section, has reason to suspect that any net wealth has been concealed, or is likely to be concealed, by any person or class of persons within his jurisdiction, then, for the purposes of making any inquiry or investigation relating thereto, it shall be competent for him to exercise the powers conferred under sub section *(1)* on the wealth-tax authorities referred to in that sub-section, notwithstanding that no proceedings with respect to such person or class of persons are pending before him or any other wealth-tax authority."

(b) in sub-section *(3)*, in the proviso, in clause *(b)* [as amended by section 127 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987], for the words "the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner therefor", the words "the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner or Director therefor, as the case may be" shall be substituted.

65. Amendment of section 43. In section 43 of the Wealth-tax Act, for the words "any order made", the words "any proceeding taken or order made" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of March, 1988.

66. Amendment of Schedule I. In Schedule I to the Wealth-tax Act, in Part I, the following shall be added at the end, namely:—

"*Surcharge on wealth-tax*

The amount of wealth-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Part shall, in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such wealth-tax.".

GIFT-TAX

67. Amendment of section 5. In section 5 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958, (hereinafter referred to as the Gift-tax Act), in sub-section *(1)*, after clause *(iiic)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(iiid)* being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, of property in the form of such Relief Bonds, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf subject to a maximum of rupees five lakhs in value in the aggregate in one or more previous years:

Provided that the exemption conferred by this clause shall be available only to a person who has initially subscribed to the said Bonds;".

68. Amendment of section 24. In section 24 of the Gift-tax Act, in sub-section *(2)*, for the *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

'*Explanation*:— For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that, for the purposes of this sub-section,—

(a) an order passed by the Assessing Officer shall include an order passed by the Deputy Commissioner in exercise of the powers or in performance of the functions of an Assessing Officer conferred on or assigned to him under orders or directions issued by the Board or by the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner authorised by the Board in this behalf under section 120 of the Income-tax Act read with section 7 of this Act;

(b) "record" includes all records relating to any proceeding under this Act available at the time of examination by the Commissioner;

(c) where any order referred to in this sub-section and passed by the Assessing Officer had been the subject matter of any appeal, the powers of the Commissioner under this sub-section shall extend to such matters as had not been considered and decided in such appeal.'.

69. Amendment of section 35. In section 35 of the Gift-tax Act, for sub-sections *(3)* and *(4)*, the following sub-sections shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"*(3)* A person shall not be proceeded against for an offence under this Act except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner:

Provided that no such sanction shall be required if the prosecution is at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals).

(4) Any such offence may, either before or after the institution of proceedings, be compounded by —

(a) the Board or a Chief Commissioner or a Director General authorised by the Board in this behalf, in a case where the prosecution would lie at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals);

(b) the Chief Commissioner or Director General or Commissioner, in any other case.".

70. Amendment of section 36. In section 36 of the Gift-tax Act, after sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1988, namely:—

"*(1A)* If the Director General or Director or Deputy Director or Assistant Director has reason to suspect that any gifts chargeable to tax under this Act have been concealed, or are likely to be concealed, by any person or class of persons within his jurisdiction, then, for the purposes of making any inquiry or investigation relating thereto, it shall be competent for him to exercise the powers conferred under sub-section *(1)* on the gift-tax authorities referred to in that sub-section, notwithstanding that no proceedings with respect to such person or class of persons are pending before him or any other gift-tax authority.".

71. Amendment of section 42. In section 42 of the Gift-tax Act, for the words "any order made", the words "any proceeding taken or order ade" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of March, 1988.

[SECTIONS 72 TO 75 RELATE TO THE EXPENDITURE-TAX ACT, 1987]

CHAPTER IV

[SECTIONS 76 TO 84 RELATE TO INDIRECT TAXES, VIZ. CUSTOMS & EXCISE]

CHAPTER V: Miscellaneous

[SECTIONS 85 & 86 RELATE TO THE CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, 1956 AND THE GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS (NATIONALISATION) ACT, 1972]

87. Amendment of Act 11 of 1983. In section 40 of the Finance Act, 1983,—

(i) in sub-section *(1)*, before the *Explanation*, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that the amount of wealth-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this sub-section shall, in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such wealth-tax.";

(ii) in sub-section *(3)*, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989,—

(a) in clause *(i)*, the words", not being any such precious metal or alloy held for use as raw material in industrial production" shall be inserted at the end;

(b) to clause *(v)*, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to any unused land held by the assessee for industrial purposes for a period of two years from the date of its acquisition by him;";

(c) for clause *(vi)*, the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

'*(vi)* building or land appurtenant thereto, other than building or part thereof used by the assessee as factory, godown, warehouse, cinema house, hotel or office for the purposes of its business or as a hospital, creche, school, canteen, library, recreational centre, shelter, rest-room or lunch room mainly used for the welfare of its employees or used as residential accommodation, except as provided in clauses *(via)* and *(vib)*, and the land appurtenant to such building or part;

(via) any building used as residential accommodation in the nature of a guest house and land appurtenant thereto;

(vib) any building and the land appurtenant to such building used as residential accommodation by any director, manager, secretary or any other employee of the assessee, such employee holding not less than one per cent. of the equity share of the assessee or by any relative of any person who holds not less than one per cent. of the equity share of the assessee.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "relative" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause *(b)* of *Explanation* 1 to section 80F of the Income-tax Act.';

(d) after clause *(viii)*, the following proviso and *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that this section shall not apply to any asset referred to in clause *(i)*, *(ii)*, *(iii)*, *(iv)*, *(v)* or *(vi)*, which is held by the assessee as stock-in-trade in a business carried on by it or, in the case of motor-cars referred to in clause *(vii)*, they are held as stock-in-trade in such business or registered as taxies and used as such in a business of running motor-cars on hire carried on by the assessee.

Explanation.—Where any question arises as to whether all or any of the assets referred to in clause *(i)*, *(ii)*, *(iii)* or *(iv)* are held by the assessee as stock-in-trade in a business carried on by it, the question shall be decided in accordance with such directions as the Board may, by general or special order, issue for the guidance of the Assessing Officer, having regard to the ratio which the yearly turnover of a business of trading in such assets bears to the average of the stocks of such assets held from time to time during the year in such business ordinarily and other relevant factors.".

88. Amendment of Act 4 of 1988. In the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987,—

(a) in section 36, clause *(a)* shall be omitted;

(b) in section 37,—

(i) in clause *(a)*, after the words, brackets and figure "in sub-section *(1)*,", the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988," shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause *(b)*, the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(c) in section 38, the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(d) section 92 shall be omitted;

(e) in section 128,—

(i) in clause *(i)*, the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(ii) in clause *(ii)*, after the words "shall be inserted", the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted;

(iii) in clause, *(iii)*, the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(iv) in clause *(vii)*, after the words "shall be substituted", the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted;

(f) in section 153, clause *(a)* shall be omitted;

(g) in section 154,—

(i) in clause *(1)*,—

(A) in sub-clause *(b)*, the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(B) in sub-clause *(f)*, the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(ii) in clause *(2)*, in sub-clause *(b)*, the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(h) in section 155, in clause *(a)*, in sub-clause *(ii)*, the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(i) in section 158, after the words "shall be inserted", the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall b inserted;

(j) in section 162,—

(i) in clause *(a)*, the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall be inserted at the end;

(ii) in clause *(b)*, after the words "shall be inserted", the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall b inserted;

(iii) for clause *(c)*, the following clause shall be substituted namely:—

"*(c) (i)* clauses *(vi)*, *(via)*, *(viia)*, *(xiii)*, *(xv)*, *(xvi)* and *(xvia)* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988;

(ii) clause *(xvii)* shall be omitted;";

(iv) in clause *(g)*, after the words "shall be inserted", the words, figures and letters "with effect from the 1st day of April, 1988" shall b inserted;

(k) in section 182, clause *(a)* shall be omitted.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons o body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause *(vii)* o clause *(31)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any othe Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1)	where the total income does not exceed Rs. 18,000	*Nil;*
(2)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000;
(3)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,750 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 9,250 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 29,250 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 exceeds Rs. 18,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1)	where the total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000	*Nil;*
(2)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;
(3)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(4)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(5)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(6)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 36,000 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1)	where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of he Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1)	where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1)	where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—	
(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	50 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested—	
(*i*) in the case of a trading company or an investment company	60 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in any other case	55 per cent. of the total income.
II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—	
(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of— (*a*) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or (*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	65 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of item I of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

PART II

RATES FOR DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE IN CERTAIN CASES

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:—

	Rate of income-tax
1. In the case of a person other than a company—	
(*a*) where the person is resident in India—	
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities" ...	*10 per cent.;
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles ...	*40 per cent.;
(*iii*) on income by way of winnings from horse races ...	*40 per cent.;
(*iv*) on income by way of insurance commission ...	*10 per cent.;
(*v*) on income by way of interest payable on— ... (*A*) any security, other than a tax-free security, of the Central or a State Government; (*B*) any debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any local authority or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act; (*C*) any debentures issued by a company where such debentures are listed on a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and any rules made thereunder	*10 per cent.;
(*vi*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security) ...	*20 per cent.;
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India—	
(*i*) in the case of a non-resident Indian—	
(*A*) on investment income and long-term capital gains ...	20 per cent.;
(*B*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security ...	15 per cent.;
(*C*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles ...	40 per cent.;
(*D*) on income by way of winnings from horse races ...	40 per cent.;
(*E*) on the whole of other income ...	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income, *OR* income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;
(*ii*) in the case of any other person—	
(*A*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security ...	15 per cent.;
(*B*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles ...	40 per cent.;
(*C*) on income by way of winnings from horse races ...	40 per cent.;

**The amount of income-tax deducted is to be increased by a surcharge at the rate of 5% of such income-tax.*

	Rate of income-tax
(D) on the whole of other income ...	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income *OR* income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;
In the case of a company—	
(a) where the company is a domestic company—	
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities" ...	*20 per cent.;
(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles ...	*40 per cent.;
(iii) on income by way of winnings from horse races ...	*40 per cent.;
(iv) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security) ...	*21.5 per cent.;
(b) where the company is not a domestic company—	
(i) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company ...	25 per cent.;
(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles ...	40 per cent.;
(iii) on income by way of winnings from horse races ...	40 per cent.;
(iv) on income by way of interest payable by Government or an Indian concern on moneys borrowed or debt incurred by Government or the Indian concern in foreign currency ...	25 per cent.;
(v) on income by way of royalty payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976, where such royalty is in consideration for the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of copyright in any book on a subject referred to in the proviso to sub-section *(1A)* of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, to the Indian concern ...	30 per cent.;
(vi) on income by way of royalty [not being royalty of the nature referred to in sub-item *(b) (v)*] payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government,—	
(A) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976 ...	50 per cent.;
(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976 ...	30 per cent.;
(vii) on income by way of fees for technical services payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government—	
(A) where the agreement is made after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976 ...	50 per cent.;
(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976 ...	30 per cent.;
(viii) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security ...	44 per cent.;
(ix) on any other income ...	65 per cent.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Part, "investment income", "long-term capital gains" and "non-resident Indian" shall have the meanings assigned to them in Chapter XII-A of the Income-tax Act.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount income-tax deducted in accordance with the provisions of—

(a) sub-item (a) of item 1 of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union, and

(b) sub-item (a) of item 2 of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge,

calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

PART III

RATES FOR CALCULATING OR CHARGING INCOME-TAX IN CERTAIN CASES, DEDUCTING INCOME-TAX FROM INCOME CHARGEABLE UNDER THE HEAD "SALARIES" AND COMPUTING "ADVANCE TAX"

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section *(4)* of section 172 or sub-section *(2)* of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" [not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section *(1A)* of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act at the rates as specified in that Chapter or section or surcharge on such "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B], shall be calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause *(vii)* of clause *(31)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

The amount of income-tax deducted is to be increased by a surcharge at the rate of 5% of such income-tax.

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 18,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total incom exceeds Rs. 18,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,750 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by whic the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 9,250 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by whic the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 29,250 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by whic the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, i the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 exceeds Rs. 18,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 36,000 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in e case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it id the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1)	where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a egistered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall, in the case of every person having a otal income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the ate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—	
(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	50 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested—	
(i) in the case of a trading company or an investment company	60 per cent. of the total income;
(ii) in any other case	55 per cent. of the total income.
II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—	
(i) on so much of the total income as consists of— *(a)* royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or *(b)* fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income	65 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of item I of this Paragraph shall, in the ise of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the ıte of five per cent. of such income-tax.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE FINANCE ACT, 1988:

I. RATES OF INCOME-TAX:

(i) Rates of income-tax applicable to taxable income for the assessment year 1988-89:

These rates are the same for all the categories of taxpayers as those specified in Part III of the Firs Schedule to the Finance Act, 1987, as amended by the Finance (Amendment) Act, 1987, for the purpose o payment of advance tax and deduction of tax at source from "salaries" during the financial year 1987-88. I may be noted that surcharge at the rate of 5% on income-tax is payable by taxpayers (other tha non-residents and foreign companies) in cases where the total (taxable) income exceeds Rs. 50,000. In suc cases, surcharge is payable on the whole amount of income-tax as no marginal relief is provided in th Finance Act, 1988 [Refer pp. 20-22].

(ii) Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1988-89 from income other than "salaries":

The rates at which tax is required to be deducted at source from incomes by way of interest o securities, other categories of interest, dividends, insurance commissions, investment income of non-residen Indians, etc., are laid down in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1988 [Refer pp. 22-23]. Thes rates are the same as those specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1987, as amended b the Finance (Amendment) Act, 1987, except that in the case of non-residents and companies, tax is to b deducted at source at 40% on income by way of winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles and horse race which were hitherto not deductible.

In respect of payments referred to in Part II as also payment made to a contractor or a sub-contracto where the tax is deducted at source, the amount of tax so deducted shall be increased by a surcharge at th rate of 5% of the amount of tax deducted. However, deduction in respect of surcharge is not to be made where the payment is made to a non-resident, non-resident Indian or to a foreign company.

(iii) Rates for deduction of tax at source from "salaries"
and for computation of "advance tax" payable during the financial year 1988-89:
Assessment year 1989-90:

These rates are specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1988 and are the same as applicable to the taxable income for the assessment year 1988-89 specified in Part I of the said Schedule. Refer pp. 23-25.

II. IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS IN THE INCOME-TAX ACT, 1961:

(1) Omission of "Interest on securities" as a separate head of income:

[Insertion of section 2(28B), amendments of sections 14, 56 & 57 and omissions of sections 18 to 21 w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

The income from interest on Government securities, debentures of companies, etc. is to be assessed under the head "Interest on securities" under the existing provisions of sections 18 to 21.

The amendments, which will take effect from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, dispenses with this separate head of income. In practice, the securities are held as stock-in-trade or investments. If the securities are held as stock-in-trade, the income from interest on securities will be assessed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession". If they are held by way of investment, such income will be assessed under the head "Income from other sources" vide newly inserted section 56(2)(id) [Refer sections 3, 8, 10, 18 & 19 of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 6, 8, 9 & 10].

(2) Withdrawal of the exemption of remuneration paid to foreign technicians:

[Amendment of section 10(6)(viia) w.e.f. 1-4-1988]

At present, the remuneration of foreign technician, upto Rs. 4,000 per month is exempt from tax for a period of 24 months from the date of his arrival in India subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions. If the remuneration is paid in excess of Rs. 4,000 per month and tax on such excess is paid by the employer, the tax so paid is not to be treated as perquisite in the hands of such technician. Further, if the period of his employment in India is extended beyond 24 months with the approval of the Central Government obtained before 1st October of the relevant assessment year and the tax on his salary is paid by the employer, the tax so paid will not be treated as perquisite in the hands of such technician for a period not exceeding 24 months [For further details, refer page 65].

Under the amendment, the above tax concessions will be available only to foreign technician whose services commenced after 31-3-1971 but before 1-4-1988. Accordingly, the foreign technician whose services commence after 31-3-1988 will be liable to pay tax on his remuneration irrespective of the fact whether the remuneration exceeds Rs. 4,000 or not. However, in such cases, if the tax is paid on his remuneration the employer, the tax so paid will not be treated as perquisite in the hands of such technician for a period 24 months. Further, if the period of his employment in India is extended beyond 24 months with the proval of the Central Government obtained before 1st October of the relevant assessment year and tax on salary is paid by the employer, the tax so paid will not be treated as perquisite in the hands of such hnician for a further period not exceeding 24 months [Refer section 4(a)(ii) of the Finance Act, 1988 on ge 6].

) Tax paid by Government or an Indian concern not to form part of the income of non-residents:

[Insertion of new clause (6B) in section 10 w.e.f. 1-4-1988]

Newly inserted clause (6B) provides that the amount of tax paid by Government or an Indian ncern on behalf of a non-resident or a foreign company in respect of his/its income (other than salary, yalty or fees for technical services) will not be included in the total income of such non-resident or foreign mpany. This means that the tax on foreign company or non-resident in respect of projects executed in dia under approved foreign collaboration agreements, borne by the Government or Indian concern will t be grossed up with the income of non-resident or foreign company from assessment year 1988-89 and wards [Refer section 4(c) of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 6].

(4) Exemption from income-tax in respect of interest on Relief Bonds:

[Insertion of new sub-clause (iic) in clause (15) of section 10 w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

Under new sub-clause (iic), interest payable to an individual or a Hindu undivided family on such elief Bonds as may be notified by the Central Government is exempt from tax without any monetary iling. The notified Bonds is '9% Relief Bonds, 1987'. This bond has a maturity period of 5 years and rries simple interest of 9% per annum. The interest on this bonds will be fully exempt from tax for and om assessment year 1989-90 [Refer section 4(d) of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 7].

(5) Exemption of subsidies received by planters from concerned Boards:

[Insertion of clause (31) in section 10 w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

Under section 10(30), subsidy received by Tea Planters from Tea Board is exempt. The new clause 1), which takes effect from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, extends similar exemption to planters of bber, coffee, cardamom or such other commodity in India as may be notified by the Central Government. he subsidy should be received from the Rubber Board, Coffee Board, Spices Board, etc., as the case may , under a scheme for replantation or replacement of rubber plants, coffee plants, cardamom plants, etc. for rejuvenation or consolidation of areas used for cultivation of rubber, coffee, cardamom, etc. This emption will be available only if the assessee furnishes to the Assessing Officer, with his return of income within such further time as the Assessing Officer may allow, a certificate from the concerned Board as to e amount of subsidy received during the previous year [Refer section 4(i) of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 7].

(6) Tax holiday to hundred per cent. export-oriented undertakings:

[Insertion of new section 10B w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

At present, a five year tax holiday is allowed to industrial undertakings in free trade zones subject to rtain conditions under section 10A. Under the newly inserted section 10B, which takes effect from sessment year 1989-90 and onwards, a similar tax holiday has been allowed to 100% export-oriented dertakings. The Board appointed u/s. 14 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, by e Central Government has to approve the unit as 100% export-oriented undertaking. The income of such it will be exempt from tax for a consecutive period of 5 assessment years in the same manner as in the case industrial units in free trade zones.

The conditions for availing the tax holiday are:

(i) The unit manufactures or produces any article or thing. Manufacture for this purpose includes process or assembling or recording of programmes on disc, tape, perforated media or other information storage device;

(ii) it is not formed by splitting up, or reconstruction, of an existing business;

(iii) it is not formed by transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used† for any purpose. However, any machinery or plant which was used outside India by any person other than assessee shall not be regarded as machinery or plant previously used for any purpose provided (1) such machinery or plant was imported into India from any country outside India, (2) no depreciation has been allowed in respect of the said asset to any person under this Act, and (3) the said asset was not used in India prior to the date of its installation by the assessee.

†Where the industrial undertaking is formed by transfer to a new business of any machinery or plant or any part thereof previously used for any purpose and the value of such machinery or plant does not exceed 20% of the total value of the machinery or plant used in the business, the tax holiday concession will be available to the undertaking.

The exemption will be available for any 5 consecutive assessment years falling within a period of years beginning with the assessment year relevant to previous year in which the undertaking begins manufacture or produce articles or things. The assessee at his option may specify the said 5 consecuti assessment years. It may be noted that aforesaid 5 assessment years will not cover any period after the expi of the period of 8 years as stated above.

Unabsorbed business loss, capital loss, depreciation, investment allowance, development rebat capital expenditure on family planning relating to the tax holiday period of 5 consecutive assessment yea will not be taken into consideration in the assessment year immediately following the last of the tax holida assessment year and in the subsequent assessment years.

Deduction u/s. 80HH or 80HHA or 80I will not be allowed in the assessment years following the ta holiday period. For allowing depreciation in the assessment years following the tax holiday period, tl written down value of assets of the unit will be notionally arrived at as if depreciation had been actual allowed in each of the assessment year falling in the tax holiday period.

Where the unit has begun to manufacture or produce in any previous year relevant to assessmer year 1988-89 or earlier assessment years, the assessee may at his option claim the tax holiday for any fiv consecutive assessment years falling within a period of eight years beginning with the assessment yea commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 (assessment year 1989-90). The option has to be exercised in th form of a declaration in writing which should be furnished to the Assessing Officer before the due date fo filing of return of income for assessment year 1989-90 [for due dates, refer page 323].

The assessee may also opt out of the tax holiday by furnishing a declaration to the Assessing Offic before the due date for furnishing return u/s. 139(1). In such a case the assessee will be assessed in th normal manner and will be entitled to the other reliefs, etc. provided in the Income-tax Act [Refer section of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 7].

(7) Raising of standard deduction in the case of salaried employees:

[Amendment of section 16(i) w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

Under the existing provisions of section 16(i), salaried employees are entitled to a standard deductio at the rate of 30% of their salary subject to a monetary ceiling of Rs. 10,000.

Under the amendment, the rate of standard deduction has been increased from 30% to 33⅓% of th salary income and the monetary ceiling from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000. The amendment will apply in relatio to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years. The employers should take enhanced limit of standar deduction into consideration for the purposes of deduction of tax at source from income under the hea "Salaries" during the financial year 1988-89 [Refer section 9 of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 8].

(8) Disallowance of interest, etc. paid to non-residents if no tax is deducted at source or paid:

[Amendment of sections 40(a)(i) and 58(1)(a)(ii) w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

(A) Under section 40(a)(i), interest payable outside India on which tax has not been paid o deducted at source and in respect of which there is no person in India who can be treated as agent u/s. 163 i not to be allowed as a deduction in computing the income under the head "Profits and gains of business o profession".

Under the amendment, provisions contained in section 40(a)(i) has been enlarged to provide tha any amount of interest, royalty, fees for technical services or other sum chargeable under the Income-tax Ac which is payable outside India shall not be allowed as a deduction in computing the income under hea "Profits and gains from business or profession" if tax thereon has not either been paid or deducted at source irrespective of whether an agent on behalf of the non-resident has been appointed or not. However, if the ta is paid or deducted at source in respect of such payment in any subsequent year, such sum will be allowed a a deduction in computing the income of the previous year in which such tax has been paid or deducted.

(B) Under section 58(1)(a)(ii), interest payable outside India on which tax has not been paid o deducted at source and in respect of which there is no person in India who may be treated as an agent unde section 163, shall not be allowed as a deduction in computing the income under the head "Income from other sources".

Under the amendment, the words "in respect of which there is no person in India who may be treated as an agent under section 163" have been omitted. In view of this omission, interest payable outside India (i.e., to a non-resident) shall not be allowed as a deduction unless the tax has been paid or deducted at source on such payment. Thus, the deduction will not be admissible even if there is a person in India who can be treated as agent of such non-resident under section 163.

The above amendments to sections 40 and 58 will apply to assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years [Refer section 11(i) and 20(a) of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 9 & 10].

(9) Certain deductions to be allowed on actual payment:

[Amendment of section 43B w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

Section 43B deals with certain deductions which are to be allowed only on actual payment. The isting clause (a) of this section relates to the allowability of "any sum payable by the assessee by way of tax duty under any law for the time being in force". The words "tax" and "duty" led to a legal controversy hether these words covered certain statutory levies like cesses, fees, etc. Accordingly, clause (a) has been bstituted by a new clause so as to extend the scope of the section to cover any cess or fee, by whatever ame called, payable by an assessee under any law for the time being in force.

A new clause (d) has been inserted in section 43B to provide that any sum payable as interest on any an or borrowing from a public financial institution [as defined in section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956] accordance with the terms and conditions of the loan/borrowing agreement, shall not be allowed as a eduction in the computation of profits and gains from business or profession in the year in which the ability accrued, unless the same is actually paid by the assessee before the date applicable in his case for rnishing the return of income and evidence of payment is attached with the return of income. If not so aid, it will be allowed in the year of actual payment thereof.

However, where any sum referred to above was allowed as a deduction on accrual basis in respect of ssessment year 1988-89 or any earlier assessment year, then, such sum shall not be allowed as a deduction the year in which actual payment is made.

The above amendments will apply to assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years [Refer section 2 of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 9].

(10) Special provision for computation of cost of acquisition of certain assets:

[Insertion of new section 43C w.e.f. 1-4-1988]

Where the amalgamated company sells as stock-in-trade of the business after 29-2-1988, any asset not being an asset referred to in section 45(2)] it acquired under a scheme of amalgamation, the cost of cquisition thereof for computing the profits and gains from the sale of such asset shall be the cost of the asset the amalgamating company as increased by any cost of improvement and expenditure on transfer curred by the amalgamating company.

Similarly, where an assessee sells as stock-in-trade of the business after 29-2-1988, any asset [not eing an asset referred to in section 45(2)] which has been acquired by him on total or partial partition of a Hindu undivided family, or by way of gift, or will or an irrevocable trust, the cost of acquisition thereof for omputing the profits and gains from the sale of such asset shall be the cost of the asset to the transferor or onor, as the case may be, as increased by any cost of improvement and expenditure on transfer incurred by he transferor or donor, as the case may be. The expenditure on transfer for this purpose will also include ift-tax, if any, paid by the donor on the gift.

The newly inserted section 43C takes effect from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards and will cover ll such sells effected after 29-2-1988 [Refer section 13 of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 9].

(11) Modification of provisions in respect of tax audit u/s. 44AB:

[Amendment of sections 44AB, 139 & 271B w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

(A) Under the existing provisions of section 44AB, it is obligatory for a person carrying on business r profession to get his accounts audited by the "specified date" by an accountant, if sales, turnover or rofessional receipts exceeds the prescribed monetary limits. "Specified date" in relation to the accounts of he previous year means the date of expiry of four months from end of the previous year or 30th June of such ssessment year, whichever date falls later.

Under the amendment, the "specified date" in relation to the accounts of the previous year relevant the assessment year will be as under:

1.	Where the assessee is a company	31st December of the assessment year
2.	Where the assessee is a person other than a company	31st October of the assessment year.

(B) At present there is no provision in section 139(6A) to furnish audit report obtained under section 4AB. Under the amendment to section 139(6A) furnishing of such report along with the return of income as been made obligatory.

(C) A return of income is regarded as defective unless all the conditions mentioned in the xplanation below section 139(9) are fulfilled. Under the amendment, new condition has been added to the aid Explanation which provides that return of income will be treated as defective if the audit report btained u/s. 44AB is not furnished along with the return of income. Penalty under section 271B will also be viable if the audit report obtained u/s. 44AB is not furnished along with the return of income either under ection 139(1) or section 142(1)(i).

The above amendments takes effect from 1-4-1989 and will apply to the assessment year 1989-90 and bsequent years [Refer sections 14, 35 & 45 of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 9, 13 & 15].

(12) Special provisions for computing profits and gains from the business of trading in liquo forest produce and timber:

[Insertion of new section 44AC w.e.f. 1-4-1989 and sections 206C & 276BB w.e.f. 1-6-1988]

New section 44AC applies to an assessee (other than a public sector company) who is a buyer of any alcoholic liquor (other tha Indian-made foreign liquor) or timber or any forest produce, in sale by way of auction, tender or any other mode, conducted by t seller (i.e., the Central Government, State Government or local authority or statutory corporation or authorities or any company firm).

A sum equal to the percentage [as per column (2) of the Table given below] of the consideration payable by the buyer in respe of the sale shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of the buyer from the business of trading in such goods chargeable to tax under t head "Profits and gains of business or profession". Further, it has been clarified that the provisions of this section shall not apply to buyer (other than a buyer who obtains any goods from any seller which is a public sector company) in second or subsequent sale of suc goods.

The provisions of this section will apply in relation to assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

The new section 206C provides that w.e.f. 1-6-1988, every person being a seller referred to in section 44AC shall, at the time debiting the amount payable by the buyer to his account or at the time of receipt of such amount from buyer, collect from him a su equal to the percentage, specified in the column (3) of the Table given below, of such amount as income-tax as increased by a surcharg at the rate in force (i.e. @ 5% of such income-tax). The amount so collected shall be paid to the credit of the Central Governme within 7 days of collection. Credit for the tax will be given to the buyer on the basis of a certificate given by the seller. If the seller fails collect the tax or after collecting fails to pay it to the credit of the Central Government within period specified, then, he shall be liable pay simple interest at the rate of 2% per month or part thereof on the amount of such tax from the date on which tax was collectable the date on which the tax was actually paid. Further, new section 276BB provides that if a person fails to pay to the credit of the Centra Government the tax collected by him under the provisions of section 206C, he shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for term which shall not be less than 3 months but which may extend to 7 years and with fine [Refer sections 15, 40 & 46 of the Finance Ac 1988 on pages 9, 14 & 15].

TABLE

Nature of goods (1)	*% of consideration payable by the buyer deemed to be the profits and gains of the buyer from the business of trading in such goods.* (2)	*% of the consideration to be collecte from the buyer as income-tax* (3)
1. Alcholic liquor (other than Indian-made foreign liquor) . .	*40%*	*20%**
2. Timber obtained under a forest lease	*35%*	*15%**
3. Timber obtained by any mode other than under a forest lease	*15%*	*10%**
4. Any other forest produce not being timber	*35%*	*15%**

* *The amount of income-tax is to be increased by a surcharge at the rate of 5% of such income-tax.*

(13) Withdrawal of exemption of capital gains in certain cases:

[Amendment of section 47 w.e.f. 1-4-1988]

Under clauses (iv) and (v) of section 47, no capital gain is chargeable on transfer of a capital asset by holding company to its subsidiary company and *vice versa* subject to certain conditions stated on page 105.

Under the amendment, which takes effect from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards, the provisions of clauses (iv) and (v) of section 47 will, however, not apply to transfer effected after 29-2-1988, where the transferee company takes over the asset as stock-in-trade at the time of transfer itself. In such cases, capital gain will be computed in respect of such transfer effected after 29-2-1988 and provisions of section 47(iv) and (v) will not apply [Refer section 17 of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 10].

(14) Modification of provisions relating to set off of unabsorbed losses in case of closely-held companies:

[Amendment of section 79 w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

Under the existing provisions of section 79, the unabsorbed losses of a closely-held company will be set off in the year in which a change in shareholding has taken place provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) shares carrying atleast 51% of voting power are beneficially held on the last date of the previous year by persons who held shares to a similar extent on the last day of the previous year to which the unabsorbed loss relate to; or

(b) the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that the change in shareholding was not effected with a view to avoid or reduce tax liability.

Some courts have held that the conditions (a) and (b) are cumulative, and therefore for invoking section 79, both the conditions must be satisfied. As the fulfilment of condition (b) would be difficult as it shifts the burden of proof to the Income-tax Officer, clause (b) of section 79 has been omitted with effect from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards. Further, with effect from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, carry forward and set off of past years' losses shall not be denied where a change in the said voting power

e. 51%) takes place in a previous year consequent upon the death of a shareholder or gift of shares made
a shareholder to any of his relative. [Refer section 21 of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 10].

(15) Amendments in respect of certain deductions under Chapter VIA of the Act:

ction of come-tax Act	*Section of the Finance Act, 1988*	*W.e.f.*	*Deduction in respect of:*
CC	22 (Refer page 10)	1-4-1989	Investment in units of any Mutual Fund specified in section 10(23D) (Refer page 159).
CCA	23 (Refer page 10)	1-4-1988	Deposits under National Savings Scheme or payment to notified annuity plan of L.I.C. Deduction has been increased from 50% to 100% upto Rs. 20,000 for assessment year 1988-89 and @ 100% upto Rs. 30,000 from assessment year 1989-90 & onwards (Refer page 160).
HHC	24 (Refer page 11)	1-4-1989	Export profits extended to supporting manufacturer also. Deduction has been increased from 50% to 100% (Refer page 165).
L	25 (Refer page 12)	1-4-1989	Dividends, units of Mutual Fund, etc. Further deduction of Rs. 3,000 under 1st proviso to sec. 80L(1) is also extended to units of a Mutual Fund and interest and dividend from approved public company providing long-term finance for construction and purchase of residential houses in India. Additional deduction of Rs. 3,000 instead of Rs. 2,000 under 2nd proviso to sec. 80L(1) has also been extended to dividends from any Indian company (Refer page 168).
-O	26 (Refer page 12)	1-4-1988	Royalties, etc., received from certain foreign enterprises (Refer page 169).

6) Exemption of long-term capital gains on transfer of a foreign exchange asset in the case of non-resident Indians:

[Amendment of section 115F w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

Under the existing provisions of section 115F, long-term capital gains arising to a non-resident
dian from transfer of a foreign exchange asset is exempt from tax to the extent the net proceeds realised on
ansfer are re-invested or re-deposited within six months after the date of such transfer in any specified asset
s mentioned in para (i) of item (vi) on page 38] or in any notified savings certificates (i.e., NSC VI & VII
sue) or in a Non-resident (External) Account in any bank in India.

Under the amendment, deposits in a Non-resident (External) Account in any bank in India will not
e eligible for exemption in respect of long-term capital gains from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards
Refer section 32 of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 13].

(17) Restrictions on registration of transfers of immovable properties in certain cases:

[Amendment of section 230A w.e.f. 1-4-1988]

Under the existing provisions "clearance certificate" from Income-tax Officer is required to be
btained for registering transfer of immovable property valued at more than Rs. 50,000.

Under the amendment, w.e.f. 1-4-1988, the said limit of Rs. 50,000 has been raised to Rs. 2,00,000.
s a result of this enhanced limit, such clearance certificate will now be required to be obtained only in
spect of property valued at more than Rs. 2,00,000 [Refer section 41 of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 14].

(18) Furnishing of information by contractors in certain cases:

[Omission of section 285A w.e.f. 1-4-1988]

Under the existing provisions of section 285A, a contractor is required to furnish particulars of the
ntract in the prescribed Form No. 52 to the Income-tax Officer in a case where the value of contract
ceeds Rs. 50,000.

In view of omission of this section, w.e.f. 1-4-1988, a contractor is not required to furnish particulars
the contract in the prescribed Form No. 52 [Refer section 50 of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 15].

I. IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS UNDER THE WEALTH-TAX ACT AND GIFT-TAX ACT:

(1) Exemptions from wealth-tax in respect of certain assets:

[Amendment of section 5]

(a) New clause (xvif) inserted in section 5(1) w.e.f. 1-4-1988 (assessment year 1988-89 and on-
ards), provides for exemption, in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, in respect of
vestment made in notified Relief Bonds (i.e., 9% Relief Bonds, 1987) without any monetary ceiling as the
id asset is not included in section 5(1A) under which exemption in respect of assets specified therein is
ailable upto an aggregate amount of Rs. 5,00,000. However, exemption will be available only if the Bonds
e held for atleast six months ending with the valuation date. This period of six months holding will not
ply if the assessee is initial subscriber of such Bonds [Refer section 55(a)(i) and 55(c) of the Finance Act,
88 on page 16].

(b) Under the existing clause (xxxa) of section 5(1), the value of any building used for the residen of employees employed in any plantation or industrial undertaking with annual salary income of t employee not exceeding Rs. 10,000 is exempt from wealth-tax. This clause has been substituted by a n clause, w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90 and onwards), under which the condition as regards t limit of salary income of the employees has been deleted. Further, exemption will be available in respect one or more dwelling units (each unit having a plinth area not exceeding 80 square metres) belonging to t assessee and used exclusively for the residence of persons employed in any plantation or industr undertaking belonging to the assessee [Refer section 55(a)(ii) of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 16].

(c) Under section 5(1)(xvie), exemption is available to an assessee for investment in notifi debentures of a public sector company without any monetary ceiling as the said asset was not included section 5(1A) under which exemption in respect of asset specified therein is available upto an aggrega amount of Rs. 5,00,000. However, under the amendment of section 5(1A), w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment ye 1989-90 and onwards), exemption in respect of debentures which are sold by a public sector company on after 1-6-1988 will be subject to the overall monetary ceiling of Rs. 5,00,000 mentioned in section 5(1 [Refer section 55(b) of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 16].

(2) Surcharge on wealth-tax:

[Amendment of Part I of Schedule I]

The wealth-tax payable for assessment year 1988-89 is to be increased by a surcharge at the rate 10% of wealth-tax as computed in accordance with the Part I of Schedule I [Refer section 66 of the Finan Act, 1988 on page 18].

(3) Levy of wealth-tax on closely-held companies:

[Amendment of section 40 of the Finance Act, 1983]

Under section 40(1) of the Finance Act, 1983, wealth-tax is levied on the net wealth of all closely-hel companies at the flat rate of 2% without any exemption limit. The net wealth of such companies determined on the basis of the value of only specified assets as detailed in section 40(3) of the Finance Ac 1983. Under the amendment, for the assessment year 1988-89, the amount of wealth-tax computed unde sub-section (1) [i.e., at the flat rate of 2%] shall be increased by a surcharge at the rate of 10% of suc wealth-tax.

Under amendment to section 40(3) of the Finance Act, 1983, following assets held by closely-hel company has been excluded from the levy of wealth-tax from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards:

(a) precious metal or alloy held for use as raw material in industrial production;

(b) non-agricultural land proposed to be utilised for industrial purposes for a period of tw years from the date of its acquisition;

(c) cinema house;

(d) motor cars registered as taxies and used for the business of running of motor cars on hire

(e) residential accommodation other than (i) residential accommodation in the nature of gues house, or (ii) residential accommodation of any director, manager, secretary or any employee of th company holding not less than 1% of the equity shares of the company, or (iii) residential accom modation of any relative of a person holding not less than 1% of the equity shares of the company and

(f) any assets referred to in clauses (i) to (vii) of section 40(3) of the Finance Act, 1983, whicl are held by the assessee as stock-in-trade in a business. If any question arises as to whether the asset are stock-in-trade or not, the Board shall decide the same [Refer section 87 of the Finance Act, 198 on page 19].

(4) Exemption from gift-tax in respect of gifts of Relief Bonds:

[Insertion of clause (iiid) in section 5(1)]

Clause (iiid) inserted in section 5(1) of the Gift-tax Act provides that, for and from assessment yea 1988-89, gifts of notified Relief Bonds (i.e., 9% Relief Bonds, 1987) made by an individual or a Hind undivided family, being the initial subscriber to such Bonds, will be exempt from gift-tax upto a maximum o Rs. 5 lakhs in value in the aggregate in one or more previous years [Refer section 67 of the Finance Act, 198 on page 18].

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON SALIENT FEATURES OF THE INCOME-TAX ACT:

1. GENERAL

The Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 which was in force upto and including the assessment year 1961-62 s repealed with effect from 1st April, 1962 and in its place a new Act called the Income-tax Act, 1961 was roduced which is the operative Act for and from the assessment year 1962-63. Since its introduction, the w Act has undergone innumerable changes by way of amendments, substitutions, deletions and insertions various provisions so much so that it is difficult to keep track of the frequent changes made and the years m which these have become effective. Salient features of the Act are explained in a very simple language as to make them understandable in respect of each assessment year.

(i) Assessment

The Income-tax Act is a machinery for computing the total income of the previous year from various urces as classified in section 14. Such computation or assessment is made after allowing various exclusions, emptions and deductions as provided in the Act. The Income-tax Act does not, however, prescribe the tes at which tax is to be charged. Section 4 of the Income-tax Act lays down that income-tax shall be arged for any assessment year in respect of the total income of the previous year computed under the come-tax Act at the rates prescribed by the Finance Act which is passed every year by the Parliament. nus, while the total income is computed under the Income-tax Act which is a permanent enactment, the x payable on such income has to be worked out at the rates laid down in the Finance Act which is an nual enactment. An assessment, therefore, comprises of two stages (1) computation of total income and) determination of the tax payable thereon. When both these stages are completed, an assessment is said to ve been made.

As the Finance Bill is usually passed by the Parliament and receives the assent of the President long ter 1st April, the question arises "what would be the effective rates at which tax has to be charged for the rrent assessment year during the pendency of the bill?" The answer to this question is provided in section 94 of the Income-tax Act which lays down that the effective rates in that case would be the rates in force in e preceding assessment year or the rates proposed in the Finance Bill in respect of the current assessment ar, whichever is more favourable to the assessee.

To sum up, the tax in relation to the income of any assessment year is to be charged with reference to e rates enacted by the Finance Act of that year. To illustrate, if the assessments in respect of the earlier sessment years 1986-87 and 1987-88 are completed during the financial year 1988-89, the rates at which x is to be charged for the said years would be the rates laid down under Part I of the First Schedule of the nance Act, 1986 and Part I of the First Schedule of the Finance Act, 1987 respectively.

(ii) Assessment year

[Section 2(9)]

The question then arises as to what is an assessment year? In the Income-tax Act, the Income-tax ar is described as assessment year, that is, the year in which the income of the previous year which ended fore the commencement of the assessment year, is to be assessed. The assessment year comprises of a riod of twelve months corresponding to a financial year, commencing from 1st April and ending on 31st arch. Thus, the assessment year 1988-89 commenced from 1st April, 1988 and would end on 31st March, 89.

(iii) Previous year

(Section 3)

(A) UPTO ASSESSMENT YEAR 1988-89:

(1) Every assessment year has a "previous year" which is defined in section 3 of the Income-tax t. In the case of an assessee who does not maintain any accounts or who maintains the accounts on ancial year basis (i.e. from 1st April to 31st March) the "previous year" will be taken to be the financial ar immediately preceding the assessment year. If the accounts are maintained upto any date within the id financial year, the previous year will be taken to be the period of twelve months ending on such date. To ustrate, if the accounts are maintained on financial year basis, the previous year for the assessment year 88-89 will be the financial year 1987-88 commencing from 1-4-1987 and ending on 31-3-1988 but if the counts are closed, say on 30th June every year, the previous year for the assessment year 1988-89 will be e period of 12 months commencing from 1st July, 1986 to 30th June, 1987. If the accounts are closed on st December every year, the previous year for the assessment year 1988-89 will be the calendar year 1987 mmencing from 1-1-1987 and ending on 31-12-1987. For the chart of "accounting year with reference to sessment year", please refer cover page No. 3.

(2) If a business or profession has been newly set up in the financial year immediately preceding the sessment year and the accounts are also closed on any date in that financial year, the previous year will be

from the date of starting the business to the date of closing the accounts. For instance, if a business is new set up, say on 1-8-1987 and the assessee elects to close the books on 31st March, 1988, the previous year f the first assessment year 1988-89 will be the period of eight months from 1-8-1987 to 31-3-1988 but in t subsequent assessments, the previous year will be of 12 months commencing from 1st April and ending 31st March every year.

(3) If a new business is set up, say, on 1-10-1986 and the assessee closes the accounts on 30-9-198 there will be no previous year for the assessment year 1987-88. The period from 1-10-1986 to 30-9-198 which does not exceed twelve months will, at the option of assessee, be the previous year for the assessme year 1988-89.

(4) An assessee can adopt different previous years in respect of separate sources of incom However, the previous year in respect of any source of income for which no books of account are maintaine will be taken to be the financial year immediately preceding the assessment year.

(5) An assessee cannot change his previous year on the basis of which he has been once assesse except with the previous consent of the Income-tax Officer and upon such conditions as the Income-ta Officer may think fit to impose. An assessee desiring a change in the previous year should make a application in writing to the assessing officer for granting the required change under section 3(4) of th Income-tax Act.

(6) Where an assessee is a partner in a firm, the previous year in respect of his share income from th firm will be the same as determined in the case of the firm.

(B) ASSESSMENT YEAR 1989-90 & ONWARDS:

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, there will be only one previous year for all assessee ending on 31st March for all sources of income. In other words the financial year preceding the assessmen year shall be the uniform previous year as per the substituted section 3 by the Direct Tax Law (Amendment) Act, 1987. For further details, refer item (1) on page 313.

(iv) Assessee

[Section 2(7)]

The assessee is a person by whom any tax or any other sum of money (such as interest, penalty) i payable under the Income-tax Act or in respect of whom any proceeding under the Act has been taken fo the assessment of his income or loss or of the income or loss of any other person in respect of which he i assessable or of the amount of refund due to him or to such other person. It also includes every perso deemed to be an assessee under Chapter XV of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Under section 2(31) of the Income-tax Act, assessees are divided into the following categories:

(i) Individual: (He is assessed in respect of his individual and personal income only);

(ii) Hindu undivided family which consists of all persons lineally descended from a common male ancestor and is assessable i respect of income derived from the joint family corpus not being the income earned by its individual members in thei individual and personal capacity;

(iii) Company: As defined under section 2(17) (e.g. any Indian company);

(iv) Firm: [A partnership of two or more persons (but not exceeding 20 persons) carrying on a business or professio constituted under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932];

(v) Association of persons or a body of individuals (i.e., combination of persons formed for promoting a joint venture or join enterprise, executors of an estate, trustees of a trust, etc.);

(vi) Local authority (e.g. Municipality, Local Boards, etc.); and

(vii) Every artificial juridical person, not falling in any of the preceding categories (i.e. a Hindu deity).

(v) Residence in India

(Section 6)

The income liable to tax in the hands of an assessee is determined on the basis of residential status For this purpose, the assessees are divided into the following two categories:

(i) Resident in India, and (ii) Non-resident.

Individuals and Hindu undivided families who are resident in India are again classified as:

(*a*) Ordinarily resident, and (*b*) Not ordinarily resident.

TESTS OF RESIDENCE IN RESPECT OF "INDIVIDUALS":

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1983-84 & ONWARDS:

Section 6 of the Income-tax Act, which deals with residence in India has been amended with effect from 1-4-1983. Under the amendment, sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of section 6 has been omitted with the result the maintenance of a dwelling house in India would no longer be a test for determining residential status for the assessment year 1983-84 and onwards. In view of this amendment, for the assessment year 1983-84 and onwards, the residential status of an individual would be determined as under:

(1) An individual will be treated as resident in India in any previous year if he fulfills any of the following two conditions:

(a) he is in India in that year for a period or periods amounting in all to 182 days* or more; or

(b) *omitted with effect from 1-4-1983;*

(c) having within the four years preceding that year been in India for a period or periods amounting in all to 365 days or more and has been in India for 60 days or more in that year.

(2) Under Explanation to section 6(1) of the Income-tax Act, the residential status of an *Indian citizen* who is rendering service outside India and who visits India during leave or vacation in any previous year or an *Indian citizen* who is outside India and who comes on a visit to India in any previous year will be determined as under:

(a) An *Indian citizen* who leaves India in any previous year for the purposes of employment outside India would be treated as resident in India if the period of his stay in India in that year amounts to 182 days* or more [instead of 60 days as stated in 1(c) above]. Conversely, if the period of his stay in India is less than 182 days*, he will be treated as non-resident for that year and his foreign income would not attract tax liability.

(b) An *Indian citizen* who resides outside India and who comes on a visit to India in any previous year will be treated as resident in India if his stay in India in that year amounts to 90 days* or more [instead of 60 days as stated in 1(c) above]. Conversely, he will be treated as non-resident if the period of his stay in India in that year is less than 90 days*.

(3) An individual (whether Indian citizen or not) who is outside India and who comes on a visit to India in any previous year will be treated as "non-resident" in India if his stay in India in that previous year is less than 182 days* subject to the condition that during the preceding four previous years his stay in India does not amount to 365 days or more.

It may be noted that where an assessee has adopted different previous years for separate sources of ome, section 6(5) of the Income-tax Act provides that if such an assessee is resident in India in any of the vious years relevant to an assessment year in respect of any source of income, he shall be deemed to be ident in respect of his other sources of income also for the relevant assessment year.

In the examples given hereunder, "previous year" is taken to be the "financial year".

EXAMPLES: (1) Mr. A who was abroad, returned to India on 1-7-1987 and again left India on the 10th January, 1988. Since his stay in India during the previous year exceeds 181 days, he will be regarded as "resident" for the assessment year 1988-89 [Section 6(1)(a)]. However, if his stay in India during the preceding four previous years (1983-84 to 1986-87) was less than 365 days and his stay in India during the previous year 1987-88 was less than 182 days, he will be regarded as "non-resident" for the financial year ending on 31-3-1988.

(2) Mr. A who is an Indian citizen came on a visit to India on 1-7-1987. He left India on 15-10-1987 i.e. after a stay of more than 90 days. Prior to 1-4-1987, he was in India for over 365 days during the preceding four previous years 1983-84 to 1986-87. He will be regarded as "resident" for the assessment year 1988-89 as his stay in India during the previous year 1987-88 is of more than 90 days [Section 6(1)(c) read with Explanation].

(3) Mr. A who is an Indian citizen, returned to India on 1-7-1987 on a visit. He left India on 25-9-1987 i.e. after a stay of 87 days. Prior to 1-4-1987, he was in India for over 365 days during the preceding four previous years 1983-84 to 1986-87. In this example, Mr. A will be regarded as "non-resident" for the assessment year 1988-89 as his stay in India during the previous year 1987-88 was less than 90 days [Section 6(1)(c) read with Explanation].

(4) Mr. A who is an Indian citizen leaves India on 25-9-1987 for the purposes of employment outside India and comes to India on a visit after 1st April, 1988. He was in India for over 365 days during the preceding four previous years 1983-84 to 1986-87. For the assessment year 1988-89, Mr. A will be regarded as "non-resident" despite the fact that he was in India for a period of more than 365 days in the preceding four previous years and was in India for more than 60 days but less than 182 days during the previous year 1987-88 [Section 6(1)(c) read with Explanation].

*From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, financial year will be the uniform previous year vide m (1) on page 313. The change over from different previous years to financial year ending on 31-3-1989 ll be effected by following the procedure prescribed in section 3 as amended and Tenth Schedule inserted the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. If the previous year relevant to assessment year 1989-90 mprises a period of 18 months or more, the period of stay in India of 182 days and 90 days mentioned ove will be construed as 273 days and 135 days respectively. For further details and examples, refer item b) on page 314.

ORDINARILY RESIDENT AND NOT ORDINARILY RESIDENT

An Individual who fulfils any of the conditions mentioned in section 6(1) is treated as resident in dia. But in order to become an "ordinarily resident" also, he must satisfy the following two conditions as id down under section 6(6) of the Income-tax Act, 1961:

(i) He should have been resident in India in nine out of the ten previous years preceding the previous year in which he is resident within the meaning of section 6(1); and

(ii) He should have been in India for a period or periods amounting in all to 730 days (i.e. years) or more during the seven years preceding that previous year.

If he does not fulfill any of the above two conditions, he will be treated as “not ordinarily resident” a per example given hereunder:

EXAMPLE: Mr. A, who is a citizen of India, left India on 25th April, 1985 and came back on 1st July, 1988. During the peri from 25th April, 1985 to 1st July, 1988, he visited India every year but his stay in India did not exceed 89 da during any financial year. On and from 1st July, 1988, he settled in India and was staying in India. His previo year is financial year. His status for various assessment years will be as under:

Financial years	*Assessment years*	*Status*
1985-86 to 1987-88	1986-87 to 1988-89	Non-resident*
1988-89 to 1996-97	1989-90 to 1997-98	Resident but not ordinarily resident†
1997-98 & onwards	1998-99 & onwards	Resident and ordinarily resident††

NOTES:—

* Since Mr. A has stayed in India only for 25 days during the financial year ending on 31st March, 1986, his status for th assessment year 1986-87 will be “non-resident” as he does not fulfill either of the two conditions mentioned in section 6(1) of th Income-tax Act, 1961. During the financial years 1986-87 & 1987-88 (assessment years 1987-88 & 1988-89) he visited India for le than 90 days in each financial year and as such his status for the said assessment years will also be non-resident.

† For the financial year ending on 31-3-1989 (assessment year 1989-90) his status will be resident as he has stayed in India fo over 182 days. However, he does not fulfill both the conditions laid down under section 6(6) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, as referred t above. In the circumstances, his status for the assessment years 1989-90 to 1997-98 will be “Resident but not ordinarily resident” and a such, income which accrues or arises to him outside India is not liable to be included in the total income for the assessment year 1989-90 to 1997-98.

†† For the assessment year 1998-99, the status of Mr. A will be resident and ordinarily resident as he fulfills both the condition laid down under section 6(6) of the Income-tax Act.

RESIDENTIAL STATUS OF H.U.F., FIRM & OTHER ASSOCIATION OF PERSONS:

A Hindu undivided family, firm or other association of persons is said to be resident in India in an previous year except where during that year the control and management of its affairs is situated wholl outside India.

RESIDENTIAL STATUS OF A COMPANY:

A company is said to be resident in India in any previous year if it satisfies any of the following tw conditions:

(i) it is an Indian company, or

(ii) during that year, the control and management of its affairs is situated wholly in India.

NON-RESIDENTS:

(1) An individual who does not satisfy both the conditions as mentioned on pp. 34-35 for residenc in India as laid down in section 6(1) will be treated as “non-resident” in that previous year.

EXAMPLE: Mr. A, who is not a citizen of India, was in India for over 365 days during the financial years from 1983-84 t 1986-87. However, he did not visit India during the financial year 1987-88 except for 59 days. In this case, Mr. A will be regarded as “non-resident” for the assessment year 1988-89, as his stay in India during the financial yea 1987-88 was less than 60 days.

(2) A Hindu undivided family, firm or other association of persons will be treated as “non-resident” in India in any previous year if the control and management of its affairs is situated wholly outside India during that year.

(3) A company will be treated as “non-resident” in India in any previous year if it is not an Indian company and also if the control and management of its affairs is not situated wholly in India in that year.

It may be noted that under the Income-tax Act, the status of “not ordinarily resident” is accorded only to “Individuals” and “Hindu undivided families” and not to any other categories of assessees. Accordingly, remaining categories of assessees are classified either as “resident” (which means “ordinarily resident”) or “non-resident”, as the case may be.

SCOPE OF INCOME LIABLE TO TAX:

(Sections 5 & 9)

(1) Persons who are resident and ordinarily resident are chargeable to tax on all income:

(*a*) which is received or is deemed to be received in India;

(*b*) which accrues or arises or is deemed to accrue or arise in India; and

(*c*) which accrues or arises outside India.

(2) The liability of the persons who are resident but not ordinarily resident is the same as in the case ersons who are resident and ordinarily resident except that the income which accrues or arises outside ia is not includible in their total income unless it is derived from a business controlled in or a profession up in India.

(3) Non-residents are liable in respect of income received or deemed to be received in India or which rues or arises or is deemed to accrue or arise in India. They are not at all liable in respect of income ruing or arising outside India even if it is remitted to India.

However, w.e.f. 1-4-1982, in the case of a non-resident being an individual who is not a citizen of India or a firm, which does have any partner who is a citizen of India or who is resident in India or a company which does not have any shareholder who is a en of India or is resident in India, no income shall be deemed to accrue or arise in India to such individual, firm or company ugh or from operations which are confined to the shooting of any cinematograph film in India.

It may be noted that special provisions are applicable in respect of the taxability of income of -resident Indian citizens and foreign nationals of Indian origin derived from specified foreign exchange ets as discussed at length in item (vi) on page 38.

(4) Remittances of foreign income: Remittances out of foreign income received in India are entirely mpt from income-tax in the case of "resident" as well as "non-resident" assessees. However, the foreign ome even though not remitted to India is liable to be charged to tax on accrual basis in the case of every linarily resident assessee but in the case of not ordinarily resident assessees such foreign income is rgeable on accrual basis if it arises from a business controlled in or a profession set up in India as stated (2) above.

ILLUSTRATION: Mr. X has income from the following sources:—

1.	Income from house property in India		Rs. 5,000
2.	Share income from a registered firm in India		Rs. 20,000
3.	Dividend on shares in Indian companies		Rs. 5,000
	Income in India		Rs. 30,000
4.	Foreign income:		
	(i) Interest on deposits with banks situated outside India (not accrued in India)	Rs. 7,000	
	(ii) Dividend on shares in foreign companies (not accrued in India)	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 10,000
	Gross total income		Rs. 40,000

If Mr. X is "resident and ordinarily resident in India", his gross total income under the Income-tax Act will be taken at . 40,000. However, he will be entitled to relief in respect of double taxation under section 90 or section 91 of the Act in respect of eign income of Rs. 10,000 which has suffered tax in India as well as in foreign country.

If Mr. X is "resident but not ordinarily resident in India" , his gross total income will be taken at Rs. 30,000 and the foreign come of Rs. 10,000 will not be included in his total income as it does not arise from a business controlled in or profession set up in dia.

If Mr. X is "non-resident in India", he will be assessable only on his Indian income of Rs. 30,000 and his foreign income from atever source will not be included in his gross total income.

. *PERSON RESIDENT OUTSIDE INDIA:*

Assessment year 1982-83 & onwards:

In the case of an individual who is a "person resident outside India" as defined under section 2(q)* of e Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, the interest income from Non-Resident (External) Account in y bank in India is exempt upto assessment year 1988-89 under section 10(4A) and thereafter under bstituted section 10 (4)(ii).

A citizen of India who stays out of India for employment or business, or a citizen of India who stays tside India for any other purpose, with an intention to stay outside India for an uncertain period, will be nsidered "person resident outside India".

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*Section 2(q) under the F.E.R. Act, 1973: "person resident outside India" means a person who is not resident in India. It may be ted that "person resident in India" is elaborately defined under section 2(p) of the F.E.R. Act, 1973.

(vi) Special provisions relating to certain income of non-resident Indian citizen and foreign nationals of Indian origin:

[Sections 115-C to 115-I]

EFFECTIVE FROM 1ST JUNE, 1983

The salient features of the special provisions are as under:

(i) The income derived by non-resident Indian* from any foreign exchange asset is calle "Investment income". For this purpose, "foreign exchange asset" means any specified asset acquired o purchased with, or subscribed to in, convertible foreign exchange†. The assets so specified under sectio 115-C are:

(1) shares in an Indian company;
(2) debentures issued by a public limited Indian company;
(3) deposits with a public limited Indian company;
(4) securities of the Central Government; and
(5) such other assets as may be notified by the Central Government.

(ii) In computing the "investment income" of a non-resident Indian, no deduction in respect o any expenditure or allowance or deductions under Chapter VIA will be allowed under any provision o the Income-tax Act. However, where the non-resident Indian elects to furnish return of income to the Income-tax Officer for any assessment year, the deductions permissible under the provisions of Income-tax Act will be allowed for that year as explained in example No. (1) to (3) on pp. 39-40 [Section 115-D

(iii) Where the total income of a non-resident Indian consists only of "investment income" and/o income by way of "long-term capital gains††" arising from the transfer of any foreign exchange asset, such income shall be charged to tax at a flat rate of 20% by way of income-tax§ [Section 115-E(1)].

(iv) The income from foreign exchange assets (called investment income) and long-term capital gains arising on transfer of any such asset will constitute a separate block of income and charged to income-tax at a flat rate of 20% by way of income-tax§. If the non-resident Indian has any other income in India, such other income will constitute as an altogether separate block of income and charged to tax as if such other income had been the total income. The aggregate of the income-tax§ so calculated in respect of the said two blocks of income will be the tax payable for the relevant assessment year [Section 115-E(2)]. Refer examples on pp. 39-40.

(v) The long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of any foreign exchange asset will be exempt from tax to the extent the net proceeds realised on transfer are re-invested or re-deposited within six months after the date of such transfer in any asset (hereinafter referred to as the new asset) mentioned hereunder:

(a) Specified assets [as mentioned in para (i) above]; or

(b) Non-resident (External) Account in any bank in India referred to in section 10(4A) [applicable upto assessment year 1988-89]; or

(c) Savings certificates** notified under section 10(4B).

However, where the new asset is transferred or converted (otherwise than by transfer) into money within a period of three years of its acquisition, the capital gains arising from the transfer of the original asset which has been exempted from tax shall be deemed to be the long-term capital gains of the previous year in which the new asset is transferred or converted into money [Section 115-F].

(vi) A non-resident Indian has the option to claim that in respect to any particular assessment year the special provisions relating to taxation of "investment income" and "long-term capital gains" under which the tax on such income is to be charged at a flat rate should not apply to him. Such option can be exercised by furnishing a declaration in writing to that effect along with his return of income for that assessment year. In cases where such option is exercised in respect of any assessment year, the whole of the total income of that assessment year will be charged to tax under the general provisions of the Income-tax Act [Section 115-I].

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*"Non-resident Indian" means an individual, being a citizen of India or a person of Indian origin who is not a "resident". A person shall be deemed to be of Indian origin if he, or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents, was born in undivided India.

†"Convertible foreign exchange" means foreign exchange which is for the time being treated by the Reserve Bank of India as convertible foreign exchange for the purposes of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, and any rules made thereunder.

††"Long-term capital gains" means income chargeable under the head "Capital gains" relating to a capital asset, being a foreign exchange asset which is not a short-term capital asset.

**Notified savings certificates are 6-year National Savings Certificates VIth Issue and VIIth Issue [Notification No. S.O. 653(E), dated September 8, 1982].

§Plus surcharge at the rate of 12½% of income-tax is payable for the assessment years 1984-85 and 1985-86 only. However, surcharge at the rate of 5% of income-tax for the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90 is not payable [Vide section 2(3) and first proviso to section 2(7) of the Finance Act, 1988].

(vii) A non-resident Indian who becomes a resident in any subsequent year has the option to claim that the special provisions of Chapter XII A shall continue to apply to him in relation to income derived from foreign exchange asset (other than shares in Indian companies) for that assessment year and for every subsequent assessment year until the transfer or conversion of such assets into money. Such option can be exercised by furnishing a declaration in writing to that effect along with his return of income for that assessment year [Section 115-H].

(viii) A non-resident Indian having only investment income or income by way of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of any foreign exchange asset or both need not file the return of his income under section 139(1) if the tax deductible from such income has been correctly deducted at source. However, it is permissible for him to opt under section 115-I of the Income-tax Act to submit the return of income and claim the refund due to him, if any, as explained in example No. (1) to (3) given hereunder [Section 115-G].

EXAMPLES:

(1) Mr. A who is a citizen of India and has settled outside India. He comes on a visit to India every year but his stay in India is than 90 days during any financial year (1st April to 31st March of following year). His status for the purposes of section 6 is resident. His "investment income" in India during financial year 1987-88 as a result of various investments made by him in foreign ange asset is as under:

(i) Dividend income in respect of shares in an Indian company	Rs. 10,000
(ii) Interest on debenture issued by a public limited Indian company	Rs. 15,000
(iii) Interest on deposits with a public limited Indian company	Rs. 15,000
Investment income	Rs. 40,000
At the time of payment of such "investment income", the tax deducted at source at the rate of 20% on account of income-tax is	Rs. 8,000

Assuming that Mr. A has only "investment income" in India and he elects under section 115-I not to be governed by Chapter XII-A and opts to furnish his return of income under section 139 together with a declaration in writing to the effect that the provisions of Chapter XII-A shall not apply, then, his tax liability for the financial year 1987-88 is to be worked out as given hereunder:

Income accruing or arising in India (Investment income)	Rs. 40,000
Less: Permissible deduction:	
Maximum deduction in respect of dividend income under section 80L	Rs. 7,000
Total (taxable) income	Rs. 33,000
Tax deducted at source on Rs. 40,000 @ 20%	Rs. 8,000
Less: Income-Tax payable on total (taxable) income of Rs. 33,000 (Refer page 181)	Rs. 4,150
Refund due to Mr. A	Rs. 3,850

NOTE: In order to be entitled to this refund of Rs. 3,850, Mr. A should submit the return of income together with a refund lication and declaration as stated above on or before 31-3-1991.

(2) In the above example, if the "investment income" is Rs. 1,00,000 made up of dividend income (from an Indian company) 40,000, interest on deposits with a public limited company Rs. 10,000 and debenture interest income from public limited Indian npany Rs. 50,000.

Investment income on foreign exchange assets ..	Rs. 1,00,000
Income-tax deducted at source at 20%	Rs. 20,000

In this example, it is not in the interest of Mr. A to opt for submission of return of income under section 139. It is because after ing the maximum deduction of Rs. 7,000 under section 80L, the total income liable to tax would be Rs. 93,000 and income-tax (but surcharge on I.T.) thereon at the Scheduled rates would be Rs. 26,450 (Refer page 185) as against Rs. 20,000 deducted at source ler the special provisions.

(3) Assuming that during financial year 1987-88 in addition to investment income of Rs. 25,000 by way of dividends from lian Companies, Mr. A has interest income of Rs. 30,000 in India being interest on bank fixed deposits.

Aggregate tax deducted at source:

1. In respect of investment income of Rs. 25,000 @ 20%	Rs. 5,000
2. In respect of interest of Rs. 30,000 on bank deposits @ 30%	Rs. 9,000
	Rs. 14,000

(a) Mr. A opts that provisions of Chapter XIIA (Refer page 38) may not apply:

Investment income	Rs. 25,000
Interest on bank deposits	Rs. 30,000
Gross total income	Rs. 55,000
Less: Maximum deduction under section 80L in respect of bank interest and dividend income	Rs. 7,000
Taxable income	Rs. 48,000

Income-tax deducted at source	Rs.	14,0
Less: Income-tax on total (taxable) income of Rs. 48,000 (as per page 181)	Rs.	8,6
Refund due to Mr. A	Rs.	5,3

In order to be entitled to this refund of Rs. 5,350, Mr. A should submit the return of income with a refund applicatio etc. as stated in example (1).

(b) If Mr. A desires that provisions of Chapter XIIA (Refer page 38) shall apply:

(i) Income other than investment income:

Interest on bank fixed deposits	Rs. 30,000	
Less: Deduction u/s. 80L: Maximum deduction restricted to	Rs. 7,000	
Income other than investment income in India	Rs. 23,000	
Tax deducted at source on interest income of Rs. 30,000 @ 30%	Rs. 9,000	
Less: Income-tax on Rs. 23,000 (Refer page 179)	Rs. 1,250	
Refund due		Rs. 7,7

(ii) Investment income:

Dividend income	Rs. 25,000	
Income-tax @ 20% u/s. 115E on Rs. 25,000	Rs. 5,000	
Less: Tax deducted at source on investment income of Rs. 25,000 @20%	Rs. 5,000	
Refund due		Rs. NI
Refund due to Mr. A		Rs. 7,7

In this example, it is in the interest of Mr. A that he should opt for assessment under Chapter XII-A in respect of his investme income.

Assessment years 1986-87 to 1989-90:

NOTE: In cases where the total income of a person of Indian origin (and who has settled outside India) includes "Investme income", it is in his interest that he is governed by the provisions of Chapter XIIA if such investment income exceeds:

(1) Rs. 53,750 if the income consists of interest income in respect of debentures issued by an Indian public limited compar and/or interest income in respect of deposits with such companies which do not qualify for deduction und section 80L.

(2) Rs. 60,750* if the income consists of dividend income from Indian company and interest on Government securitie amounting to Rs. 7,000 or more, then, qualifying deduction under section 80L of the Income-tax Act is to b restricted to Rs. 7,000 (For details refer page 168).

The above figure of Rs. 53,750 may be increased to the extent of deduction allowable under section 80L of the Income-tax Act, i order to determine at what point it is in his interest to opt under the provisions of Chapter XIIA.

*For assessment year 1989-90, where any dividend income remains unallowed after the deduction of Rs. 7,000 u/s. 80L(1), a additional deduction of an amount equal to so much of such dividend income as has remained unallowed will be allowed upto maximum of Rs. 3,000 [2nd proviso to section 80L(1). For details, refer item "Additional deduction" on page 168]. In view of th additional deduction in respect of dividend income, the above figure of Rs. 60,750 may be increased to the extent of additiona deduction allowable. For instance, if the additional deduction allowable is Rs. 2,000, then, the figure of Rs. 60,750 should be increase to Rs. 62,750.

(vii) Income of other persons deemed to be the income of the person sought to be taxed:

(Sections 60 to 65)

(1) Under section 60 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, all income arising to any person by virtue of transfer whether revocable or not and whether effected before or after the commencement of the said Ac shall, where there is no transfer of the assets from which the income arises, be chargeable to tax as th income of the transferor and shall be included in his total income.

(2) Under section 61 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, all income arising to any person by virtue of revocable transfer of assets shall be charged as the income of the transferor and shall be included in his tota income subject to the following exceptions made by section 62:

(i) where the income arises to any person by virtue of a transfer by way of trust which is no revocable during the life time of the beneficiary, and, in the case of any other transfer, which is no revocable during the life time of the transferee. In such cases, the income in question will be assesse in the hands of the beneficiary or the transferee, as the case may be, provided the transferor derive no direct or indirect benefit from such income; or

(ii) where the income arises to any person by virtue of a transfer made before 1-4-1961 which i not revocable for a period of six years and the transferor derives no direct or indirect benefit from such income.

(3) *INCOME OF INDIVIDUAL TO INCLUDE INCOME OF SPOUSE, MINOR CHILD, ETC.:*

(i) Where both the husband and wife are partners in the same firm carrying on a business (bu not profession), the share income of the wife will be included in the total income of the husband if the other personal income of the husband is greater than the other personal income of his wife. But if the other personal income of the wife is greater than that of the husband, his share of income from the firm will be included in the total income of his wife [Section 64(1) (i) †read with Explanation 1 to Section 64(1)].

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† Refer page 41

Explanation 1A to section 64(1) provides that where the spouse of an individual is a beneficiary under a trust and the trustee joins in a firm carrying on a business in which such individual is a partner, the income arising from such partnership to the trustee, to the extent it is for the immediate or deferred benefit of the spouse, will be included in the total income of the individual. However, in cases where the total income of such spouse excluding such share income is greater than the total income of the individual excluding his/her share income from the firm, the share income of the individual will be included in the income of the spouse.

Where any such income is once included in the total income of either spouse, any such income arising in succeeding year shall not be included in the total income of the other spouse unless the Income-tax Officer is satisfied, after giving that spouse an opportunity of being heard, that it is necessary to do so [Explanation 1 to section 64(1)].

The term "income" includes "loss" and therefore, if the share from the firm is a loss, such loss is to be set off in the assessment of the spouse whose total income other than share from the firm is greater [Section 64(1)(i) and Explanation 2 to section 64].

EXAMPLE 1: Shri Patel is a partner in a registered firm dealing in cloth business in which his wife is also a partner. The share income of Shri Patel and his wife in the firm is Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively. The total income of Shri Patel from sources other than the share income is Rs. 22,000 and that of his wife is Rs. 20,000. How will the share income be treated under the provisions of section 64?

The share income of Rs. 15,000 arising to Mrs. Patel shall be included in the total income of Shri Patel as his other income is greater than that of his wife [vide section 64(1)(i) read with Explanation 1].

It may, however, be noted that if the firm is a professional firm and Shri Patel and his wife have been taken up as partners by virtue of their technical or professional qualifications, the share income of each will be included in his or her total income and the provisions of section 64(1)(i) will not be applicable.

EXAMPLE 2: Shri Dalal is a partner in a registered firm dealing in glassware business in which his wife is also a partner The share of loss of Shri Dalal & his wife is Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively. The total income of Shri Dalal from sources other than share of loss from the registered firm is Rs. 50,000 and that of his wife is Rs. 32,000. The share of loss from the registered firm is to be treated as under:

Mr. Dalal

Income other than share of loss from the firm		Rs. 50,000
Less: Share of loss set-off under section 71		Rs. 10,000
		Rs. 40,000
Less: Share of loss of Mrs. Dalal as provided under Explanation 2 to section 64		Rs. 20,000
Gross total income of Mr. Dalal		Rs. 20,000

Mrs. Dalal

Income other than share of loss from the firm		Rs. 32,000
Less: Share of loss from the firm	Rs. 20,000	
Less: Share of loss considered in the hands of Mr. Dalal	Rs. 20,000	Rs. Nil
Gross total income of Mrs. Dalal		Rs. 32,000

EXAMPLE 3: Shri Shah father of Mrs. A creates a trust for the benefit (either immediate or deferred) of his daughter and appoints trustee C who is authorised to join as a partner on behalf of the trust. Accordingly, trustee C joined as a partner on behalf of the trust in a firm where Mr. A was a partner.

The share income receivable by the trustee C on behalf of the trust will be included in the total income of Mr. A provided the total income (excluding share from the firm) of Mr. A is greater than the total income (excluding share from the firm) of Mrs. A.

Assuming that the total income of Mr. A & Mrs. A is Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively excluding the share income from the firm, then, the share income receivable by the trustee C and also the share income receivable by Mr. A will be included in the total income of Mrs. A.

†However, there will be no clubbing of share income of spouse under clause (i) of section 64(1) as the said clause (i) is omitted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. For further details, refer item 5(a) on page 322.

(ii) In computing the total income of an individual, such income as arises directly or indirectly to the spouse of such individual by way of salary, commission, fees or any other form of remuneration in cash or in kind from a concern in which such individual and one or more of his relatives as defined under section 2(41) has a substantial interest (that is, not less than 20% of the voting power in a case where the concern is a company and in any other case not less than 20% of the profits of the concern) will be included in the total income of such individual [Section 64(1)(ii) read with Explanation 2 to section 64(1)].

However, where both the husband and wife have a substantial interest and both are in receipt o remuneration from such concern, the remuneration from such concern will be included in the tota income of the husband or wife, as the case may be, whose total income excluding such remuneration i greater [Explanation 1 to section 64(1)].

Upto assessment year 1988-89, in cases where the spouse possesses technical or professiona qualifications and the income is solely attributable to the application of his or her technical o professional knowledge and experience, the provisions of section 64(1)(ii) shall not apply [Proviso t section 64(1)(ii)].

However, for and from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, provisions of section 64(1)(ii) wil not apply only if such income is received from a professional firm and the spouse possesses diploma o degree from a university. For further details, refer item 5(b) on page 322 [Substituted proviso t section 64(1)(ii)].

EXAMPLE 1: Messrs. Dalal & Company is a non-professional firm consisting of partners A, B & C sharing profits and losses equally. The wife of partner C is entitled to a remuneration of Rs. 2,000 per month without any technical or professional qualifications. The taxability of remuneration of Rs. 24,000 per annum will be as under:

(1) The remuneration of Rs. 24,000 will be included in the total income of Mr. C as his share in the firm (one-third) is not less than 20%.

(2) If the share of partner Mr. C in the above firm had been less than 20%, the remuneration received by Mrs. C would be taxed in her hands.

(3) If Mrs. C possesses technical or professional qualifications and the remuneration is attributable to the application of such technical or professional knowledge and experience, the remuneration received by Mrs. C will be taxed upto assessment year 1988-89 in her hands even if share of partner Mr. C in the above firm is 20% or more. However, for and from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, such remuneration will be included in the total income of Mr. C as substituted proviso to section 64(1)(ii) does not apply to non-professional firm.

EXAMPLE 2: Mr. A and his wife have a substantial interest in a limited company holding shares carrying not less than 20% of voting power in the limited company. Both Mr. A and Mrs. A draw remuneration from the company in an amount of Rs. 30,000 & Rs. 20,000 respectively. The income of Mr. A & Mrs. A, other than remuneration from the company, is Rs. 15,000 & Rs. 12,000 respectively.

The remuneration received by spouse is required to be included in the total income of the spouse whose other income is greater.

Total income of Mr. A

Total income other than remuneration		Rs. 15,000
Remuneration from the company:		
(1) Receivable by him from the company	Rs. 30,000	
(2) Receivable by Mrs. A but includible in Mr. A's assessment as provided under Explanation 1 to section 64 (1)	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 50,000
Gross total income of Mr. A		Rs. 65,000

Total income of Mrs. A

Total income other than remuneration	Rs. 12,000
Remuneration from the company of Rs. 20,000 is not to be included in the total income of Mrs. A as the same is included in the assessment of Mr. A under Explanation 1 to section 64 (1)	Rs. Nil
Gross total income of Mrs. A	Rs. 12,000

Note: If Mrs. A possesses technical or professional qualifications and the remuneration is attributable to the application of such technical or professional knowledge and experience, the remuneration received by Mrs. A will be taxed in her hands upto assessment year 1988-89

(iii) The income of a minor child arising from admission to the benefits of partnership even though neither of the parent of the minor is a partner in that firm will be included in income of that parent whose total income is greater [Section 64(1) (iii)††].

EXAMPLE: Master "A" a minor is admitted to the benefits of partnership in a firm consisting of partners R, S & T Neither of his parent is a partner in the said firm.

The share income of Master A will be included in the total income of that parent of Master A whose total income is greater whether that parent is a partner or not in the said firm.

Where a minor child of an individual is a beneficiary under a trust and the trustee joins in any partnership business with any person, the income arising to the trustee from the membership of the trustee in a firm shall, to the extent such income is for the benefit of the minor child, will be included in the total income of that parent who has the greater income [Explanation 2A of section 64(1)].

EXAMPLE: Mr. B brother of Mr. A creates trust in favour of the minor son of Mr. A and appoints trustee "D" who is authorised to join as a partner on behalf of the trust. Accordingly, trustee "D" joined as a partner on behalf of the trust in a firm where Mr. X, Y and Z were partners.

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†† Refer page 43.

The share income arising to the trustee "D" will be included in the total income of either Mr. A or Mrs. A whose total income (excluding the said share income from the firm) is greater.

††Minor's share of income from the firm will not be included in the parent's income. For further details, refer item 5(a) on page 322.

(iv) Any income which arises directly or indirectly to the spouse of any individual from assets transferred directly or indirectly to the spouse by such individual otherwise than for adequate consideration (love and affection is not an adequate consideration) or in connection with an agreement to live apart, will be considered to be the income of the transferor of the assets [Section 64(1) (iv)].

(v) Any income which arises directly or indirectly to a minor child (not being a married daughter)* of an individual from assets transferred directly or indirectly to the minor child by such individual otherwise than for adequate consideration will be treated as the income of such individual and included in his total income [Section 64(1) (v)].

(vi) Any income which arises directly or indirectly from assets transferred directly or indirectly on or after 1-6-1973 by an individual to son's wife or son's minor child otherwise than for adequate consideration, will be included in the total income of such individual [Section 64(1)(vi)].

EXAMPLE: Mr. A transferred Rs. 1 lakh to his son's wife and/or minor grandson (son's child) after 31st May, 1973. The income accruing, as a result of transfer to son's wife and/or minor grandson is Rs. 15,000.

(1) The income of Rs. 15,000 will be included in A's gross total income.

(2) If the transfer was made before 1-6-1973, the income of Rs. 15,000 will be taxed in the hands of son's wife and/or minor grandson.

If the transferred asset is invested in a firm as capital by the spouse, minor child, son's wife or son's minor child, the share income from firm will not be included in the hands of the transferor. However, the interest on capital will be included [Amended Explanation 3 to section 64(1)]. For further details, refer item 5(a) & (d) on page 322.

(vii) Any income which arises directly or indirectly to any person or association of persons from assets transferred *directly or indirectly* otherwise than for adequate consideration to the person or association of persons by an individual, will be included in the total income of such individual, to the extent to which the income from such assets is for the immediate or deferred benefit of his or her spouse or minor child (not being a married daughter)* or both [Section 64(1)(vii)].

(viii) For and from the assessment year 1985-86 and onwards, any income which arises directly or indirectly to any person or association of persons from assets transferred directly or indirectly on or after the 1st day of June, 1973, otherwise than for adequate consideration, to the person or association of persons by an individual, will be included in the total income of such individual, to the extent to which the income from such assets is for the immediate or deferred benefit of his son's wife or son's minor child or both [Section 64(1)(viii)].

EXAMPLE: Mr. "A" transfers a sum of Rs. 1 lakh to his brother Mr. "B" on 1-4-1975. Mr. "B" creates a trust on which he settles the said amount of Rs. 1 lakh received from Mr. A for the benefit of Mr. A's wife, minor child, son's wife and son's minor child. It is assumed that:

(i) the personal income of Mr. A is Rs. 40,000;
(ii) the income of the trust created by Mr. B is Rs. 20,000;
(iii) the share of each beneficiary is 25%.

Assessment years 1976-77 to 1984-85:

Under section 64(1) (vii), income arising from the assets transferred indirectly is to be aggregated with the income of Mr. A.

Total income of Mr. A will be as under:

(i)	Personal income ..	Rs. 40,000
(ii)	Share of income of his wife and minor child from the trust [Included u/s. 64(1) (vii)]	Rs. 10,000
	Gross total income of Mr. A	Rs. 50,000

In this example, income arising to son's wife and son's minor child is not to be included in the total income of Mr. A upto the assessment year 1984-85. This is because section 64(1)(vii) is not applicable in the case of son's wife and son's minor child.

Assessment year 1985-86 & onwards:

As a result of insertion of clause (viii) to section 64(1), the gross total income of Mr. A in the above example will be computed as under:

(i)	Personal income	Rs. 40,000
(ii)	Share of income of wife and minor child from the trust [Included u/s. 64(1)(vii)]	Rs. 10,000
(iii)	Share of income of son's wife and son's minor child from the trust [Included u/s. 64(1)(viii)]	Rs. 10,000
	Gross total income of Mr. A	Rs. 60,000

Note: "Child" in relation to an individual, includes a step-child and an adopted child of that individual [Section 2(15A)].

It may, however, be noted that though under the provisions of section 64 as discussed above, the income legally rising to a person is deemed to be the income of another person in the circumstances mentioned above, the income arising rom the investment of such "deemed income" will not be includible in the income of such other person.

The words in bracket 'not being a married daughter' are omitted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. For further details, refer item 5 (c) on page 322.

Illustration: Shri X, his wife and minor son are partners in a firm. Under section 64(1)(i) & (iii), the share income of wife an minor child is included in the total income of Shri X. After some years, the total income accumulated by the wife from her shar income in the firm amounts to Rs. 50,000 which she invests in house property. The income from such house property will b assessable in the hands of the wife and shall not be includible in the total income of Shri X. Likewise, the income arising to th minor son from investment of the accumulated share income will be assessable in his hands and not in the hands of Shri X.

(4) *INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS TO INCLUDE INCOME OF CERTAIN HINDU UNDIVIDEL FAMILIES:*

Upto the assessment year 1970-71, if an individual, being a member of a Hindu undividec family, blended his self-acquired property with that of H.U.F., thereby impressing it with th character of property belonging to H.U.F., the income derived from such property was deemed to b the income of the H.U.F.

With effect from 1-4-1971, where an individual throws his separate property into the commor hotchpot of the Hindu joint family after 31-12-1969, the share in the income of such convertec property in so far it is attributable to the interest of the individual as also to the interest of the spous or any minor son of such individual in the joint property of the family will be deemed to be the incom of that individual for tax purposes. This position was in force for the assessment years 1971-72 to 1975-76 [Section 64(2)(b)].

From assessment year 1976-77 and onwards, the entire income from such converted property shall be included in the total income of such individual [Amended Section 64(2)(b)].

Section 64(2) provides that for and from the assessment year 1980-81 and onwards, where an individual transfers directly or indirectly his separate property (instead of throwing into the common stock of the family) to the Hindu undivided family of which he is a member otherwise than for adequate consideration, the entire income arising from such converted property will be included in the total income of the individual.

Where the income from converted property is included in the total income of the individual, such income is to be excluded from the total income of the family.

In the event of a partial or total partition in the family, the income arising to the spouse or minor child from the whole or any part of the converted property allotted to the spouse or minor child on such partition will be deemed to arise to them from assets transferred to them indirectly by the individual and will be includible in the income of the individual under section 64(1) read with section 64(2)(c).

EXAMPLE: A an individual being a member of a Hindu undivided family converted his separate property on 1-1-1970 into property belonging to his Hindu undivided family. The income in respect of such converted property is Rs. 50,000. Assuming that the family consists of Mr. A, Mrs. A, 2 minor sons and 1 major son, the income in respect of such Hindu undivided family in respect of assessment year 1976-77 and onwards is to be assessed as under:

Total income of the family from converted property	Rs.	50,000
Less: Exclusion from the total income [Proviso to section 64(2)]	Rs.	50,000
Taxable income of H.U.F.	Rs.	NIL

The income of Rs. 50,000 shall be deemed to arise to Mr. A and will be included in his total income [Refer amended section 64(2)(b)].

However, in cases where there is a partial partition or total partition amongst the members of the family, only the income received by Mr. A, Mrs. A and 2 minor children from the partitioned assets shall be included in the total income of Mr. A. The income received by the major son from the partitioned assets will not, however, be included in the total income of Mr. A.

The provisions of section 171(9) as explained hereafter will not be applicable to a partial partition of a separate property converted into H.U.F. property after 31-12-1969.

(a) Assessment of a Hindu undivided family where partition is effected before 1-1-1979: (Section 171)

Under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, a total or partial partition of a Hindu undivided family can be claimed at the time of making the assessment of the Hindu undivided family and finding to that effect shall be recorded by the Income-tax Officer under section 171(3) if he is satisfied that a partition, whether total or partial, has actually taken place. The assessment after partition is then to be made as indicated in the relevant sub-sections of section 171.

(b) Partial partition of a Hindu undivided family after 31-12-1978 to be de-recognised: [Section 171(9)]

"Partial partition" as defined in clause (b) of the Explanation to section 171 means a partition which is partial as regards the persons constituting the Hindu undivided family, or the properties belonging to the Hindu undivided family, or both.

With effect from 1-4-1980, a partial partition among the members of a Hindu undivided family *hitherto* assessed as undivided effected after 31-12-1978 will not be recognised. This sub-section which takes effect from the assessment year 1980-81 and onwards further stipulates that cases in which finding of such partial partition has been recorded under sub-section (3) of section 171 before or after 18th June, 1980, the same shall be treated as null and void. This sub-section is introduced with a view to curb the tendency to avoid or reduce the tax liability by the creation of multiple Hindu undivided families through the medium of partial partitions. In other words, despite the partial partition, such Hindu undivided family shall be liable to be assessed as if no partial partition has taken place.

This sub-section is, however, not applicable in a case where a total partition has taken place even after 31-12-1978.

(5) *INCOME INCLUDES LOSS:*

Explanation 2 to section 64 provides that for and from the assessment year 1980-81, the word "income" shall include "loss" for the purposes of section 64 of the Income-tax Act (Refer example 2 on page 41).

PRIVATE TRUSTS

[Sections 161, 164 & 166]

(i) DEFINITE TRUST:

In the case of a *definite trust* (i.e. where the shares of the beneficiaries are determinate or known), the income falling to the share of h beneficiary is liable to tax in the hands of the trust under section 161, as a representative assessee, at the rate applicable to each neficiary. However, under section 166 there is no bar to such share of income from the trust being assessed in the hands of the pective beneficiaries.

From assessment year 1985-86 and onwards, section 161(1A) provides that, a *definite trust* will be liable to be taxed at the ximum marginal rate, if the income of such trust consists of or includes profits and gains of business. Maximum marginal rate for the essment year 1985-86 is 61.875% (being 55% I.T. and 12½% surcharge on I.T.), for the assessment years 1986-87 & 1987-88 is % and for assessment years 1988-89 & 1989-90 is 52.5% (being 50% I.T. and 5% surcharge on I.T.).

However, the maximum marginal rate will not apply in a case where the profits and gains of business are receivable under a trust clared by any person by "will" exclusively for the benefit of any relative dependent on him for support and maintenance, and such st is the only trust so declared by him.

(ii) DISCRETIONARY TRUST:

A trust is regarded as *"discretionary trust"* if the income or any part thereof is not specifically receivable on behalf or for the benefit any one person or where the individual shares of the beneficiaries are indeterminate or unknown.

For assessment year 1980-81 and onwards, *"Discretionary trust"* is liable to tax under section 164 at the maximum marginal rate of come-tax including surcharge as applicable. The maximum marginal rate for various assessment years is as under:

Assessment years		*Maximum marginal rate of tax*
1985-86	...	61.875%
1986-87 & 1987-88	...	50%
1988-89 & 1989-90	...	52.50%

The maximum marginal rate of tax will *not* apply under conditions mentioned hereunder:

(*a*) Where none of the beneficiaries has any other income chargeable under the Income-tax Act exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of (1) an association of persons (upto assessment year 1988-89) and (2) an individual (from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards), and none of the beneficiaries is a beneficiary under any other trust; or

(*b*) where the relevant income is receivable under a trust declared by any person by "will" and such trust is the only trust so declared by him; or

(*c*) where the trust was created before 1-3-1970 by a non-testamentary instrument exclusively for the benefit of the relatives of settlor mainly dependent on him for their support and maintenance; or

(*d*) where the relevant income is receivable by the trustees on behalf of a provident fund, superannuation fund, gratuity fund, pension fund or any other fund for the benefit of persons employed in business or profession.

However, for assessment year 1985-86 and onwards if the relevant income consists of or includes profits and gains of business, e above exceptions (a) to (d) will not apply unless such profits and gains are receivable under a trust declared by any person by 'will' clusively for the benefit of any relative dependent on him for support and maintenance and such trust is the only trust so declared by m. Barring this exception, tax will be charged at the maximum marginal rate on the whole income of the trust if any of its income nsists of, or includes, profits and gains of business [2nd Proviso to section 164(1)].

Where the property is held under trust in part only for religious or charitable purposes and the remaining part is held for other urposes, the tax chargeable upto assessment year 1988-89 shall be:

(*a*) tax on that part of the income which is applicable to charitable or religious purposes, to the extent it is not exempt under section 11, at the rate applicable to an association of persons;

(*b*) From assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89, tax on that part of the income which is applicable to charitable or religious purposes, to the extent it is not exempt under section 11 or section 12 by virtue of contravention of provisions of sections 11(4A), 13(1)(c) and 13(1)(d), at the maximum marginal rate of income-tax including surcharge, if any, of respective year; and

(*c*) tax on income which is applicable to other purposes at the maximum marginal rate of income-tax including surcharge, if any, of respective year.

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, income of charitable and religious trusts will be governed by new section 80F For rther details, refer item (3) on page 318.

EXAMPLE: A trust, created before 1-4-1962, partly for charitable purposes has the following income for the asst. year 1988-89:

(i) Income from property held in trust in part for charitable purposes	Rs. 60,000		
75% of the income of trust for charitable purposes		Rs.	45,00
Less: Amount actually applied		Rs.	20,00
Balance liable to tax		Rs.	25,000
(ii) Income from the remaining part of the trust property (non-charitable purposes) in which the shares of beneficiaries are not known		Rs.	20,000
Total income liable to tax		Rs.	45,000

The tax payable will be:

(1) tax on Rs. 25,000 relating to charitable part as if it were the total income of an A.O.P.	Rs.	1,750
(2) tax on Rs. 20,000 at the maximum marginal rate of tax @ 52.5%	Rs.	10,500
Total tax	Rs.	12,250

The discretionary trust is not eligible for deduction under section 80L for assessment year 1972-73 and onwards, as the said deduction is available only to individual and Hindu undivided family.

Such trust will be taxable even if the income of such trust is below the taxable limit of respective year.

ORAL TRUSTS

[Sec. 160(1)(v) and Sec. 164A]

With effect from 1-4-1981 (i.e. assessment year 1981-82) "oral trusts" will be charged to tax at the maximum marginal rate*. A trust which is not declared by a duly executed deed in writing will be considered as an oral trust. If trustee or trustees of such an oral trust files duly signed statement in writing containing the following details:

(i) purposes of the trust;
(ii) particulars of the trustees;
(iii) particulars of the beneficiaries; and
(iv) particulars of the trust properties,

with the Income-tax Officer, within 3 months from 1-6-1981, in respect of oral trust created before that date or within 3 months from the date of declaration of trust in other cases, then, such oral trust shall be deemed to be a trust declared by a duly executed deed in writing. In other words, such trusts will not be assessed at the maximum marginal rate* under section 164A. The existing provisions of sections 160(1)(iv), 161 and 164 will be applicable for assessment of such trusts as discussed in the Chapter relating to "Private Trusts".

*Maximum marginal rate of tax for the assessment year 1985-86 is 61.875%, for the assessment years 1986-87 & 1987-88 is 50% and for the assessment years 1988-89 & 1989-90 is 52.5%.

II. INCOME OF CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS TRUSTS

(A) UPTO ASSESSMENT YEAR 1988-89:

[Sections 11, 12, 12A & 13]

(i) Income exempt from tax and conditions:

[Sections 11(1) & 12A]

The income derived from property held under trust or institution (referred to as trust for brevity) *wholly* for charitable or religious purposes is exempt, provided:

(1) 75% of its income derived from property held under trust is applied to such purposes in India;

(2) the trust has made an application in Form No. 10A for registration with Commissioner of Income-tax before 15-8-1973 or within one year from the date of creation of the trust, whichever is later; and

(3) where the total income of the trust as computed under the Income-tax Act before exemption under sections 11 and 12 exceeds Rs. 25,000/- in any year, the accounts of the trust for that year are audited by a Chartered Accountant and the audit report in Form No. 10B is filed with the return of income.

The charitable purpose includes relief of the poor, education, medical relief and the advancement of any other object of general public utility not involving the carrying on of any activity for profit.

However, from assessment year 1984-85 and onwards, in view of omission of words "not involving the carrying on of any activity for profit", only the charitable and religious trust having as its object relief of poor, education, medical relief and the advancement of any other object of general public utility will enjoy exemption under section 11 in respect of its income. In other words, exemption under section 11 will not be available to religious or charitable trust in respect of any profits or gains of business except where the two conditions stated in item (v) on page 47 are fulfilled.

If the income is derived from property held under trust in *part only* for charitable or religious purposes, the income applied to such purposes in India will also qualify for exemption provided the trust was created before 1-4-1962.

In cases, where the amount spent on the objects of the trust during a previous year is less than 75% of its income, the deficiency can be made good at the option of the trustees to be exercised in writing before the expiry of the time allowed for furnishing the return of income under section 139(1) or (2) as under:

(*a*) where the deficiency is due to the reason that the whole or part of the income which has accrued has not been received during the previous year, such deficiency may be made good during the previous year in which such income is actually received, or in the next previous year;

(*b*) where the deficiency is due to any other reason, the same is to be made good in the previous year immediately following the previous year in which the deficiency has occurred.

Where the option is exercised but in the event of non-application of such income for the purposes of the trust within the tipulated time, such income shall be deemed—

(1) in cases referred to in (a) above, as income of the previous year immediately following the previous year in which such income was actually received; and

(2) in cases referred to in (b) above, as income of the previous year immediately following the previous year in which such income was derived.

(ii) Accumulation of income and conditions:

[Section 11(2), (3) & (3A)]

Accumulation or setting apart of any part of the trust income for future application to charitable or religious purposes in India is ermissible without attracting tax liability provided the trustees give notice to the Income-tax Officer in the prescribed Form No. 10 pecifying the purpose and the period (which should not exceed 10 years) for which the income is to be accumulated and the amounts so ccumulated or set apart are invested in an approved pattern of investments specified in section 11(5) as detailed in item (vii) on age 48.

If, in any year, the accumulated income ceases to remain invested or deposited in the aforementioned manner, it will be liable to ax as income of that year. Similarly, if in any year the accumulated income is applied to purposes other than religious or charitable urposes or ceases to be set apart for application to such purposes, it will be subject to tax as the income of that year. Further, if the ccumulated income or any part thereof is not utilised for the specified purposes during the period of accumulation or during the year mmediately following the expiry thereof, the amount which has not been so utilised will be liable to tax as income of the previous year mmediately following the expiry of the accumulation period.

However, income allowed to be accumulated or set apart shall not be denied exemption later on if, due to circumstances beyond he control of the trustees, it cannot be spent for the purposes for which it was accumulated or set apart but is utilised, with the ermission of the Income-tax Officer, on any other charitable or religious purposes in conformity with the objects of the trust.

(iii) Income from voluntary contributions:

(Section 12)

Voluntary contributions received by a trust created wholly for charitable or religious purposes (not being contributions with a ecific direction that they shall form part of the corpus of the trust) shall be deemed to be income of the trust subject to exemption nder section 11. In order to establish that the contributions were received with the specific direction that they shall form part of the rpus of the trust, it is advisable to obtain confirming letters to that effect from the donors.

EXAMPLE: Voluntary contributions received by charitable or religious trust:	Amount	Computation of income
(i) with specific direction that they shall form corpus of the trust (not liable to be treated as income of trust)	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. —
(ii) with no specific direction (liable to be treated as income)	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 20,000
Dividend	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,000
Interest on deposit	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 20,000
	Rs. 1,45,000	Rs. 45,000
Less: Permitted accumulation @ 25% of Rs. 45,000	Rs. 11,250	
Amount spent on the objects of the trust	Rs. 13,750	Rs. 25,000
Taxable income of the trust		Rs. 20,000

It may be noted that income by way of voluntary contributions received by private religious trusts or trusts created partly for aritable or religious purposes will not be exempt from tax.

(iv) Exemption of Capital gains:

[Section 11(1A)]

On sale of a capital asset of a charitable trust, whether it is a long-term or a short-term capital asset, and reinvesting the net nsideration (i.e., sale proceeds as reduced by any expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such sale) in other capital asset, then, the capital gain equivalent to reinvestment in the new asset shall be deemed to have been applied to aritable purposes and will, therefore, be exempt. If any long-term capital gain is chargeable, it will be subject to relief: (a) upto sessment year 1987-88 under section 80T and (b) for the assessment year 1988-89 under amended section 48(1)(b).

(v) Business income of the trust:

Under section 11(4) where exemption is claimed in respect of income of any business undertaking held under trust for charitable d religious purposes, such income shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act and if the income so mputed exceeds the income shown in the accounts of the undertaking, the excess shall not be entitled to exemption.

Sub-section (4A) inserted in section 11, w.e.f. 1-4-1984, provides that provision relating to exemption, accumulation and plication of trust income as contained in section 11(1), (2), (3) & (3A) will not apply to any profits and gains of business, unless—

(a) the business is carried on by a trust wholly for public religious purposes and the business consists of printing and/or publication of books or is of a kind notified by the Central Government; or

(b) the business is carried on by an institution wholly for charitable purposes and the work in connection with the business is mainly carried on by the beneficiaries of the institution,

d separate books of account are maintained by the trust or institution in respect of such business.

(vi) Exemption under section 11 not available in certain cases:

(Section 13)

The following income of charitable or religious trusts does not qualify for exemption under section 11:

(1) Any income of private religious trusts which does not enure for the benefit of public [Section 13(1)*(a)*].

(2) Any income of charitable trusts and institutions created or established after 31-3-1962 for the benefit of any particula religious community or caste [Section 13(1)(b)].

(3) Any income of religious trusts and institutions created or established after 31-3-1962 which enures directly or indirectl for the benefit of any person referred to in sub-section (3) of section 13, i.e., author of the trust or founder of the institution or substantial contributor to the trust or institution or any relative of such author, founder or substantial contributor, etc. [Sectio 13(1)*(c)*(i)].

The exemption under section 11 will also be denied in cases where any part of the income of the charitable or religiou trust is used or applied directly or indirectly for the benefit of any person whose total contribution upto the end of the relevan previous year exceeds Rs. 5,000. W.e.f. 1-4-1985 (assessment year 1985-86 and onwards), this limit of Rs. 5,000 has bee increased to Rs. 25,000 [Section 13(3)*(b)*].

(4) Any income of religious trusts and institutions whether created or established before or after 31-3-1962, if any part o their income or property is, during the previous year, used or applied, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of any person referre to in (3) above. However, any such user or application prior to 1-6-1970 is exempt from tax. Further, in the case of trusts o institutions created or established before 1-4-1962, the exemption under section 11 will not be denied if any part of their incom or property is used or applied for the benefit of any person referred to in (3) above in compliance with the mandatory term of th trust or a mandatory rule governing the institution [Provisos to Section 13(1)*(c)*].

(5) In a case where the funds of the trust or institution are invested in a concern in which any person referred to in (3 above has a substantial interest* and such investment exceeds 5% of the capital of the concern [Section 13(4)].

*The persons referred to in (3) above shall be deemed to have substantial interest in a concern, being a company, if they beneficially own shares (not being shares entitled to a fixed rate of dividend) carrying not less than 20% of the total voting powe and in the case of any other concern, they are entitled, either singly or taken together, to not less than 20% of the profits of such concern. However, if the investment by the trust in such concern does not exceed 5% of the capital of such concern, the income o the trust from such concern alone is not entitled to exemption, but the rest of the income of the trust will qualify for exemption.

(6) Any profits and gains of business will not be exempt in the case of charitable or religious trusts and institutions excep in cases covered under clause (a) & (b) of section 11(4A) given on page 47 under the heading "Business income of the trust"

(vii) Pattern of investment of charitable trusts:

[Sections 11(5) & 13(1)(d)]

With effect from 1-4-1983 (assessment year 1983-84 & onwards) the uniform pattern of investment of charitable trust as laid down in section 11(5) is as under:

(i) Investment in Government savings certificates.
(ii) Investment in immovable property.
(iii) Deposit with Post Office Savings Bank.
(iv) Deposit in any account with any nationalised bank or State Bank of India or with any of its subsidiaries or deposit in any account with scheduled bank or co-operative bank, etc., etc.
(v) Investments in units of the Unit Trust of India.
(vi) Investment in Central or State Government security.
(vii) Investment in debentures of any company or corporation where the principal whereof and the interest whereon are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Central or State Government.
(viii) Investment or deposit in any Government company.
(ix) Deposits with or investment in any bonds issued by a financial corporation which is engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India and which is approved by the Central Government u/s 36(1)(viii).
(x) Deposits with or investment in any bonds issued by a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes and which is approved by the Central Government for the purposes of section 36(1)(viii).
(xi) W.e.f. 1-4-1985, deposits with the Industrial Development Bank of India established under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964.

Further, substituted section 13(1)(d) provides that the trust will forfeit the exemption from tax, if—

(a) any trust fund is invested after 28-2-1983 otherwise than in any approved pattern of investment as detailed above;

(b) any trust fund having invested in non-approved pattern of investment before 1-3-1983 and continues to be so invested after 30-11-1983;

(c) the trust holds shares in a company other than a Government company or a statutory corporation after 30-11-1983.

However, the above provisions will not apply in relation to:

(i) any assets held by the trust or institution where such assets form part of the corpus of the trust or institution as on the 1st day of June, 1973 and such assets were not purchased by the trust or institution or acquired by it by conversion of, or in exchange for, any other asset;

(ii) any assets (being debentures issued by, or on behalf of, any company or corporation) acquired by the trust or institution before the 1st day of March, 1983;

(iii) any funds representing the profits and gains of business, being profits and gains of any previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984 or any subsequent assessment year.

Where the trust or institution has any other income in addition to profits and gains of business, the provisions of (iii) above shall not apply unless the trust or institution maintains separate books of account in respect of such business.

(viii) Filing of return of income by trustees of charitable or religious trusts:

[Section 139(4A)]

It is obligatory for the trustees of charitable or religious trust or institution to file voluntary return of income under sub-section A) of section 139 if the total income of the trust or institution, without giving effect to the provisions of sections 11 & 12, exceeds the aximum amount not liable to tax. The return is required to be filed within the time allowed u/s. 139(1) of the Income-tax Act.

tes: 1. The income of the trust as is not exempt under section 11 or 12 is taxable as if it is an association of persons [Section 164(2)].

2. The dividend, etc. is not entitled to deduction under section 80L as such deduction is only available to individual and Hindu undivided family.

(ix) Levy of tax at "maximum marginal rate" in the case of charitable and religious trusts in certain circumstances:

[Section 164(2)]

Assessment year 1984-85 & onwards:

Sub-section (2) of section 164 provides that in the case of income derived from property held under trust wholly for charitable or ligious purposes or which is in the nature of voluntary contributions received by the trust or which is of the nature of profits and gains business, tax shall be charged on so much of the income as is not exempt under section 11 or section 12 as if the income not so exempt ere the income of an association of persons.

However, for and from the assessment year 1985-86 and onwards, in a case where the whole or any part of the aforesaid income not exempt under section 11 or section 12 because of the contravention of the provisions of section 13(1)(c) and 13(1)(d), tax shall be arged on such income or part thereof, as the case may be, at the "maximum marginal rate".

(B) ASSESSMENT YEAR 1989-90 & ONWARDS:

[Section 80F]

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, total exemption to charitable and religious trusts has been withdrawn. These trusts ill be allowed a deduction from its gross total income under section 80F inserted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. For rther details, refer item (3) on page 318.

ASSOCIATION OF PERSONS

[Sections 86(v) and 167A]

(A) Where the shares of the members of an association of persons are determinate or known:

Income-tax is not payable by its members in respect of share income from such an association if the income-tax has already been aid by such association on its total income. The income falling to the share of the members of an association will, however, be included their personal assessment only for rate purposes.

However, if no tax is paid by an association on its total income, then, income falling to the share of the members of the ssociation will be included alongwith their other personal income and taxed accordingly in their personal assessments.

(B) Where the shares of the members of an association of persons are indeterminate or unknown:

Where the individual shares of the members of an association of persons *in the whole or any part* of the income of such association re indeterminate or unknown, tax shall be charged on the total income of such association at the maximum marginal rate (which is 1.875% for the assessment year 1985-86, 50% for the assessment years 1986-87 & 1987-88 and 52.50% for the assessment years 988-89 & 1989-90).

The shares of members of the association will be regarded as indeterminate or unknown if such shares are not ascertainable at e time of the formation of association or at any time thereafter.

Further, Explanation to section 86(v) provides that in the case of an association of persons in which the shares of the members re indeterminate or unknown, the shares of all the members will be deemed to be equal and the share income so ascertained will be ncluded in the personal assessment of the members for rate purposes if the association has already paid the tax on its total income.

The Central Board of Direct Taxes has clarified by its Circular No. 320 of 11th January, 1982 that "in the cases of egistered societies, trade and professional association, social and sports clubs, charitable or religious trusts, etc., where the embers or trustees are not entitled to any share in the income of the association of persons, the provisions of new section 67A will not be attracted and, accordingly, tax will be payable in such cases at the rate ordinarily applicable to the total come of an association of persons and not at the maximum marginal rate.".

A new scheme of assessment of an association of persons and body of individuals has been introduced by the Direct Tax aws (Amendment) Act, 1987. For further details, refer item (9) on page 325.

"SALARIES"

[Sections 15, 16 & 17]

Income under the head "Salaries" comprises remuneration in any form (including perquisites) du for personal service under an express or implied contract of employment or service. Thus, the contractua relationship should be as between an employer and employee. However, any salary, bonus, commission o remuneration, due to, or received by, a partner of a firm from such firm shall not be regarded as "salary" fo the purposes of section 15 [Vide Explanation 2 to section 15 inserted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment Act, 1987. Such income received by a partner will be taxed under the head "Profits and gains of business o profession" under new clause (v) of section 28. For further details, refer item 4(A) on page 320].

Income from "salaries" is chargeable to tax on due basis.

Salary accrues at the place where service is rendered [Vide Explanation to section 9(1)(ii)]. Thus leave salary paid abroad to a person employed in India when he proceeds on leave to a foreign country i treated as income arising in India. Similarly, when a person employed in India settles in a foreign countr after retirement and receives his pension abroad, the pension so paid to him will be taken as income accruin in India and will be liable to tax even though he may be a non-resident. This is because the pension is pai on account of services rendered in India.

In the case of a Government servant, who is a citizen of India and is posted abroad, the salary paid t him abroad is deemed to accrue or arise in India under section 9(1)(iii) even though the service is rendere by him outside India. However, foreign allowances and perquisites granted to such government employee posted to a foreign country are specifically exempt under section 10(7). This concession is not, however available to Indian employees in private service who are posted abroad.

"Previous year" in respect of salary income usually means the financial year immediately precedin the assessment year but the same can be different (other than the financial year) if proper books of accoun are maintained [Addl. C.I.T., A.P. v/s. K. Ramchandra Rao (127-I.T.R. 414)]. However, from assessmen year 1989-90 and onwards, previous year will be only financial year for all sources of income. The income o the transitional previous year relevant to assessment year 1989-90 will be subject to certain modifications a per item(1) on page 313.

Income which is assessable under the head "Salaries"

(i) any salary due from an employer or a former employer to an assessee in the previous year, whether paid or not;

(ii) any salary paid or allowed to him in the previous year by or on behalf of an employer or a former employer though not due or before it became due to him. This includes salary paid in advance and where it is included in the total income of any previous year in which it is paid, it will not be included again in the total income of the previous year in which such salary becomes due;

(iii) any arrears of salaries paid or allowed to him in a previous year by or on behalf of an employer or former employer, if not charged to income-tax for any earlier previous year.

It may, however, be noted that if as a result of receipt of any arrears of salary, the income is assessed at a rate higher than that at which it would otherwise have been assessed, the assessee may apply to the Income-tax Officer concerned for appropriate relief under section 89(1) of the Income-tax Act. Relief will be granted in accordance with Rule 21A of the Income-tax Rules (for details, refer page 53).

Ordinarily, the word "salary" is understood as periodical payment for services rendered. However, for the purposes of section 15 and 16, it is defined under section 17 as inclusive of the following items:

(i) Wages;
(ii) Any annuity or pension;
(iii) Any gratuity;
(iv) Any fees, commission, perquisites or profits in lieu of or in addition to any salary or wages;
(v) Any advance of salary;
(vi) Any payment received by an employee while in service in respect of any period of leave not availed of by him†;
(vii) *(a)* The portion of the annual accretion in any previous year to the balance at the credit of an employee participating in a recognised provident fund, consisting of employer's contributions in excess of 10% of the salary of an employee and *(b)* interest credited on the balance in so far as it exceeds 12%*.

*The rate of interest increased from 10½% to 12% with immediate effect from 1-4-1986 vide Notification No. S.O. 120(E) dated March 27, 1986.

†The encashment of unutilised leave at the time of retirement on superannuation is exempt under section 10(10AA). For further details, refer page 55.

(viii) Transferred balance in a recognised provident fund to the extent to which it is chargeable to tax under sub-rule (4) of Rule 11 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

This is an additional payment over and above the basic salary for meeting the high cost of living and s chargeable under the head "salaries"

BONUS

The payment of bonus will be treated as salary and not as a benefit or perquisite in the following type f cases:

(a) Payment of bonus made under a service agreement between the employer and the employee;
(b) Bonus paid pursuant to the requirements of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;
(c) Bonus paid in accordance with the decision of a trade association which is binding on its members;
(d) Bonus paid as an award by a Labour Tribunal where the award is binding on the employer and the employees.

If the bonus is paid gratuitously without there being any legal or contractual obligation, the payment will be in the nature of a perquisite or benefit.

COMMISSION

If the terms and conditions of service are such that commission is not paid as bounty benefit but is paid as part and parcel of the remuneration for services rendered by the employee, such payment would be n the nature of salary rather than a benefit or perquisite. For example, if an employee is appointed on a fixed monthly remuneration plus a commission of 1% on sales, the commission being part of his remuneration, will not be a benefit, amenity or perquisite but will be regarded as remuneration. If however, on the terms and conditions of service either there is no obligation on the employer to pay the commission or it is a matter purely at the discretion of the employer, such payment would be treated as a benefit by way of addition to salary rather than in lieu of salary.

COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE

Under Explanation to section 10(14), any allowance granted to an assessee to meet his personal expenses at the place where his duties of his office or employment are ordinarily performed by him or at the place where he ordinarily resides shall not be regarded for the purposes of section 10(14) as a special allowance granted to meet expenses wholly, necessarily and exclusively incurred in the performance of his duties, with the result that such allowance is not exempt from tax.

However, for and from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, all specific allowances exempt from tax in computing income under the head "Salary" are to be notified under section 10(14) as substituted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. For the text of the substituted section 10(14), refer page 152.

GRATUITIES

Under section 10(10) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 gratuities received by different categories of employees are exempt from tax to the extent mentioned below:

(1) Death-cum-retirement gratuity:

Death-cum-retirement gratuities received by the employees of the Central Government, State Governments, local authorities and members of the Defence Services are totally exempt from tax under section 10(10)(i) of the Income-tax Act and should not, therefore, be included in the salary income.

(2) Gratuity received under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972:

Such gratuity is, however, exempt from tax to the extent it does not exceed the amount in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (2) & (3) of section 4 of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, as provided in section 10(10)(ii) of the Income-tax Act. The gratuity exempt from tax is accordingly to be calculated as discussed hereunder:

According to section 4 of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, gratuity shall be payable to an employee on the termination of his employment after he has rendered continuous service for not less than five years.

Amended sub-sections (2) & (3) of section 4 of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 further state that he employer shall pay gratuity to an employee at the rate of fifteen days' wages for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months on the basis of wages last drawn by the employee concerned or Rs. 50,000*, whichever is less.

Under section 2(s) of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the word "wages" is defined as under:

"Wages" means all emoluments which are earned by an employee while on duty or on leave in ccordance with the terms and conditions of his employment and which are paid or are payable to him in ash and includes dearness allowance but does not include any bonus, commission, house rent allowance, vertime wages and any other allowance.

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*Refer page 52.

The extent of exemption for gratuity for the purposes of Income-tax Act is as under:

(a) For every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months, based on the rate of wages last drawn by the employee concerned [Section 4(2) of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972] .. .. 15 days' wage

or

(b) The amount of gratuity payable to an employee subject to a maximum of [Section 4(3) of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972] .. .. .. *Rs. 50,00

whichever is less of (a) & (b).

**The monetary ceiling limit of Rs. 50,000 is applicable w.e.f. 1-10-1987. Prior to 1-10-1987, the ceiling was 20 months' wages instead of monetar ceiling limit of Rs. 50,000.*

EXAMPLE: Shri A an employee completed 30 years and 7 months of service with C. & Co. Ltd., and at the time of retiremen he received Rs. 40,000 as gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. He retired in the month of January, 1988. His monthl wages on the date immediately preceding the date of retirement was Rs. 1,950. The gratuity payable under section 4(2) of the Paymen of Gratuity Act, 1972 is as under:

(a)	The period of service	30 years & 7 months
(b)	No. of completed years of continuous service under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972	31 years
(c)	Wages drawn preceding the date of retirement	Rs. 1,950 per month

Gratuity exempt:

1.	What are the wages per day?	Rs. 1,950 ÷ 26† =	Rs. 7
2.	Multiply each day's wages by fifteen	Rs. 75 × 15††=	Rs. 1,12
3.	Multiply 15 days' wages by 31	Rs. 1,125 × 31**=	Rs. 34,87

For the assessment year 1988-89, the gratuity exempt from income-tax will be Rs. 34,875 as the said amount is in accordanc with the amended provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Suppose, Shri A retires in the month of January, 1989, the gratuit exempt from income-tax for the assessment year 1989-90 will be Rs. 34,875.

The balance of Rs. 5,125 (Rs. 40,000 less Rs. 34,875) paid under section 4(5) of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 does no qualify for exemption under the Income-tax Act and the same is to be included under the head "Salaries".

† As per Explanation to section 4(2) of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.
†† This represents fifteen days' wages.
** This represents the no. of completed years of continuous service.

(3) Gratuity received by employees of private sector and statutory corporations:

Gratuity received on retirement, incapacitation, death of the employee or *termination of his employment is exempt under section 10(10)(iii) of the Income-tax Act to the extent mentioned below:

FOR ASSESSMENT YEARS 1986-87 TO 1988-89:

(a) Gratuity not exceeding one-half month's salary for each year of completed service calculated on the basis of average salary for the three calendar years immediately preceding the year of his death, retirement or termination of service,

or

(b) Twenty months' salary so calculated,

or

(c) *(i)* **Rs. 50,000** in relation to gratuity becoming payable **on or after 31st March, 1985 but before 1st January, 1986**

(ii) **Rs. 1,00,000** in relation to gratuity becoming payable **on or after 1st January, 1986†**

whichever is the least of (a), (b) and (c).

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1989-90 AND ONWARDS:

Gratuity not exceeding one-half month's salary for each year of completed service calculated on the basis of average salary for ten months immediately preceding the month in which any such event occurs, subject to such limit as may be notified by the Central Government (at present such limit is Rs. 1,00,000†).

*The Central Board of Direct Taxes has clarified that the expression "termination of employment" used in section 10(10) of the Income-tax Act, covers the case of an employee whose services comes to an end due to resignation.

†Vide Notification No. G.S.R. 7534, dated 18th September, 1987 issued under the third proviso to clause (10) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act.

"Salary" for the purposes of gratuity received by (i) employees of statutory corporations and (ii) employees in private sector includes dearness allowance, if the terms of employment so provide but excludes all other allowances and perquisites [vide Explanation to clause (iii) of section 10(10)].

Where gratuity is received by an employee from two or more employers in the same year, the maximum amount of gratuity exempt from tax shall not exceed Rs. 1,00,000§. In cases where an employee who has received gratuity in any earlier year from his former employer or employers, receives gratuity from another employer in a later year, the limit of Rs. 1,00,000§ will be reduced by the amount of gratuity which has been exempted in any earlier year or years [Vide 1st and 2nd proviso to clause (iii) of section 10(10)].

§In cases where the gratuity becoming payable **on or after 31st March, 1985 but before 1st January, 1986,** the maximum amount of gratuity exempt from tax shall not exceed **Rs. 50,000.**

Assessment year 1988-89:

EXAMPLE: Shri A an employee completed 38 years of service with B & Co. Ltd. and at the time of retirement on 31-3-1988, he ceived Rs. 50,500 as gratuity. His average salary in the immediately preceding three calendar years was Rs. 30,000.

Average salary per month		Rs. 2,500

Gratuity qualifying for exemption:

(a) ½ month's average salary Rs. 1,250 × 38 years of service	Rs. 47,500	
(b) 20 months' salary Rs. 2,500 × 20 months	Rs. 50,000	
(c) Maximum exemption permissible (as he retired on 31-3-1988)	Rs. 1,00,000	

The least of *(a)*, *(b)* & *(c)* viz. Rs. 47,500 qualifies for exemption.

Gratuity received	Rs. 50,500
Less: Gratuity qualifying for exemption	Rs. 47,500
Gratuity to be included in the salary income	Rs. 3,000

The amount of Rs. 3,000 will, however, be included in the salary for the period from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988 and the income under e head "Salaries" is to be computed for the assessment year 1988-89 as under:

Salary from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988	Rs. 30,000
Gratuity for inclusion in the salary income as stated above	Rs. 3,000
Base for standard deduction u/s. 16(i)	Rs. 33,000
Less: Deduction under section 16(i):†	
30% of Rs. 33,000 salary	Rs. 9,900
	Rs. 23,100
Less: Deduction under section 80C for contribution to provident fund Rs. 2,400	
100% of Rs. 2,400	Rs. 2,400
Taxable salary for the purposes of deduction of tax @ source	Rs. 20,700

Assessment year 1989-90:

EXAMPLE: Shri A an employee completed 38 years of service with B&Co. Ltd. and at the time of retirement on 31-3-1989, he eceives Rs. 60,000 as gratuity. His average salary in the immediately preceding ten months was Rs.30,000 (i.e. from 1-5-1988 to 8-2-1989).

Average salary per month i.e. Rs. 30,000 ÷ 10 months	Rs. 3,000
Gratuity qualifying for exemption is ½ month's average salary Rs. 1,500 × 38 years of service = Rs. 57,000 subject to ceiling amount of Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 57,000
Gratuity received	Rs. 60,000
Less: Gratuity qualifying for exemption	Rs. 57,000
Gratuity to be included in the salary income	Rs. 3,000

The amount of Rs. 3,000 will, however, be included in the salary for the period from 1-4-1988 to 31-3-1989 and the income under he head "Salaries" is to be computed for the assessment year 1989-90 as under:

Salary from 1-4-1988 to 31-3-1989		Rs. 36,000
Gratuity for inclusion in the salary income as stated above		Rs. 3,000
Base for standard deduction u/s. 16(i)		Rs. 39,000
Less: Deduction under section 16(i):† @ 33⅓% of salary of Rs. 39,000	Rs. 13,000	
Maximum deduction restricted to		Rs. 12,000
		Rs. 27,000
Less: Deduction under section 80C: @ 100% of contribution to provident fund Rs. 2,000		Rs. 2,000
Taxable salary for the purposes of deduction of tax @ source		Rs. 25,000

†It is assumed that the employee is neither provided with any conveyance by the employer nor does he make use of the onveyance owned by the employer.

In these examples, the employee is entitled to relief under section 89(1) read with Rule 21A(1)(b) in respect of gratuity of s. 3,000 included in the total income as explained hereunder.

Relief when salary, etc., is paid in arrears or in advance:

[Section 89(1)]

Where, by reason of any portion of an assessee's salary being paid in arrears or in advance or by ason of his having received in any one financial year salary for more than 12 months or a payment which nder the provisions of clause (3) of section 17 is a profit in lieu of salary, his income is assessed at a rate higher than that at which it would otherwise have been assessed, the Income-tax Officer shall, on an application made to him in this behalf, grant relief under Rule 21A of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 in the manner indicated hereunder:

(A) In respect of salary paid in arrears or in advance:

Relief under section 89(1) read with Rule 21A(1)(a) is to be computed in the following manner:

(i) Find out the tax on total income of the previous year in which additional salary (i.e., salary in arrears or in advance) i received.

(ii) Find out the tax on total income as reduced by additional salary of the previous year.

(iii) From the amount arrived at in (i), deduct the amount arrived at in (ii).

(iv) The resultant figure of (iii) is the *tax on additional salary.*

(v) Ascertain the previous years to which the additional salary relates and add the respective amount of additional salary in respective preceding previous years.

(vi) Find out the tax on total income as increased by the relevant additional salary in respect of each of such previous years.

(vii) Find out the tax on the total income (without the addition of additional salary) of each of the said previous years.

(viii) From the amount so arrived at in (vi), deduct the amount arrived at in (vii).

(ix) The resultant figure arrived at in (viii) is the *aggregate tax on additional salary.*

(x) The relief under section 89(1) is the difference of (iv) & (ix).

Note: According to Circular No. 431 dt. 12-9-1985 the relief under section 89(1) read with Rule 21A of the Income-tax Rules will also be admissible in respect of encashment of leave salary by an employee while in service.

(B) In respect of gratuity:

The relief admissible under section 89(1) read with Rule 21A(1)(b) is to be worked out in the manner explained hereunder:

(a) Where the payment of gratuity is made in respect of past services of an employee extending over a period of not less than fifteen years:

(1) Add one-third of the amount of gratuity to the total income of each of the three years immediately preceding the previous year in which the payment by way of gratuity is made.

(2) Find out the average rate of tax applicable to the total income of each of the three preceding years after adding one-third of the amount of gratuity.

(3) Total the average rates of tax of these three years and divide the result by three in order to find out the average of these three average rates of tax.

(4) Find out the average rate of tax applicable to the total income of the year in which the payment by way of gratuity is received.

(5) From the average rate of tax arrived at in (4), deduct the average of three average rates of tax as worked out in (3) above.

(6) The relief under section 89(1) is at the average rate as computed in (5) on the amount of gratuity included in the total income of the previous year.

(b) Where the payment by way of gratuity is made in respect of the past services of an employee extending over a period of not less than five years but less than fifteen years, the method for calculating the relief will be the same as shown in *(a)* above except that the total income of each of the two immediately preceding previous years (instead of three) is to be increased by an amount equal to one-half (instead of one-third) of the amount of the gratuity.

(c) Where the payment of gratuity is in respect of past services of less than 5 years, no relief is admissible under section 89(1) in such cases.

(C) In respect of compensation:

The relief admissible under section 89(1) read with Rule 21A(1)(c) is to be worked out in the manner explained hereunder:

Where the payment of compensation is received by an assessee from his employer or former employer at or in connection with the termination of his employment after continuous service for not less than three years and where the unexpired portion of his term of employment is also not less than three years:

The method for calculating relief under section 89(1) is the same as stated in steps (1) to (6) above in "(B) in respect of gratuity" except that wherever the word "gratuity" appears, the same may be substituted by the word "compensation"

(D) In respect of government servant and employee of public sector undertaking:

With effect from 1-6-87, a government servant or an employee of a public sector undertaking, if he is entitled to relief under section 89(1), he may furnish to the employer the prescribed particulars in Form No. 10E. The employer in such a case shall compute the relief under section 89(1) on the basis of such particulars and take it into account while deducting tax at source [Vide section 192(2A)].

Retrenchment compensation

Retrenchment compensation received by a workman from his employer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or under any other Act or award or contract of service, etc. is exempt from tax under section 10(10B). The exemption is limited to the amount calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 25F*(b)* of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, subject to a monetary ceiling of:

(a) Rs. 50,000, in relation to assessment years 1986-87 to 1988-89;

(b) such amount, not being less than Rs. 50,000, as may be notified by the Central Government, in relation to assessment year 1989-90 and onwards.

However, where the retrenchment compensation is paid under a scheme approved by the Central Government, the whole of the compensation will be exempt without any monetary ceiling from the assessment year 1986-87 and onwards.

With effect from the assessment year 1987-88 and onwards, any payment received by an employee of a public sector company at the time of his voluntary retirement under a scheme approved by the Central Government is wholly exempt without any monetary limit [Section 10(10C)].

EXEMPTION OF AMOUNT RECEIVED BY WAY OF ENCASHMENT OF UNUTILISED EARNED LEAVE BY RETIRING EMPLOYEES:

[Section 10(10AA)]

Assessment year 1983-84 and onwards:

Cash equivalent of leave salary received only *at the time of retirement†* whether on superannuation or therwise is wholly exempt in the case of Central or State Government employees. For others, cash quivalent of leave salary received *at the time of retirement†* whether on superannuation or otherwise is exempt ubject to certain conditions and limits explained hereunder:

(1) Earned leave entitlement must not exceed 30 days for every year of actual service rendered by him as an employee of the employer from whose service he has retired.

(2) Earned leave so encashed must not be:

(a) for more than 6 months, where the employee **retires on or before 30-6-1986;**
(b) for more than 8 months, where the employee **retires on or after 1-7-1986.**

(3) Leave salary must be based on average salary drawn by the employee during ten months immediately preceding his retirement.

(4) The sum so payable shall not exceed:

(a) **Rs. 30,000,** where the employee **retires on or before 30-6-1986;**
(b) **the limit as may be notified** by the Central Government, where the employee **retires on or after 1-7-1986.**

(5) Even if the non-Government employee has received the sum from different employers in different or in the same previous year, the ceiling limit stated in (4) above will be applied on all such payments put together if such payment received earlier had not been taxed.

† Clause (1) of section 17 provides that the encashment of earned leave while in service will be treated as salary.

"Salary" includes dearness allowance, if the terms of employment so provide, but excludes all other allowances and perquisites [Rule 2(h) of Part A of the Fourth Schedule].

EXAMPLES:

1. Shri A, an employee of Messrs. C. & Co. Limited, at the time of retirement was paid Rs. 60,000 as cash equivalent of earned eave to his credit. He retired on 31st January, 1988. His monthly salary at the time of retirement was Rs. 6,000. He was drawing this sum from March 1987 onwards. The earned leave to his credit at the time of retirement was 10 months. The company allows earned eave at the rate of one month for every year of actual service.

Average salary for preceding 10 months	Rs. 6,000 per month
Maximum period of leave that can be encashed	8 months
Leave salary admissible: 8 months × Rs. 6,000	Rs. 48,000*

*Rs. 48,000 will be further limited to the amount as may be notified by the Central Government.

The excess, if any, over the limit as may be notified by the Central Government will be taxed as salary income for assessment year 1988-89.

2. Mr. B, an employee of Messrs. B & Co. Limited, retired on 29-2-1988 after 20 years of service. Earned leave at his credit was 9 months upto the date of his retirement. He had taken 630 days of leave. He was entitled to 1½ months leave for every completed year of service. His salary was Rs. 2,000 per month which he was drawing for the last 10 months. The company paid him Rs. 18,000 as cash equivalent of leave at his credit.

Leave entitlement:

Total service		20 years
Leave entitlement restricted to 30 days for every year of actual service (30 days × 20 years)	600 days	
Less: leave taken during entire service	630 days	
Leave at his credit	Nil	

Mr. B is not entitled to exemption under section 10(10AA) in this example as the leave at his credit calculated according to Explanation to section 10 (10AA) is less than the leave already taken.

3. If, in the above example, Mr. B had taken only 540 days leave (while in service) then:

Leave at his credit (600 days—540 days)	60 days (i.e. 2 months)
Leave encashment exempt under section 10(10AA): 2 months×Rs. 2,000	Rs. 4,000

The balance of Rs. 14,000 (Rs. 18,000—Rs. 4,000) will be taxed as salary income for the assessment year 1988-89.

NOTE: Cash equivalent of leave salary payable on the death of a Government servant to his legal heirs is not liable to income-tax [Vide circular No. 309 dated 3-7-1981—132 I.T.R. (Sta.)3]. This is because he receipt in the hands of the family is not in the nature of one from an employer to an employee. On the ame analogy, in my opinion, cash equivalent of leave salary payable on the death of any other employee to is legal heirs would also not be liable to income-tax.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERQUISITES

It is important to note that under section 17(2), perquisites are classified as under:

(i) the value of rent-free accommodation provided to the assessee by his employer;

(ii) the value of any concession in the matter of rent in respect of any accommodation provided to the assessee by his employer;

(iii) the value of any benefit or amenity granted free of cost or at a concessional rate to the following categories of employees:—

(a) a director of a company;

(b) an employee of a company who has substantial interest in the company, i.e., an employee who is the beneficial owner of at least 20% of the ordinary shares; and

(c) any other employee whose income under the head "salaries" exclusive of all non-monetary benefits or amenities exceeds Rs. 24,000* in relation to the aggregate salary due to, or received by, an employee from one or more employers. In other words, where the salary of any other employee is less than Rs. 24,000*, the value of any benefit or amenity granted free of cost or at a concessional rate will be exempt unless the benefit or amenity is of obligatory nature referred to in (iv) below;

*Upto assessment year 1985-86 this limit was Rs. 18,000.

(iv) any sum paid by the employer in respect of any obligation which, but for such payment would have been payable by the assessee. For example, the amount of an employee's club fees, tax dues, the sum spent on the education of an employee's children and the sums spent on gas, electric energy and water are a few instances of such obligatory payments.

(v) any sum payable by the employer, whether directly or through a fund (other than recognised provident fund or an approved superannuation fund), to effect an assurance on the life of the assessee or to effect a contract for an annuity.

Valuation of perquisites

For the purpose of computing the income chargeable under the head "Salaries", it is necessary to determine the value of the perquisites which are not provided by way of monetary payment to the employee. The mode of valuation of such perquisites has accordingly been prescribed under Rule 3 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962. Under this rule, the valuation is to be made as explained hereunder:

(i) Value of perquisite in respect of rent-free quarters:

FOR THE ASSESSMENT YEARS 1984-85 to 1989-90:

For Government employees:

[Refer Rule 3(a)*(i)* of the Income-tax Rules, 1962]

(i) Where the accommodation is provided—

(a) by Government to a person holding an office or post in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State;

(b) by a body or undertaking under the control of Government to any officer of Government whose services have been lent to that body or undertaking,

the value of rent-free residential accommodation shall be determined as under:

(1) if the accommodation is unfurnished, the rent which has been or would have been determined as payable by such person in accordance with the rules framed by Government for allotment of residences to its officers;

(2) if the accommodation is furnished, an amount calculated in accordance with (1) above plus 10% per annum of the original cost of the furniture (including television sets, radio sets, refrigerators, other household appliances and air-conditioning plant or equipment) or if such furniture is hired from a third party, the actual hire charges payable therefor.

For employees of Reserve Bank of India & public sector companies or corporation:

[Refer Rule 3(a)*(ii)* of the Income-tax Rules, 1962]

(ii) Where the accommodation is provided—

(a) by the Reserve Bank of India or by a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act, or by a company in which all the shares are held by the Government or the Reserve Bank of India or a corporation owned by that Bank, to any person employed by it;

(b) by a company in which all the shares are held by a corporation referred to in (a) above, to any person employed by it;

(c) by a body or undertaking financed wholly or mainly by the Government, to any person employed by it;

(d) by a company in which not less than 40% of the shares are held (whether singly or taken together) by the Government or the Reserve Bank of India or a corporation owned by that Bank, to any officer of the Government whose services have been lent to it or to any person employed by it after his retirement from the service of the Government;

the value of rent-free accommodation shall be determined on the basis provided hereunder:

(1) if the accommodation is unfurnished, 10% of the salary due to such person in respect of the period during which the accommodation was occupied by him during the previous year. However, from assessment year 1987-88 and onwards, such valuation will be restricted to the fair rental value of the accommodation, if such value is less than 10% of the salary of the employee;

(2) if the accommodation is furnished, an amount calculated in accordance with (1) above plus 10% per annum of the original cost of the furniture (including television sets, radio sets, refrigerators, other household appliances and air-conditioning plant or equipment) or if such furniture is hired from a third party, the actual hire charges payable therefor.

For Judges of the High Court & Supreme Court:

The value of rent-free official residence provided to a judge or the allowance paid to him shall not be included in computing the income chargeable under the head "Salaries" with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975. Refer High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1980.

For private sector employees:

[Refer Rule 3(a)*(iii)* of the Income-tax Rules, 1962]

The value of perquisite in respect of rent-free accommodation which is not furnished is ordinarily 10% of the salary due to the employee in respect of the period during which the said accommodation was occupied by him during the previous year.

Where the fair rental value of rent-free accommodation which is not furnished is in excess of 10% of the employee's salary, the value of perquisite is to be determined for certain cities and other places as under:

For Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi & Madras	For any other place
10% of salary	10% of salary
&	&
excess over 60% of salary§.	excess over 50% of salary§.

§Vide circular No. 374 of 14th December, 1983 issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

Where the fair rental value of the accommodation is less than 10% of the employee's salary, the value of perquisite to be taken is the fair rental value.

EXAMPLE:

Salary	Rs.	60,000
Fair rent of the unfurnished accommodation	Rs.	5,400
10% of salary	Rs.	*6,000

* As 10% of salary viz. Rs. 6,000 is in excess of the fair rental value of Rs. 5,400, the value of perquisite to be adopted is the fair rental value i.e. Rs. 5,400.

Where the accommodation is furnished, the value of rent-free accommodation shall be the aggregate of the following sums, namely:

(i) the fair rental value arrived at as explained above as if the accommodation were not furnished; and

(ii) the fair rent for the furniture (including television sets, radio sets, refrigerators, other household appliances and airconditioning plant or equipment) calculated @ 10% per annum of the original cost of such furniture or if such furniture is hired, the actual hire charges payable therefor.

"Salary" defined for the purposes of Rule 3(a):

For the purposes of adopting the value of rent-free residential accommodation, "salary" includes the pay, allowances, bonus or commission payable monthly or otherwise, but does not include the following, namely:

(i) dearness allowance or dearness pay unless it enters into the computation of superannuation or retirement benefits of the assessee concerned;

(ii) employer's contributions to the provident fund account of the assessee;

(iii) allowances which are exempted from payment of tax;

(iv) any allowance, in the nature of an entertainment allowance, to the extent such allowance is deductible under clause (ii) of section 16.

The above definition of "salary" is also applicable to residential accommodation provided at a concessional rent under the provision of Rule 3(b) of the Income-tax Rules.

Fair rental value:

For the purposes of rent-free residential accommodation, the fair rental value of accommodation (which is not furnished) shall be the rent which a similar accommodation would realise in the same locality or the municipal valuation in respect of the accommodation, whichever is higher.

EXAMPLE: Shri Joshi is an employee of a company and he is in receipt of the following:

1.	Salary Rs. 2,500 per month	Rs.	30,000
	Dearness allowance (not eligible for computation of superannuation or retirement benefits)	Rs.	6,000
	Bonus equivalent to 2 months' salary	Rs.	5,000
	Entertainment allowance (not exempt as he was not receiving it prior to 1-4-1955)	Rs.	3,000
	Conveyance allowance	Rs.	1,000

2. Perquisite:

He is also provided with rent-free furnished accommodation. The rental value of unfurnished accommodation is Rs. 25,000. The cost of furniture and household appliances allowed for the use of the employee is Rs. 16,000.

The value of perquisite in respect of rent-free accommodation is to be adopted as under:

If the accommodation is provided in city like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi & Madras
(Financial years ending on 31-3-1984 to 31-3-1989)

1.	10% of Rs. 38,000 (Salary, Bonus & Entertainment allowance)		Rs. 3,800
2.	Rental value of the accommodation	Rs. 25,000	
	Less: 60% of salary of Rs. 38,000	Rs. 22,800	
			Rs. 2,200
3.	10% of the original cost of furniture and household appliances viz. Rs. 16,000 ..		Rs. 1,600
	Value of perquisite ..		Rs. 7,600

If the accommodation is in places other than Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi & Madras
(Financial years ending on 31-3-1984 to 31-3-1989)

1.	10% of Rs. 38,000 (Salary, Bonus & Entertainment allowance)		Rs. 3,800
2.	Rental value of the accommodation	Rs. 25,000	
	Less: 50% of salary of Rs. 38,000	Rs. 19,000	
			Rs. 6,000
3.	10% of the original cost of furniture and household appliances viz. Rs. 16,000 ..		Rs. 1,600
	Value of perquisite ..		Rs. 11,400

(ii) Value of perquisite in respect of accommodation provided to the employee at concessional rent:
[Refer Rule 3(b) of the Income-tax Rules, 1962]

The value of concession in the matter of rent in respect of any accommodation provided to the employee is treated as perquisite.

The value of perquisite will be calculated in the manner explained in above example and therefrom the rent recovered by the employer will be deducted.

EXAMPLE:

(1)	Salary		Rs. 28,000
(2)	Fair rent of the accommodation (unfurnished)		Rs. 18,000
(3)	Rent recovered by the employer Rs. 200 per month	Rs. 200 × 12	Rs. 2,400

The value of perquisite will be as under:

If the accommodation is provided in city like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi & Madras
(Financial years ending on 31-3-1984 to 31-3-1989)

1.	10% of salary of Rs. 28,000 ..		Rs. 2,800
2.	Fair rent	Rs. 18,000	
	Less: 60% of salary of Rs. 28,000	Rs. 16,800	Rs. 1,200
			Rs. 4,000
	Less: Rent recovered ..		Rs. 2,400
	Value of perquisite ..		Rs. 1,600

If the accommodation is in places other than Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi & Madras
(Financial years ending on 31-3-1984 to 31-3-1989)

1.	10% of salary of Rs. 28,000 ..		Rs. 2,800
2.	Fair rent	Rs. 18,000	
	Less: 50% of salary of Rs. 28,000	Rs. 14,000	Rs. 4,000
			Rs. 6,800
	Less: Rent recovered ..		Rs. 2,400
	Value of perquisite ..		Rs. 4,400

(iii) Chart showing the value of perquisite in respect of user of the motor car or any other type of conveyance provided by the employer exclusively or partly for private and personal purposes of the employee:
[Refer Rule 3(c) of the Income-tax Rules, 1962]

(1-4-1986 to 31-3-1989)

Nature of perquisite	*Value of perquisite to be included in salary income*	*Standard deduction under section 16(i) Assessment years:*	
		1987-88 & 1988-89	*1989-90*
(1) Where the motor car is provided by the employer for use by the employee exclusively for his private and personal purposes	The amount actually spent by the employer on the maintenance and running of the car including remuneration, if any, paid to the chauffeur plus*	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
(2) Where the motor car is owned or hired by the employer for use by the employee partly in the performance of his duties and partly for his private and personal purposes and all the expenses on the maintenance and running the car are met or reimbursed to the employee by the employer. The value of the perquisite for partial user of the car for private and personal purposes of the employee will be:			
(a) where the h.p. rating of the car does not exceed 16	Rs. 300 per month plus Rs. 150 per month§	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
(b) where the h.p. rating of the car exceeds 16	Rs. 400 per month plus Rs. 150 per month§	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000

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* The amount representing the normal wear & tear of the car (i.e. depreciation on car) where the car is owned by the employer.

§ Where the chauffeur is also provided by the employer.

Vature of perquisite	*Value of perquisite to be included in salary income*	*Standard deduction under section 16(i) Assessment years:* 1987-88 & 1988-89	1989-90
3) Where the motor car is owned or hired by the employer but the expenses on the maintenance and running for its user for the employee's private or personal purposes are met by the employee:			
(a) where the h.p. rating of the car does not exceed 16	Rs. 100 per month plus Rs. 150 per month§	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
(b) where the h.p. rating of the car exceeds 16	Rs. 150 per month plus Rs. 150 per month§	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
(4) Where more than one motor car is allowed to be used by the employee partly for office purposes and partly for his personal purposes, he will be deemed to have been provided with one car and if the h.p. rating of any one of such cars exceeds 16, he will be deemed to have been provided with one car of h.p. rating exceeding 16	The value of the perquisite will be computed in the manner laid down in items (2) or (3), as the case may be	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
(5) Where the employee owns the car but the actual running or maintenance charges are met or reimbursed to the employee by the employer	The sum actually expended by the employer which in the opinion of the Income-tax Officer can reasonably be attributed to the user of the car by the employee for his private or personal purposes	@ 30% of salary or Rs. 10,000, whichever is less	@ 33⅓% of salary or Rs. 12,000, whichever is less
(6) Where a motor car or motor cars are provided by the employer partly for the private and personal purposes of the employee at a concessional rate	The value of the perquisite will first be determined in accordance with items (2) or (3) or (4) as the case may be, and the value so determined will then be reduced by the amount payable by the employee	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
(7) Where motor cycle, scooter or other moped is provided to the employee by his employer for free use by the employee otherwise than wholly & exclusively in the performance of his duties	The sum actually expended by the employer which in the opinion of the Income-tax Officer can reasonably be attributed to the user by the employee for his private or personal purposes	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
(8) Where the motor car is owned by the employer and is used by the employee wholly & exclusively in performance of his duties	Nil *Note:* This is not a perquisite as the car is not used for private purposes	@ 30% of salary or Rs. 10,000, whichever is less	@ 33⅓% of salary or Rs. 12,000, whichever is less

EXAMPLE (i):—

Salary Rs. 3,000 per month for the year ending 31-3-1989			Rs. 36,000
The employer has provided a car of 14 H.P. with a chauffeur and the same is used by the employee partly for his personal use and partly in the performance of his duties. The running expenses are borne by the employer.			
The value of perquisite will be:			
The value of perquisite for the user of motor car	Rs. 300×12	Rs. 3,600	
The value of perquisite in respect of chauffeur provided to run the car	Rs. 150×12	Rs. 1,800	Rs. 5,400
Gross salary income subject to deduction of Rs. 1,000 under section 16(i)			Rs. 41,400

EXAMPLE (ii):—

Salary Rs. 2,500 per month for the year ending 31-3-1989	Rs. 30,000
The employer has provided a car of 14 H.P. and the same is used by the employee partly for his personal use and partly in the performance of his duties. The expenses for personal use are met by the employee.	
The value of perquisite will be Rs. 100×12	Rs. 1,200
Gross salary income subject to deduction of Rs. 1,000 under section 16(i)	Rs. 31,200

(iv) The use of a motor car by an employee from his residence to his normal place of his duties and back:

The Central Board of Direct Taxes in its circular No. 130 of 16th March, 1974 have explained and clarified that "the use of a motor car by an employee for the purpose of going from his residence to the place where the duties of employment are to be performed or from such place back to his residence will be regarded as use of the motor car for private or personal purpose and not in the performance of his duties"

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§ Where the chauffeur is also provided by the employer

In view of this clarification, the value of perquisite in the hands of an employee will be a proportionate part of the expenditure incurred by the employer on the running and maintenance of the car. If the computation of the value of perquisite on the aforesaid basis presents any difficulty, the value of the perquisite is to be computed on the basis of the chart and examples given on pp. 58-59.

In cases where the car is provided by the employer only for the limited purposes of going from residence to the place of employment and *vice versa,* the value of perquisite as per the chart and examples given above, will be exorbitant if the log book (records of mileage, etc.) is not maintained.

The standard deduction under section 16(i) in the above circumstances is limited to Rs. 1,000 upto assessment year 1985-86.

W.e.f. 1-4-1986, as a result of insertion of Explanation 2 to section 16(i), the employee concerned is entitled to standard deduction: *(a)* at 25% of his 'salary' or Rs. 6,000, whichever is less, for the assessment year 1986-87; *(b)* at 30% of his 'salary' or Rs. 10,000, whichever is less, for the assessment years 1987-88 and 1988-89; and *(c)* at 33⅓% of his 'salary' or Rs. 12,000, whichever is less, for the assessment year 1989-90.

(v) Where transport is provided for a group of employees to the place of employment:

Where transport is provided by the employer for a group of employees for the purposes of going from residence to the place where the duties of employment are to be performed and *vice versa,* the value of perquisite, in my opinion, in such cases will be "nil" as there is no provision in Rule 3*(c)* for the valuation of such perquisites.

Again, the employee concerned in such cases will be entitled to a standard deduction on % basis of his "salaries" as explained hereunder:

Assessment years	*Deduction under section 16(i):*
1984-85 to 1986-87	@ 25% of salary subject to a maximum of Rs. 6,000
1987-88 & 1988-89	@ 30% of salary subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000
1989-90	@ 33⅓% of salary subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,000.

(vi) Gas, electricity, water, etc. supplied free of charge:

[Refer Rule 3(d) of the Income-tax Rules, 1962]

The value of this perquisite will be as under:—

(a) where gas, electric energy and water are supplied to the employee for his household consumption free of any charge, the value of the benefit shall be taken to be the sum paid on that account by the employer to the agency supplying the gas, electric energy or water;

(b) where such supply is made from resources owned by the employer without purchasing them from any other outside agency (e.g. employer generating its own power) the value of such benefit shall be taken as 'nil';

(c) where gas, electric energy and water are consumed for personal and private purposes of the employee and also for the purposes of his official duties, the Income-tax Officer shall determine the value of the benefit for personal use to be the amount paid on that account by the employer or 6¼% of the salary of the employee, whichever is less. "Salary" for this purpose has not been defined and has to be given its ordinary meaning, that is, basic salary excluding all allowances, bonus, etc.

Gas, electricity and water charges paid by the employer in so far they are for the protection of the property (e.g. outside lighting) or are connected with the accommodation set apart by the employer for the occupation of guests is not to be regarded as perquisite from the employer.

(vii) Free education:

[Refer Rule 3(e) of the Income-tax Rules, 1962]

The value of benefit to the employee resulting from the provision of free education facilities for any member of his household shall be as under:

(a) when fixed allowance is given by the employer to the employee to meet the cost of education of his children, the full amount of the allowance will be chargeable in the employee's hands as a perquisite;

(b) where the education fees of the employee's children are paid by the employer directly to the school or college or where the employee incurs the expenses in the first instance and gets the appropriate re-imbursement later, such fees paid directly or by re-imbursement will be treated as perquisite chargeable in the employee's hands;

(c) where the educational institution is run by the employer for the benefit of the children of his employees, the value of the perquisite shall be taken as a reasonable cost of such education in a similar institution in or near the locality

(viii) Free transport to employees by an undertaking engaged in the carriage of passengers or goods:

[Refer Rule 3(f) of the Income-tax Rules, 1962]

Where any undertaking engaged in the carriage of passengers or goods has made a provision for ourney free of cost or at concessional fares to any of its employee or his dependent relatives in any onveyance owned by the undertaking for the purpose of transport of passengers or goods, the value of such enefit to the employee will be taken to be nil.

(ix) Value of any benefit not included in the preceding clauses:

[Refer Rule 3(g) of the Income-tax Rules, 1962]

This will be determined by the Income-tax Officer on such basis and in such amount as he considers air and reasonable.

(x) Valuation of other taxable perquisite under executive instructions:

(a) Household servants provided by the employers to their employees:

Where the wages of sweeper or watchman are met by the employer for the proper upkeep of the house belonging to the employer and which is in the occupation of the employee (whose salary by way of monetary payments exceeds Rs. 24,000*) the value of perquisite in respect of such wages will be as under:

(i) Sweeper	.	75% of actual wages or Rs. 60 per month, whichever is less.
(ii) Watchman	.	50% of actual wages or Rs. 60 per month, whichever is less.
(iii) Gardener	..	According to circular No. 122 dated 19th October, 1973 issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes, the payment of salary to a gardener cannot be regarded as a perquisite so as to justify that amount being taxed in the hands of the employee. However, the expenses incurred by way of maintenance of a gardener may be taken into account for the purposes of estimating the value of the rent-free accommodation provided by the employer.

(b) Bonafide employees of a hotel:

The value of perquisites in respect of bonafide employees of the hotel who are obliged to live in the hotel premises is as under:

(i) Free lodging:—Rule 3(a)(iii) would apply for valuation of rent-free residential accommodation provided by an employer to an employee as explained on pp. 56-58 with examples.

(ii) Free boarding (i.e. free food):—This is to be determined under Rule 3(g) as stated under item (ix) above.

[Circular No. 311 dated 24th August, 1981. Refer 132 I.T.R. (St) 9]

(c) Club fees or bills of an employee paid by the employer.

(d) Privilege granted to a managing director or other officers of a company to obtain unissued shares in the company at par when similar shares are selling in the market at considerable higher rate.

(e) Payment of insurance premia:

The insurance premia paid by the employer under the Salary Savings Schemes of the Life Insurance Corporation on behalf of the employees are includible in the salary of the employee.

(f) Payment of tax on behalf of the employee subject to the provisions contained in section 10(6)(viia).

It may be noted that the value of a benefit or amenity is to be included in the total income when it is actually granted or provided to the employee. In cases where any benefit or amenity due to an employee under the terms of service is waived by him, the value of the benefit or amenity not enjoyed will not be included in his total income. Likewise, the value of any benefit or amenity granted free of cost or at a concessional rate will be exempt in the case of an employee referred to in item (iii)(c) on page 56, unless the benefit or amenity is of a obligatory nature referred to in item (iv) on the said page.

(xi) Valuation of reimbursement of medical expenses/medical facilities by the employer:

[As per executive instructions]

Assessment years 1984-85 & onwards:

According to Circular No. 376, dated January 6, 1984 issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes, reimbursement of medical expenses to an employee/provision of medical facilities by an employer to an employee will be taxable only in excess of Rs. 5,000 per annum as perquisite in the hands of an employee.

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* Upto assessment year 1985-86, the limit of such salary by way of monetary payments was Rs. 18,000.

However, with effect from assessment year 1986-87 and onwards, the Central Board of Direct Taxes have further clarified in Circular No. 445 dated December 31, 1985 that—

> *"reimbursement of medical expenses, such as, operation fees, hospitalisation charges and cost of medicines, tests, etc., actually incurred in India by the employer on an employee, including managers/directors, and his family members will not be treated as perquisite provided this expenditure is incurred on medical treatment in a recognised public hospital* in India. The genuineness of the expenditure will, however, be examined by the assessing officer at the time of assessment".*
>
> **Recognised public hospital would mean those hospitals which are recognised under CGHS and CS (MA) Rules [Vide circular No. 481 dt. 20th February, 1987].*

(xii) Perquisites and allowances which are wholly or partially exempt:

(a) House rent allowance from the employer:

The Income-tax Act, 1961, provides for relief to employees who receive house rent allowance from their employers subject to certain limits and conditions.

The relevant section and rule, for ready reference is given below:—

(1) ASSESSMENT YEARS 1987-88 to 1989-90:

Section 10(13A) : Any special allowance specifically granted to an assessee by his employer to meet expenditure actually incurred on payment of rent (by whatever name called) in respect of residential accommodation occupied by the assessee, to such extent as may be prescribed having regard to the area or place in which such accommodation is situate and other relevant considerations.

Explanation.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that nothing contained in this clause shall apply in a case where—

(a) the residential accommodation occupied by the assessee is owned by him; or

(b) the assessee has not actually incurred expenditure on payment of rent (by whatever name called) in respect of the residential accommodation occupied by him.

Rule 2A of the Income-tax Rules, 1962:

Limits for the purposes of section 10(13A):—The amount which is not to be included in the total income of an assessee in respect of the special allowance referred to in clause (13A) of section 10 shall be:—

(a) the actual amount of such allowance received by the assessee in respect of the relevant period; or

(b) the amount by which the expenditure actually incurred by the assessee in payment of rent in respect of residential accommodation occupied by him exceeds one-tenth of the amount of salary due to the assessee in respect of the relevant period; or

(c) an amount equal to—

- (i) where such accommodation is situate at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi or Madras, one-half of the amount of salary due to the assessee in respect of the relevant period; and
- (ii) where such accommodation is situate at any other place, two-fifths of the amount of salary due to the assessee in respect of the relevant period,

whichever is the least of (a), (b) and (c).

Explanation.—In this rule—

- (i) "salary" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (h) of rule 2 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule*;
- (ii) "relevant period" means the period during which the said accommodation was occupied by the assessee during the previous year.

*Rule 2(h) of Part A of the Fourth Schedule:

"salary" includes dearness allowance, if the terms of employment so provide, but excludes all other allowances and perquisites.

An employee is entitled to claim the exemption u/s. 10(13A) when all the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (i) the allowance from the employer must be specific to meet expenditure on payment of rent,
- (ii) the residential accommodation occupied by the employee is not owned by him, and
- (iii) the actual payment of rent by the employee should exceed 10% of his salary

(2) UPTO ASSESSMENT YEAR 1986-87:

The house rent allowance which was exempt under the then section 10(13A) read with Rule 2A is given on page 65 of I.T.R.R. 1987-88 [47th Consecutive Edition].

For examples in respect of assessment years upto 1986-87, refer page 61 & 62 of I.T.R.R. for 1986-87 [46th Consecutive Edition].

xamples for exemption of House rent allowance received from the employer for assessment year 1987-88 & onwards:

: Mr. A who is employed by M/s. B & Co. Ltd. is in receipt of salary (exclusive of benefits and perquisites) of Rs. 48,000 per annum. He pays rent of Rs. 2,600 per month (Rs. 31,200 per annum). He is in receipt of house rent allowance from employer at Rs. 2,400 per month (Rs. 28,800 per annum). He is not in receipt of any other benefits or perquisites from employer other than house rent allowance.

IF THE ACCOMMODATION IS SITUATED AT BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI OR MADRAS

			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ual salary (exclusive of benefits l perquisites)					48,000
use rent allowance received				28,800	
s: Exemption u/s. 10(13A) read with Rule 2A:					
(a) House rent allowance received		28,800			
	Rs.				
(b) Actual rent paid	31,200				
Less: 1/10th of salary	4,800				
		26,400			
(c) One-half of salary		24,000			
Least of (a), (b) & (c) is exempt			24,000		
				4,800	
lary income subject to deduction u/s. 16(i) & C					52,800

IF THE ACCOMMODATION IS SITUATED AT ANY PLACES OTHER THAN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI OR MADRAS

			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Annual salary (exclusive of benefits and perquisites)					48,000
House rent allowance received				28,800	
Less: Exemption u/s. 10(13A) read with Rule 2A:					
(a) House rent allowance received		28,800			
	Rs.				
(b) Actual rent paid	31,200				
Less: 1/10th of salary	4,800				
		26,400			
(c) Two-fifths of salary		19,200			
Least of (a), (b) & (c) is exempt			19,200		
					9,600
Salary income subject to deduction u/s. 16(i) & 80C					57,600

): Mr. A who is employed by M/s. B & Co. Ltd. is in receipt of salary (exclusive of benefits and perquisites) of Rs. 36,000 per annum. He pays rent of Rs. 1,000 per month (Rs. 12,000 per annum). He is in receipt of house rent allowance from employer at Rs. 900 per month (Rs. 10,800 per annum). He is not in receipt of any other benefits or perquisites from employer other than house rent allowance.

IF THE ACCOMMODATION IS SITUATED AT BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI OR MADRAS

			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
nnual salary (exclusive of benefits d perquisites)					36,000
ouse rent allowance received				10,800	
ss: Exemption u/s. 10(13A) read with Rule 2A:					
(a) House rent allowance received		10,800			
	Rs.				
(b) Actual rent paid	12,000				
Less: 1/10th of salary	3,600				
		8,400			
(c) One-half of salary		18,000			
Least of (a), (b) & (c) is exempt			8,400		
					2,400
alary income subject to deduction u/s. 16(i) & 0C					38,400

IF THE ACCOMMODATION IS SITUATED AT ANY PLACES OTHER THAN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI OR MADRAS

			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Annual salary (exclusive of benefits and perquisites)					36,000
House rent allowance received				10,800	
Less: Exemption u/s. 10(13A) read with Rule 2A:					
(a) House rent allowance received		10,800			
	Rs.				
(b) Actual rent paid	12,000				
Less: 1/10th of salary	3,600				
		8,400			
(c) Two-fifth of salary		14,400			
Least of (a), (b) & (c) is exempt			8,400		
					2,400
Salary income subject to deduction u/s. 16(i) & 80C					38,400

OTES: (1) It may be noted that the tax exemption under section 10(13A) is available in cases where an employee resides in a rented house/flat and not in a house/flat owned by him [Explanation to section 10(13A)].

(2) Employees who are not in receipt of house rent allowance from their employees but who pay rent for their residential accommodation in excess of 10% of their total income are entitled to claim deduction under section 80GG (refer page 162). It may be noted that for the purpose of deduction of tax at source from salary of employees, employers are entitled to allow deduction under section 80GG in respect of rents paid by the employees subject to the condition that the employer should satisfy that the conditions mentioned in section 80GG (refer page 162) are satisfied and should also insist on production of evidence of actual payment of rent.

(b) CONVEYANCE AND TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE:

UPTO ASSESSMENT YEAR 1988-89:

Under section 10(14), any special allowance or benefit, not being in the nature of entertainmen allowance or other perquisite within the meaning of section 17(2), is exempt from tax if specifically grante to meet expenses wholly, necessarily and exclusively incurred in the performance of the duties of an office t the extent to which such expenses are actually incurred for that purpose. Allowance like conveyance an travelling are covered by this exemption because these allowances are generally so regulated that there wi be no saving to the employee on this account.

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1989-90 & ONWARDS:

Under the substituted section 10(14)(i), the Central Government will notify specific allowance c benefit, not being in the nature of a perquisite within the meaning of section 17(2), as exempt from tax specifically granted to meet expenses wholly, necessarily and exclusively incurred in the performance of th duties of an office to the extent to which such expenses are actually incurred for that purpose.

Where the employees are in receipt of conveyance allowance under section 10(14), the Central Board of Direct Taxes vide i circular No. 198 dated 31st March, 1976 have clarified that—

> "If the disbursing authority is satisfied that the conveyance allowance granted to the employees is covered by sectio 10(14), then, the obligation to deduct tax thereon may not arise. In such contingency, tax is not liable to be deducted at sourc from this allowance. However, at the same time it will have to be ensured that a certificate in terms of section 10(14) is endorse on the tax deduction bills by the disbursing authority. The employees who are in receipt of conveyance allowance would als have to furnish the necessary certificate before the assessing authority in support of the fact that conveyance allowance is only reimbursement of expenses laid out wholly, necessarily and exclusively for the performance of the duties of an office. Suc satisfaction of the disbursing authority would still be liable for scrutiny by the Income-tax Officer during regular assessmen proceedings before him"

(c) Value of travel concession in India to Indian citizen:

UPTO ASSESSMENT YEAR 1988-89:

Under section 10(5)(ii)*(a)* of the Income-tax Act, leave travel concession received by an employe who is a citizen of India for himself and his family† in connection with his proceeding on leave or o retirement or termination of service, to any place in India is exempt from tax subject to the maximun amount receivable for travel to his home-district* in India.

However, the Central Board of Direct Taxes is empowered to frame rules which would lay down th cases and the circumstances in which the entire value of the travel concession or assistance received fo journey to any place in India during leave or on retirement or termination of service would qualify fo exemption under section 10(5)(ii)*(a)*. Accordingly, the Board has framed Rule 2B.

The tax exemption available under Rule 2B is explained by following examples:

1. An employee is entitled to leave travel concession for journey to any place in India, once in a block of 4 calendar year commencing from the year 1986. He avails of this concession during the calendar year 1987. The entire amount of the trave concession will be exempt, even if it exceeds the amount receivable for travel to home-district* [Rule 2B*(a)*].

2. An employee is entitled to leave travel concession for journeys to any place in India twice in a block of 4 calendar year commencing from 1986 to 1989. He avails of the concession for the first time during the year 1986 and for the second time durin the year 1987. The entire amount of the travel concession first availed of in 1986 will be exempt from tax. The value of the trave concession availed of on the second occasion in the same block will, however, be restricted to the amount receivable for travel t his home-district* [Rule 2B*(b)*].

3. An employee is entitled to leave travel concession for journey to any place in India once in a block of 4 years from 198 to 1985. He does not avail of the concession during the said block and carries it forward to first year (1986) of the next block of years 1986 to 1989. He avails of the carried forward travel concession of the preceding block in the first year of the next block (1986 to 1989) and also avails of the travel concession for that block during the calendar year 1987. The value of the carrie forward travel concession is not to be taken into account for determining the eligibility for exemption under clause *(a)* or *(b)* o Rule 2B. Accordingly, in this example, the entire value of the carried forward travel concession as well as the entire value of th travel concession relating to the block 1986-1989 and availed of in that block will both be fully exempt from tax [Rule 2B*(c)* rea with Explanation to Rule 2B].

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1989-90 AND ONWARDS:

Under substituted section 10(5) of the Income-tax Act, leave travel concession received by an employee (*whether citizen of India or not*) for himself and his family† in connection with his proceeding on leave or on retirement or termination of service, to any place in India is exempt from tax subject to following conditions:

(1) The Central Board of Direct Taxes is empowered to frame rules which will lay down the cases and the circumstances in which the value of the travel concession or assistance received for journey to any place in India during leave or on retirement or termination of service would qualify for exemption under section 10(5). The Board will also lay down in the said rules the conditions regarding number of journeys and the amount of exemption per head.

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† & * Refer page 65.

(2) the exemption will be limited to the amount of expenses actually incurred by the employee for the purpose of such travel. Thus, the employee will be required to keep an account of the actual expenditure incurred per person in the family and furnish evidence of such expenditure when he avails of the leave travel concession under section 10(5). If the employee has not incurred any expenditure, exemption under section 10(5) will not be allowed in respect of leave travel concession received from the employer.

†"Family", in relation to an individual, means—

(i) the spouse and children of the individual; and

(ii) the parents, brothers and sisters of the individual or any of them, wholly or mainly dependent on the individual.

*The Board have clarified under Circular No. 211 dated 26th February, 1977 that the following criteria are laid down for termining "Home-district" for the purpose of section 10(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961:

(i) The place declared by the assessee is one which requires his physical presence at intervals for discharging various domestic or social obligations and if so, after his entry into service, he had been visiting that place frequently; or

(ii) the assessee owns residential property in the place or is a member of the joint family having such a property there; or

(iii) his near relations are resident in that place; or

(iv) prior to his entry into service, he had been living there for some years.

If any one of the above conditions is satisfied, the assessee is entitled to claim a particular place as his "Home-district". Once an sessee has exercised his option in respect of "Home-district", he will not be ordinarily allowed to change the same.

(d) Value of free or concessional passage out of India to a person who is not a citizen of India:

Under section 10(6)(i), the passage moneys or the value of any free or concessional passage received by or due to an individual no is not a citizen of India, from his employer for himself, his spouse and children, in connection with his proceeding on home leave t of India or in connection with his proceeding to his home country out of India after retirement from service in India or after the rmination of such service is exempt from tax subject to conditions notified under Notification No. G.S.R. 72(E) dated 10th Feb. 1977.

Passage moneys or the value of any free or concessional passage received by a foreign employee from his employer on account of e travel of his children having full time education in any educational institution outside India for the purpose of visiting their parents India during vacation is exempt from tax.

(xiii) Non-taxable perquisites:

The value of the following benefits and amenities, in actual practice, is exempt from tax:

(i) Provision of refreshments during office hours in the office premises.

(ii) Provision of recreational facilities for groups of employees.

Note: For valuation of reimbursement of medical expenses/medical facilities by the employer, refer em (xi) on page 61.

SALARIES OF FOREIGN TECHNICIANS

[Section 10(6) (viia)]

Foreign technicians employed in India after 31-3-1971:

Technician means person having specialised knowledge and experience in constructional or manufacturing operations or in ning or in the generation of electricity or any other form of power or in the agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming, deep sea ning or ship building.

In the case of such technicians, remuneration upto Rs. 4,000 per month is exempt from tax for a period of 24 months from the te of his arrival in India. However, in cases where the remuneration is paid in excess of Rs. 4,000 per month and the tax on such cess is paid by the employer, the tax so paid will not be treated as perquisite in the hands of such employees. Where services of such chnician commences after 31-3-1988, the remuneration paid to him is not exempt u/s. 10(6)(viia)(II). However, in cases where the on such remuneration is paid by the employer, the tax so paid will not be treated as perquisite in the hands of such technician for a riod of 24 months from the date of his arrival in India.

If the period of employment in India is extended beyond 24 months with the approval of the Central Government obtained fore 1st October of the relevant assessment year and tax on his salary is paid by the employer, the tax so paid will not be treated as rquisite in the hands of such technicians for a period not exceeding 24 months.

The exemption is subject to the conditions that the technician is not a citizen of India and should not have been resident in India defined under section 6(1)] in any of the four financial years preceding the financial year of his arrival in India and also that his ntract of service in India has been approved by the Central Government.

However, under the 2nd proviso to section 10(6)(viia), the Central Government has been empowered to waive the condition garding the residence in India in the immediately preceding four years in cases where it considers necessary or expedient to do so in e public interest. This provision is applicable in the case of foreign technicians for designing, erection, or commissioning of machinery plant or supervising activities connected therewith.

DEDUCTIONS FROM "SALARIES"

DEDUCTIONS PERMISSIBLE UNDER SECTION 16 FOR THE ASSESSMENT YEAR 1984-85 AND ONWARDS

(1) Standard deduction:

[Section 16(i)]

Separate deduction will not be available in respect of expenditure on books, expenditure on travelling r the purpose of employment and expenditure incidental to employment. Instead, a standard deduction will be allowed in respect of the above mentioned items of expenditure for various assessment years as unde

Assessment year
1984-85 to 1986-87 .. @ 25% of the salary subject to a maximum deduction of Rs. 6,000
1987-88 & 1988-89 .. @ 30% of the salary subject to a maximum deduction of Rs. 10,00
1989-90* .. @ 33⅓% of the salary subject to a maximum deduction of Rs. 12,00

For the purpose of standard deduction, the term "salary" includes fees, commission, perquisite gratuity, etc. but excludes any payment which are specifically exempt under the Income-tax Act.

Where the employee is in receipt of "salary" at a time from more than one employer or has change jobs during the course of the year, then, the standard deduction is to be computed with reference to th aggregate amount of salary due subject to an overall ceiling limit specified above and not in respect of eac employment separately.

Note: The pensioners and the employees who are in receipt of conveyance allowance are also entitl to standard deduction as stated above.

This standard deduction is to be claimed before allowing any deductions permissible under Chapt VIA of the Act, viz. sections 80C, 80CCA and 80GG.

Further, the standard deduction is to be limited to Rs. 1,000 in the following cases:

(i) where any motor car, motor cycle, scooter or other moped is provided to the employee b his employer for the employee's use otherwise than wholly and exclusively for the performance of h duties (i.e., where such conveyance is also allowed to be used by the employee for his private o personal purposes); or

(ii) where one or more motor cars are owned or hired by the employer and the employee allowed the use of such motor car or all or any of such motor cars otherwise than wholly an exclusively in the performance of his duties (i.e., for office purposes as well as for his private o personal purposes).

However, under Explanation 2 to section 16(i) w.e.f. 1-4-1986 (assessment year 1986-87), use of ar vehicle provided by an employer [as stated in (i) & (ii) above] for the journey by the employee from h residence to office or other place of work, or from such office or place of work to his residence, shall b regarded as use of the vehicle wholly & exclusively for the performance of his duties and the concerne employee would become eligible for claiming standard deduction on % basis under the main provision o section 16(i).

Employers are requested to note that they can allow the increased standard deduction whi computing the tax to be deducted at source from "Salaries", during the financial year 1988-89.

Employers are requested to note that while deducting tax from "Salaries" of their employees, deduction on account o profession tax paid by the employees is not to be considered while computing the taxable salary.

(2) Entertainment allowance:

[Section 16(ii)]

Entertainment allowance received by an employee will first be included in employee's income unde the head "Salary" and thereafter a deduction therefrom is permissible subject to the conditions and limit laid down under section 16(ii).

DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE FROM "SALARIES"

Under section 192 of the Income-tax Act, tax must be deducted at source on "Salary" payments if th annual estimated income under this head exceeds the maximum amount not liable to tax. The obligation t deduct the tax lies on the employer or the person responsible for the payment of such income. For thi purpose, the employer should make an estimate of the total emoluments payable to an employee during th financial year after taking into account the increment or arrears of pay which are expected to be paid durin that financial year.

It may be noted that under section 192 of the Income-tax Act, the tax on salary is to be deducted a the rates applicable to the estimated salary for the entire relevant financial year and where an employee ha during that year worked under more than one employer, then in order to facilitate proper deduction of tax a source from the aggregate salary due or received in the same year, the employee may furnish in th prescribed Form 12B, to one of the said employer as he may choose, details of the salary due or received fro such other employer or employers during that year as also the tax deducted therefrom. Where, an employe having taxable salary has, in addition, income (but not loss) chargeable under any other head he may furnish in the prescribed Form 12C to his employer particulars of such other income and of any tax deducte thereon.

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*For the assessment year 1989-90, where the transitional previous year exceeds a period of more than 12 months, the standar deduction of Rs. 12,000 will be increased by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months in the said previous year an denominator is 12. For further details, refer item (1)(a) on page 313 and also Rapid Finder on page 336.

When such particulars in the prescribed form are furnished by the employee, the employer shall take at also into account for deducting tax at source. In case particulars regarding income under other heads of come are furnished, the employer has to ensure that the tax deductible from the "salary" in no case is duced by including the income from other heads of income and the tax deducted thereon [Vide section 92(2) & (2B) w.e.f. 1-6-1987].

With effect from 1-6-87, a government servant or an employee of a public sector undertaking, if he is ntitled to relief under section 89(1) (refer page 53), he may furnish to the employer the prescribed articulars in the prescribed Form 10E. If he does so, the employer shall compute the relief under section 9(1) on the basis of such particulars and take it into account while deducting tax at source [Vide section 92(2A)].

From the estimated salary income so computed, deduct standard deduction admissible under section 6(i), which is to be allowed irrespective of whether any expenditure incidental to the employment is ctually incurred by the employee or not.

The resultant income is the gross salary income which is subject to the following deductions:

(i) under section 80C on account of payment of life insurance premia, contributions to provident fund, subscription to Public Provident Fund Account, subscription to National Savings Certificates VI* & VII issues, deposits made under the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, contributions made for participation in the Unit Linked Insurance Plan, contribution made to the Family Pension Scheme and payment for the purchase or construction of a residential house the construction of which is completed after 31-3-1987, etc; and

(ii) under section 80CCA in respect of deposits in National Savings Scheme, etc. made by the employee as explained on page 160 [Vide Circular No. 501, dated 20th January, 1988. Refer 170 ITR (ST.) 241].

(iii) under section 80GG in respect of payment of rents made by the employee as explained in note 2 on page 63.

The balance figure so arrived at is the taxable salary (Refer example on page 293).

The tax on the taxable "salary" so arrived at should be computed at the rates in force during the nancial year. Such rates are specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act of the relevant nancial year (for assessment year 1989-90, refer page 23). The tax so computed should then be deducted in qual instalments from the salary of each month.

It may be that some arrears of pay, bonus, etc., which were not anticipated to be paid during the inancial year when the tax computation was made are subsequently paid during the course of that financial ear or the payments which were expected to be made are not made. This will entail re-computation of the ax deductible at source. Sub-section (3) of section 192, therefore, permits the employer to adjust any short r excess deduction in the remaining months of that year.

The tax deducted at source from the income under the head "salary" is a sort of tax recovered in dvance. To avoid loss of revenue on this account, the deduction of tax at source, i.e. at the point where the alary is paid, is mandatory. Nonetheless, every employee who has earned a taxable salary in any previous ear, is required to file his return of income voluntarily under section 139(1) for the relevant assessment year vithin the time allowed by that section even though tax has been deducted at source from such salary.

However, under section 139(1A), it is not necessary for a salaried employee to file a voluntary return f his income for the assessment year 1988-89 where all the following conditions are fulfilled:

(1) income under the head "Salaries", exclusive of the value of all benefits or amenities not provided for by way of monetary payment, does not exceed:

- *(a)* Rs. 34,000 where no conveyance is provided to the employee by his employer; and
- *(b)* Rs. 25,000 where the conveyance is provided to the employee by his employer;

(2) the amount of income referred to in section 80L (i.e. interest on Government securities, bank deposit, dividend from companies, income in respect of units from Unit Trust of India, etc. etc.) does not exceed the specified limits as explained with examples on pp. 167-169;

(3) the tax deductible at source has been correctly deducted; and

(4) the employee concerned was at no time during the previous year, a director of the company or a beneficial owner of shares in the company carrying not less than 20% of the voting power.

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*The interest on National Savings Certificate VI Issue is deemed to be reinvested and, therefore, the holder thereof is entitled to the benefits of section 80C. The employer can allow deduction u/s. 80C in respect of such accrued interest on N.S.C. VI Issue. For details and examples refer pp. 155-158.

WHEN IS THE TAX DEDUCTED FROM SALARIES TO BE CREDITED TO THE GOVERNMENT?

Rule 30 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, lays down that the tax deducted at source shall be paid to th credit of the Central Government:

(*a*) in the case of deduction by or on behalf of Government, on the same day;
(*b*) in all other cases, within one week from the date of such deduction.

CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE TO DEDUCT OR PAY TAX

Under section 201, if the person responsible for the deduction of tax at source has defaulted withou reasonable cause or excuse in his obligation to deduct tax at source or after deducting fails to pay the tax t the credit of the Central Government, he shall be deemed to be an assessee in default in respect of such ta and shall be liable to:

(i) simple interest under section 201(1A) at 12% per annum upto 30-9-1984 and at 15% pe annum from 1-10-1984 on the amount of such tax from the date on which such tax wa deductible to the date on which such tax is actually paid;
(ii) penalty under section 221 not exceeding the amount of such tax, and
(iii) prosecution under section 276B.
(iv) W.e.f. 1-4-1989, for failure to deduct the whole or any part of the tax, penalty equal to th tax that should have been deducted will be levied under newly inserted section 271C by th Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. There will, however, be no prosecution unde section 276B for such default.

INTEREST ON SECURITIES

(Sections 18 to 21)

Under section 18 of the Income-tax Act, interest on any security of the Central or State Government r on any debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority or a company or statutory corporation is chargeable under this head.

However, from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, "interest on securities" will be chargeable nder the head "Profits and gains of business or profession", if the securities are held as stock-in-trade. If the ecurities are held as investment, interest therefrom will be chargeable under the head "Income from other ources" [Refer sections 8, 10, 18 & 19 of the Finance Act, 1988].

(i) Interest on securities which is totally exempt from tax:

Such exemption and exclusion from total income are mentioned in various clauses of section 10(15) of he Income-tax Act given on page 152.

(ii) Basis of charge:

"Interest on securities" is chargeable when it becomes due in a previous year whether paid or not. However, interest received in a previous year is also chargeable to tax to the extent to which it has not been o charged in any earlier year.

(iii) Admissible deductions from interest on securities:

Under section 19 of the Income-tax Act, the following deductions are allowable while computing ncome under the above head:

(i) Any reasonable expenditure incurred on the realisation of such interest, e.g., collection charges.

(ii) Any interest payable on moneys borrowed for the purpose of investment in securities.

(iv) No deduction of tax to be made in certain cases:

To avoid inconvenience and hardship to a large number of small investors whose income is below the axable limit, section 197A provides that with effect from 1-6-1982, income-tax shall not be deducted at ource from interest on securities in the case of a resident individual if he furnishes a declaration in writing in duplicate in the prescribed form No. 15 F to the payer of such income to the effect that his estimated total ncome for the relevant year will be below the exemption limit. The person responsible for making payment s required to deliver one copy of such declaration to the Commissioner of Income-tax on or before 7th day of he month next following the month in which the declaration is furnished to him.

(v) Liability to deduct tax, etc.:

(a) Under section 193, the person responsible for paying any income chargeable under this head hall, at the time of payment, deduct income-tax at the rates in force which are specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act.

(b) Under section 203, a certificate of tax deduction in the prescribed Form No. 18 will be issued by he person paying the interest on debentures or other securities to the owner thereof to enable him to claim credit for the tax deducted at source.

(c) Where any security is owned jointly by two or more persons not constituting a partnership, the payment shall be deemed to have been made on behalf of, and the credit of tax deducted shall be given to, each such person in the same proportion in which the interest on such security is assessable as his income (Refer Proviso to section 199).

(vi) Relaxation in respect of deduction of tax at source from interest on debentures upto specified limit:

With effect from 1st June, 1984, clause (v) of proviso to section 193 provides that no tax shall be deducted at source from interest on debentures subject to the following conditions:

(1) the interest is payable to an individual, who is resident in India;

(2) the interest is paid by a company in which the public are substantially interested and the debentures are listed on a recognised stock exchange;

(3) the interest is paid by the company by an account payee cheque drawn on a bank; and

(4) the aggregate of the amounts of such interest paid or likely to be paid during the financial year by the company to such individual does not exceed Rs. 1,000.

INCOME FROM HOUSE PROPERTY

(Sections 22 to 27)

(i) House property:

A house property consists of buildings or lands appurtenant thereto. The land may be in the form of court yard or compound forming part and parcel of the building. Such land is to be distinguished from purely open plot of land. Any rent received from such a vacant plot is not assessable as "Income from hous property" but as "Income from other sources" which is chargeable under section 56 of the Income-tax Ac

(ii) House property used for business:

Section 22 of the Income-tax Act excludes from its charge income from any house property or an portion thereof which is occupied by the owner for the purposes of his business or profession. No tax, therefore, payable in respect of such income and expenditure incurred by the owner on such property by wa of current repairs, municipal taxes, etc., can be claimed as a deduction against his business profit Depreciation in respect of such property can also be claimed as a deduction against such profits. Further, may be noted that when a property consisting of residential quarters is let-out by an assessee to h employees and such letting out is subservient and incidental to the carrying on of the assessee's business, th income from such property is assessable under the head "Profits and gains from business or profession" an not under the head "Income from house property".

(iii) Person liable to tax under the head income from house property:

Under section 22 of the Income-tax Act, it is the legal owner in whose name the property stands i chargeable to tax in respect of income under this head. However, under certain circumstances, persons othe than the legal owners are "deemed" to be owners of the house property. Such "deemed" owners ar mentioned in section 27. These are:—

(1) When an individual transfers without adequate consideration any house property owned b him to his or her spouse or to a minor child not being a married daughter, the legal ownership i respect of that property would vest in the spouse or minor child after such transfer. However, th income from the property so transferred would be assessed in the hands of the individual wh transferred the property despite the cessation of his legal ownership.

(2) The holder of an impartible estate shall be deemed to be the individual owner of all th properties comprised in the estate.

(3) A member of a co-operative housing society to whom a building or part thereof is allotted o leased under a house building scheme shall be deemed to be the owner of such property.

(4) With effect from the assessment year 1988-89 and onwards, such "deemed" owner of hous property will also include: (a) a member of a company or association of persons to whom a building or part thereof is allotted or leased under a house building scheme; (b) a person who is allowed t take or retain possession of any building or part thereof in part performance of a contract to buy; and (c) a person who acquires any rights in or with respect to any building or part thereof by way of sal or exchange or lease for a term not less than 12 years, excluding any rights by way of lease from month to month or for a period not exceeding one year.

(iv) Property income is notional and artificial:

The income computed under the head "Income from house property" is notional and not the rea income for the following reasons:—

(1) Under section 23 of the Income-tax Act, the annual value of a house property is to be computed with reference to:

(a) the amount which the property might reasonably be expected to fetch if let on rent; or

(b) where the property is let, the rent received or receivable;

whichever of (a) & (b) is higher.

(2) Though a house property occupied by its owner for his residence does not yield any income by way of rent, still income is deemed to accrue from such property as if it were let-out upto assessment year 1986-87, subject to certain concessions under item (viii) (b) on page 75.

(3) Deduction on account of repairs to house property is uniformly allowed at a fixed rate in all cases irrespective of the expenditure actually incurred.

(v) Annual value of a house property:

(i) The bonafide annual value of a property is the starting point for the computation of income from house property. Section 23(1) lays down that the annual value of a property is the sum for which the property could reasonably be expected to let from year to year. The ordinary meaning of the words "to let" is grant use of for rent or for hire which takes in its sweep the concept of granting use and occupation of a uilding for a licence fee. What is, therefore, to be seen is the inherent capacity of the property to yield come from year to year. In determining such notional income, several factors have to be taken into onsideration, such as actual realisation by way of licence fee, consideration received by the owner such as harges normally payable by the owner being borne by the tenant, the location of the property, the capacity the property to fetch income depending upon demand and supply position over a period of years, etc.

Municipal valuation is one of the tests to be applied in determining the bonafide value of a property. nder the Municipal Corporation Act, the municipal authorities determine the municipal valuation of a roperty with reference to the sum for which the property could reasonably be expected to let from year to ear. If the property is given on leave and licence basis, the municipal authorities take the licence-fee into onsideration for fixing the municipal valuation. Therefore, unless the actual realisation by way of rent or cence-fee is higher than the municipal valuation, the bonafide annual value is ordinarily determined with eference to the municipal rateable value on the basis of which municipal taxes are levied. This is because e municipal rateable value is also determined on the basis of the gross rent of the house property. Some of e municipalities compute the rateable value after deducting from the gross rental value a certain allowance or repairs and service taxes*. In such cases, the net municipal rateable value is to be suitably increased in rder to determine the bonafide value or the reasonable rent of the property. In cities like Bombay, Madras, elhi and Calcutta, the municipalities compute the rateable value after deducting an allowance of 10% of e gross rateable value on account of repairs. The municipal rateable value is accordingly increased in these ities for income-tax purposes by one-ninth of the rateable value. As regards properties situated in other owns, the amount to be added back to the municipal rateable value depends upon the deduction for repairs llowed by the respective municipalities. The bonafide letting value of the property (i.e., gross annual value) ill be taken to be the sum so arrived at or the actual rent received or receivable from tenant or tenants, by hatever name it may be called, whichever is higher.

EXAMPLE:—Suppose municipal rateable value of a residential building in Bombay is Rs. 3,600 but it is let-out on a ompensation of Rs. 4,600 per annum. The bonafide letting value will be either the compensation receivable or the gross rateable value omputed on the basis of municipal rateable value, whichever is higher, as illustrated below:

(1) Compensation receivable		Rs. 4,600	
Add: Taxes borne by tenants on behalf of the owner		Rs. Nil	Rs. 4,600
(2) Net rateable value		Rs. 3,600	
Add: (i) 1/9th	Rs. 400		
(ii) Sewerage (halalkhore) & water tax at 14%	Rs. 504		
		Rs. 904	
			Rs. 4,504

The bonafide letting value will be higher of the two, viz. Rs. 4,600/-.

(ii) From the bonafide letting value determined in the manner indicated above, a deduction is to be nade under the first proviso to section 23(1) on account of taxes levied by a local authority such as general ax, water and sewerage (halalkhore) taxes and education cess to the extent these are borne by the owner of he property. The amount so arrived at is the *annual value of a house property*.

It may be noted that the first proviso to section 23(1) has been substituted with effect from 1-4-1985 y virtue of which the deduction for local taxes as explained above will be allowed in the previous year in which the *taxes are actually paid*. In other words, upto assessment year 1984-85 the deduction for such taxes is available on accrual basis, that is, once the tax is levied, it is allowable whether paid or not. But from assessment year 1985-86 and onwards, such deduction is allowable only in the previous year in which the *axes are actually paid*. Further, Explanation 2 to section 23(1) clarifies that such taxes already allowed upto assessment year 1984-85 on accrual basis will not again be allowed in the year in which the payment of such taxes is made. It has been specifically provided that even if in a previous year taxes relating to more than one year are paid, the entire payment will be allowed as a deduction as explained in the examples given hereafter:

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*The municipality first determines the gross rent of a house property. From such gross rent, the following expenses are first deducted:—

(i) If the property is fitted with a lift, liftman salary and cost of electricity consumed, and

(ii) If it is fitted with electric water pump, the pumpman salary.

From the balance, the municipality allows deductions on account of service taxes, such as sewerage tax and water tax.

EXAMPLE 1: Municipal rateable value of a building is Rs. 9,000 for assessment year 1988-89. The municipal taxes payab thereon is Rs. 2,500. Although the tax was demanded, the owner had not paid the same before 31-3-1988.

The annual value will be Rs. 10,000 (Rs. 9,000 rateable value + Rs. 1,000 being 1/9th of Rs. 9,000) and not Rs. 7,50 (Rs. 10,000 less Rs. 2,500 being the municipal taxes due but not paid).

EXAMPLE 2: In assessment year 1989-90, the owner pays the arrear of last year's and the current year's municipal tax aggregating Rs. 5,000. The annual value will be:

Rateable value	Rs. 9,000	
Add: 1/9th of Rs. 9,000	Rs. 1,000	
		Rs. 10,000
Less: Municipal taxes paid (For assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90)		Rs. 5,000
Annual value		Rs. 5,000

EXAMPLE 3: In assessment year 1989-90, in the above case, the owner also pays municipal taxes relating to assessment yea 1984-85 amounting to Rs. 2,500. This, however, will not be allowed as a deduction in assessment year 1989-90 because in th assessment year 1984-85, the municipal tax had already been allowed on accrual basis [Explanation 2 to section 23(1)].

EXAMPLE 4: The municipal rateable value of a residential building§ situated in Bombay city is Rs. 10,000. The net rateabl value has been arrived at by the Municipal Corporation after allowing 10% on account of the repairs and 14% on account of servic taxes like sewerage (halalkhore) tax and water tax. The Municipal Corporation has levied the following taxes during the financial yea 1987-88:

General tax	Rs. 2,550
Water tax	Rs. 900
Sewerage (halalkhore) tax	Rs. 500
State education cess	Rs. 600
Education cess	Rs. 500
Water benefit tax	Rs. 600
Sewerage benefit tax	Rs. 400
	Rs. 6,050

The annual value of the property for the assessment year 1988-89 will be as under:—

Net municipal rateable value			Rs. 10,000
Add: 1/9th			Rs. 1,111
			Rs. 11,111
Add: Sewerage (halalkhore) & Water tax			Rs. 1,400
Gross rateable value			Rs. 12,511
Deduct: Municipal taxes due and paid for the financial year 1987-88:			
Total taxes		Rs. 6,050	
Less: State education cess‡	Rs. 600		
Water benefit tax & Sewerage benefit tax†	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,600	Rs. 4,450
Annual value			Rs. 8,061

Thus, the annual value will be the starting point for computing property income.

(vi) Computation of annual value of properties in Bombay city subject to Repair cess:

Under the Bombay Building Repairs and Reconstruction Board Act, 1969, a repair cess is levied to provide for the repairs or reconstruction of buildings in a dilapidated state situated within the limits of Greater Bombay. From 1-4-1974, the cess is levied at varying % rates of the rateable value of the property according to the classified categories of the buildings. Under section 28(h) of the said Act, any building exclusively in occupation of the owner is exempt from payment of the repair cess. Where the building is let-out to the tenants, the share of the owner in respect of the repair cess will be 10% of the rateable value and he is entitled to recover the remaining amount of the cess levied by increasing the rent of the let-out premises to that extent. The annual rateable value will have therefore to be further increased by the amount of the cess recouped from the tenant.

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§ Employment Guarantee cess varying from 1% to 3% depending upon rateable value of property is being levied only on non-residential portion of the property in the city of Bombay. This cess is recoverable from tenants who occupy non-residential portion of the property.

‡ State education cess not being a tax levied by a local authority, the same cannot be deducted to arrive at the "annual value". This is, however, a tax levied by the State Government and is an admissible deduction under clause (vii) of section 24(1). The deduction can be claimed in the manner explained in illustration given hereafter.

† Water benefit tax & Sewerage benefit tax are recoverable from tenants and hence deducted from the municipal taxes.

ustration: Net rateable value Rs. 3,600: Repair cess levied at 42% (the property being residential and classified by the Bombay municipality as category 'B' building) comes to Rs. 1,512.

The owner's share of cess will be 10% of the rateable value of Rs. 3,600	Rs.	360
Balance of the cess (viz. 32%) recoverable from the tenants	Rs.	1,152
	Rs.	1,512

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1988-89:

Municipal taxes levied and paid during the financial year 37-88:

General tax	Rs.	918
Sewerage (halalkhore) tax	Rs.	180
Education cess	Rs.	108†
Sewerage benefit tax	Rs.	144
	Rs.	1,350

Taxes levied by the State Government:

State education cess	Rs.	180†
Repair cess	Rs.	1,512
	Rs.	1,692

The annual value of the property will be as under:

Municipal rateable value			Rs.	3,600
Add: 1/9th			Rs.	400
Sewerage (halalkhore) tax			Rs.	180
			Rs.	4,180
Add: Repair cess recoverable from the tenants by way of increase in rent			Rs.	1,152
			Rs.	5,332
Less: Municipal taxes (excluding State education cess) actually paid	Rs.	1,350		
Less: Sewerage benefit tax (recoverable from tenants)	Rs.	144	Rs.	1,206
Annual value of the property			Rs.	4,126
Less: Deductions allowable under section 24:				
1/6th for repairs	Rs.	688		
* Repair cess paid (inclusive of amount recovered from tenants)	Rs.	1,512		
* State education cess	Rs.	180	Rs.	2,380
Net property income			Rs.	1,746

* Repair cess and State education cess are in the nature of taxes levied by the State Government and the same are deductible under section 24(1)(vii) of the Income-tax Act.

† The percentage of these taxes vary in accordance with the amount of rateable value fixed by the municipality.

(vii) Concession for newly constructed properties not in the occupation of the owner:
[2nd Proviso to Section 23(1)]

In the case of a building comprising of one or more residential units (not in the occupation of the wner) the construction of which commenced after 1-4-1961 and completed after 31-3-1982—

deduction shall be allowed at Rs. 3,600‡ per unit or the annual value of such unit, whichever is less, from the rateable value for five years from the date of completion of the building.

EXAMPLE:—Shri Mehra started construction of house property after 1-4-1961 consisting of 20 new residential units for tting-out. The construction of house property was completed on 1-4-1985. The income from house property after considering relief nder clause (d) of the 2nd proviso to section 23(1) is as follows:

Assessment year 1986-87 & onwards:

Fair rent of 20 units at Rs. 500 per unit per month					Rs.	1,20,000
Less: Municipal taxes (actually paid)					Rs.	24,000
					Rs.	96,000
Less: Deduction under clause (d) of 2nd proviso to section 23(1): 20 Units at Rs. 3,600 (maximum since completed after 31-3-1982)					Rs.	72,000
Net annual letting value					Rs.	24,000
Less: Deductions under section 24:						
Repairs @ 1/6th			Rs.	4,000		
Interest on loan taken for construction of house			Rs.	20,000		
Fire insurance premium			Rs.	1,000		
Collection charges @ 6% of Rs. 24,000 i.e.	Rs.	1,440				
Actual collection charges	Rs.	1,500				
Lower of the above two allowable			Rs.	1,440	Rs.	26,440
Net loss from house property					Rs.	2,440

In the above example, since the property is completed after 1-4-1982, the assessee will be entitled to relief of Rs. 72,000 every ear for a period of five years from the date of completion of the building.

Upto assessment year 1983-84, if the net result in the case of such a newly constructed building is a oss, it will be ignored and the net income will therefore be 'nil'.

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‡For assessment year 1989-90, where the transitional previous year consists of a period of more than 12 months, the deduction of s. 3,600 per unit will be increased by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months in the said previous year and enominator is 12. For further details, refer item (1) (a) on page 313 and also 'Rapid Finder' on page 336.

However, w.e.f. 1-4-1984 (assessment year 1984-85), the restriction of ignoring the loss, if any, arisin from newly constructed let-out property has been removed by omitting the words "so, however, that th income in respect of any residential unit referred to in clauses (a) to (d) is in no case a loss" from the 2n proviso to section 23(1). The effect of omission of these words is that in respect of newly constructe residential units the loss, if any, resulting from deduction of new construction allowance as explained abov as well as other deductions u/s. 24, like repairs, interest on borrowings, etc. will be available for set-o against other income in the same year under section 70 & 71, but the unabsorbed loss, if any, of one yea cannot be carried forward and set-off in the following year(s).

In the above example, assuming that the business income of Shri Mehra is Rs. 30,000, his total income would be as under:

Business income		Rs.	30,000
Property income	Loss	Rs.	2,440
Gross total income ..		Rs.	27,560

(viii) Self-occupied property:

(a) Assessment years 1987-88 & onwards:

The annual value of a house or part of a house shall be taken to be 'nil', if—

(i) it is in the occupation of the owner for the purposes of his own residence, or

(ii) it is not actually let during any part of the previous year and no other benefit therefrom i derived by the owner. If it is let-out during any part of the previous year and for remaining part of the perio it is in the occupation of owner, then, annual value of the house will be reduced in the proportion in whic the period of occupation by the owner bears to the whole year as explained in examples given hereafter.

Where two or more than two houses are in the occupation of owner for the purposes of his residence then, the annual value shall be taken to be 'nil' only in respect of any one house of his choice. The annua value of the remaining house/or houses used for self-occupation by the owner will be computed as if the sai house/houses were let-out.

It may be noted that, where the annual value of the house is taken to be 'nil', as discussed above then, no deductions under section 24(1) as mentioned in item (xii) shall be allowed except in respect o interest paid, not exceeding Rs. 5,000, on funds borrowed for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, o reconstructing or repairing the said self-occupied property.

EXAMPLE 1: Shri Shah owns a house in Bombay which was let by him from 1-4-1987 to 30-6-1987 i.e., for three months. The compensation received during these 3 months was Rs. 2,000. Since 1-7-1987 it was in the occupation of Shri Shah. The municipa rateable value of the property is Rs. 7,200. The income from house property will be as under:

Municipal rateable value	Rs.	7,200
Add: 1/9th	Rs.	800
	Rs.	8,000
Less: Full municipal taxes actually paid during the year	Rs.	3,000
Annual value of the property ..	Rs.	5,000
Less: Proportionate annual value for 9 months for which the house was in the occupation of Mr. Shah [section 23(2)(a)(ii)]: Annual value Rs. 5,000 ÷ 12 months × 9 months (being the period of self-occupation by Mr. Shah)	Rs.	3,750
Annual value of property for let-out period for 3 months (1-4-87 to 30-6-87) ..	Rs.	1,250

*The annual value of Rs. 1,250 is to be further reduced by the deductions permissible under section 24(1). However, the deductions permissible u/s. 24(1) should not exceed the annual value of the property for the let-out period [Refer section 24 (3)].

EXAMPLE 2: Shri Roy is a member of the Union Co-operative Housing Society and has been allotted a flat, the municipal valuation of which is Rs. 20,000. The society submits bills to individual members every year for the running expenses including municipal taxes, ground rent, etc. etc. Shri Roy has also paid his proportionate share of interest amounting to Rs. 4,000 in respect of loan borrowed by the society for construction. His other sources of income are Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000 on account of interest on fixed deposits with various companies and interest on fixed deposits with banks respectively. Shri Roy subscribes to Public Provident Fund and has subscribed Rs. 5,000 out of his income chargeable to tax during the financial year 1987-88.

The total income for the assessment year 1988-89 is to be computed as under:

1. Property income/loss: Annual value (being self-occupied)		NIL
Less: Interest on borrowings by the society (Mr. Roy's proportionate share)	Rs.	4,000
Loss in respect of house property ..	Rs.	4,000

*Where house or part of a house in the occupation of the owner for the purposes of his own residence which is not let-out during any part of the previous year, the annual value of such house or part of a house is to be taken at 'Nil' [Vide substituted sub-section (2) of section 23 effective from the assessment year 1987-88 and onwards].

2. Other sources of income:		
Interest on fixed deposits with companies	Rs. 15,000	
Interest on fixed deposits with banks	Rs. 20,000	
		Rs. 35,000
Less: Set-off of loss in respect of property income		Rs. 4,000
Gross total income		Rs. 31,000
Less: Deductions under Chapter VIA:		
(a) Under section 80C for subscription to P.P.F.	Rs. 5,000	
(b) Under section 80L in respect of interest from bank: Maximum permissible deduction under section 80L restricted to	Rs. 7,000	
		Rs. 12,000
Taxable income		Rs. 19,000

(b) Assessment years 1983-84 to 1986-87:

The income in respect of a house property in occupation of the owner is a notional or artificial income no rent is derived from such property. The mode of computation of income from such self-occupied operty was laid down in the then section 23(2) and was as under:—

(i) The annual value of such property was to be first determined under section 23(1) as if it were a property let-out. This was being done by deducting the municipal taxes* from the gross value of the property.

(ii) The annual value so determined was to be further reduced by one-half of such value, or Rs. 3,600, whichever is less.

(iii) If such reduced value as mentioned in (ii) above exceeds 10% of the gross total income excluding the income from such self-occupied property, the excess was required to be disregarded as explained in the example given on page 78 of I.T.R.R. 1987-88 [47th Consecutive Edition].

Where the assessee has more than one house which are being used for his residence, the concessional asis of computation was allowable only in respect of any one house of his choice. The annual value of the maining house or houses used for residence of the assessee was to be computed as if they were let.

(ix) Loss from House property:

Loss in respect of house property whether let-out or self-occupied can be set off under section 71 gainst any other head of income in the same assessment year but cannot be carried forward to any bsequent assessment year.

Loss arising on account of any deduction admissible under section 24 such as interest on borrowings r the purpose of acquiring the property, payment of ground rent, etc. will not be ignored and is eligible for t off in the same assessment year.

W.e.f. 1-4-1987 (assessment year 1987-88 and onwards), in cases where the property is self-occupied nd not let-out during any part of the previous year, the annual value of such self-occupied property will be ken at 'nil' and no deduction u/s. 24(1) will be allowed except the deduction in respect of interest paid or ayable on funds borrowed for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, reconstructing or repairing such elf-occupied property. However, the maximum permissible deduction in respect of such interest is s. 5,000. To illustrate, where the property is self-occupied throughout the year, the annual value as stated bove is to be taken at 'nil'. If the assessee has paid Rs. 3,000 by way of interest during the assessment year 988-89 for constructing such property, the loss of Rs. 3,000 under the head "Income from house property" an be set off under section 71 against any other head of income in the same assessment year. However, if uch interest payment is in excess of Rs. 5,000, the loss for the purposes of set off against other heads of ncome is to be restricted to Rs. 5,000.

(x) When self-occupied property cannot be occupied by the owner for certain reasons:

Upto assessment year 1986-87, sub-section (3) of section 23 provided that where an assessee owned nly one residential house which could not actually be occupied by him owing to the fact that he had to side elsewhere (in a building not belonging to him) by reason of his employment, business or profession arried on at such other place, the annual value of such house was to be taken to be 'nil' if the house was not ccupied by him during the whole of the previous year but if the house was occupied by him for a fraction of e previous year, the annual value was to be taken in the proportion, which the period of occupation bore to

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*W.e.f. assessment year 1985-86, the municipal taxes are to be allowed as a deduction to the extent they are actually paid as xplained on page 71.

the whole year. Thus, if the annual value of the house under section 23(2) was Rs. 3,650 and it was occupi
only for 150 days during the previous year, the proportionate annual value will be Rs. 3,650 × 150/365
Rs. 1,500. This concession was subject to the conditions that (1) the house was not actually let-out; (2)
other benefit was derived by the owner from such property; and (3) such owner resided in a house n
belonging to him. In this case, if the net result is a loss, it will be ignored [Section 24(2)].

For and from assessment year 1987-88, the annual value in respect of such a house will be taken to
'nil' even if the house was occupied by the owner during part of the year. No deductions will be allowed u/
24(1). Therefore, no loss can result from such a house.

(xi) Property owned by co-owners:

Section 26 of the Income-tax Act states that where a house property is owned by two or more perso
and their respective shares are determinate, such persons shall not be assessed in respect of such property
an association of persons but the share of each co-owner will be included in his total income.

W.e.f. 1-4-1987 (assessment year 1987-88 & onwards) where the property is occupied throughout t
year by the co-owners for their self-occupation, the annual value falling to the share of each co-owner is to
taken at 'nil' as explained in example 2 on page 74.

(xii) Deductions from house property income:

Under section 24 of the Income-tax Act, the income under the head "Income from house property"
to be computed after making the following deductions from the annual value determined under section 2

(i) Repairs at 1/6th of the annual value if the owner has to bear the cost of repairs. Where th
tenant has undertaken to bear the cost of repairs, the deduction will be equal to the differen
between the annual value and the rent payable by the tenant or a sum equal to 1/6th of the annu
value, whichever is less.

(ii) The premium paid to insure the property against risk of damage or destruction.

(iii) Where the property is subject to any annual charge (not being a charge created by th
assessee voluntarily or a capital charge), the amount of such charge.

(iv) Where the property is subject to a ground rent, the amount of such ground rent.

(v) Where the property has been acquired, constructed, repaired, renewed or reconstructe
with borrowed capital, the amount of interest payable on such borrowings.

However, for and from the assessment year 1984-85 and onwards, interest, if an
payable by an assessee in respect of funds borrowed for the acquisition or construction of hous
property and pertaining to the period prior to the previous year in which such property has bee
acquired or constructed shall be deducted in five equal annual instalments commencing from th
previous year in which the house was acquired or constructed and each of the four immediatel
succeeding previous years. The amount of interest so deductible shall not include any amount of suc
interest allowed as a deduction under any other provision of the Act.

(vi) Any sum paid on account of land revenue or any other tax levied by the State Governmen
in respect of the property—(e.g. State education cess, Repair cess).

(vii) Collection charges paid which should not exceed 6% of the annual value of the property

(viii) Where the property is let and was vacant during a part of the year, that part of the annua
value which is proportionate to the period during which the property is wholly unoccupied. Th
vacancy allowance is allowable irrespective of whether the period during which the propert
remained vacant precedes or follows the period during which it is let-out. In other words, th
condition that the vacancy should occur after the property is let-out has been waived.

(ix) Irrecoverable rent subject to the conditions prescribed in Rule 4 of the Income-tax Rules

From assessment year 1985-86, if the irrecoverable rent is realised subsequently, it will b
brought to tax under section 25A as explained under item (xiii) on page 77.

W.e.f. 1-4-1987 (assessment year 1987-88), none of the above deductions are allowable where th
annual value of the house kept for self-occupation is to be taken at 'nil' under sections 23(2)(a)(i) & 23(3) a
explained in items (viii)(a) on page 74 and (x) on page 75.

However, interest not exceeding Rs. 5,000 paid on funds borrowed for the purpose of acquiring
constructing or repairing the self-occupied property which is not let-out during any part of the previous yea
will be allowed as deduction as explained under item (ix) on page 75. This deduction is not admissible i
cases where the property is of the nature referred to in item (x) on page 75.

EXAMPLE: Shri Shah inherited a house property from his deceased brother who had directed Shri Shah to pay 4,000 per annum to the widow of the deceased. The annual municipal valuation of the building is Rs. 27,000. Municipal taxes to the nt of Rs. 6,000 were borne by the tenants. Shri Shah borrowed a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the purposes of heavy repairs to the house and Rs. 2,400 as interest. Shri Shah has mortgaged the property and the mortgaged amount is spent on the marriage of his daughter interest paid on the mortgage is Rs. 2,000 per annum.

Assessment year 1988-89:

Rateable value as per municipal valuation			Rs. 27,000
Add: 1/9th			Rs. 3,000
			Rs. 30,000
Less: Municipal taxes levied and paid during the year		Rs. 9,000	
Less: Municipal taxes borne by the tenants		Rs. 6,000	Rs. 3,000
Annual value			Rs. 27,000
Less: **Deductions allowable under section 24(1):**			
(1) One-sixth in respect of repairs		Rs. 4,500	
(2) Premium paid to insure the property against risk of damage		Rs. 400	
(3) Annual charge on the property (not created voluntarily)		Rs. 4,000	
(4) Ground rent		Rs. 3,000	
(5) Interest on borrowed capital (for heavy repairs)		Rs. 2,400	
(6) Interest on mortgage for marriage of daughter (not admissible)		Rs. Nil*	
(7) Sum paid on account of land revenue		Rs. 600	
(8) Collection charges:			
(*a*) 6% of Rs. 27,000	Rs. 1,620		
(*b*) Actual Rs. 100×12 months	Rs. 1,200		
Lower of the above two allowable		Rs. 1,200	Rs. 16,100
Property income			Rs. 10,900

*In this example, since the amount on mortgage is raised for personal expenses, the interest payable thereon is not deductible.

(xiii) Special provision for cases where unrealised rent allowed as deduction is realised subsequently:

W.e.f. 1-4-1985 (assessment year 1985-86), recovery of irrecoverable rent allowed as a deduction rlier will be brought to tax in the year of recovery as income from house property. No deduction either s.23 or 24 will be allowed from the amount so brought to tax. It is not necessary that the assessee must be e owner of the house property in that year (i.e. the year in which irrecoverable rent is realised) and covery of such irrecoverable rent can be brought to tax only in the hands of the assessee who availed the nefit of deduction u/s.24(1)(x) in earlier year or years [Section 25A].

EXAMPLE: Mr. Dalal had let-out a house property to Mr. Lal at an annual rent of Rs. 12,000. During assessment years 31-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 Mr. Lal failed to pay the rent. In assessment year 1984-85, Mr. Dalal was allowed deduction of 12,000 only as irrecoverable rent u/s.24(1)(x). On 31-3-1984 Mr. Dalal sold the house, after evicting Mr. Lal. In assessment ar 1988-89, Mr. Dalal recovered Rs. 30,000 inclusive of Rs. 12,000 allowed u/s.24(1)(x) (out of Rs. 36,000 being the unpaid rent) from . Lal through the Court.

House property income for assessment year 1988-89 of Mr. Dalal will be .. .. Rs. 12,000

Notes:
(1) No deduction u/s.23 or 24 will be allowed from this sum of Rs. 12,000.
(2) In assessment year 1988-89 even though Mr. Dalal does not own the said house, the above sum of Rs. 12,000 will be brought to tax as house property income.
(3) Mr. Dalal cannot claim the sum of Rs. 6,000 (Rs. 36,000 unrealised rent less Rs. 30,000 recovered rent), the irrecoverable rent not allowed in earlier years, as deduction u/s.24(1)(x). This is because no deduction u/s.23 or 24 is allowable from this sum of Rs. 12,000.

PROFITS AND GAINS OF BUSINESS OR PROFESSION

[Sections 28 to 44D]

(i) Business:

As defined in section 2(13) of the Income-tax Act, "Business" includes any trade, commerce manufacture or any adventure or concern in the nature of trade, commerce or manufacture.

(ii) Profession:

Under section 2(36) of the Income-tax Act, "Profession" is defined to include vocation. Income fro the exercise of any profession or vocation which calls for an intellectual or manual skill, falls under this hea It covers cases of doctors, lawyers, chartered accountants, architects, consulting engineers, artists, sculpto musicians, singers, etc.

(iii) Receipts deemed to be profits and gains of business or profession:

Under section 28, profits and gains of any business or profession are chargeable to tax provided t business or profession is carried on in that year. However, the following receipts are deemed to be the profi chargeable to tax even though the business or profession to which they relate ceased to be in existence in t year of their receipt:

(a) where any allowance or deduction has been made in the assessment of any year in respect loss, expenditure or trading liability and subsequently, during any previous year any amount received by the assessee whether in cash or in any other manner whatsoever in respect of such loss expenditure or any benefit is obtained in respect of such trading liability by way of remission cessation thereof, the amount so received or the value of the benefit so obtained shall be deemed to profits and gains of the business or profession [Section 41(1)];

(b) upto assessment year 1987-88, where any building, machinery, plant or furniture used f the purposes of business or profession is sold, demolished or destroyed, the difference between t sale price plus scrap value and the written down value will be deemed to be the income of business profession of the year in which such excess arises [Section 41(2)].

If the sale price exceeds the cost of the asset, such excess is to be taxed as "Capital gains"

However, with effect from the assessment year 1988-89, such difference will not be deeme to be income from business or profession under section 41(2) as the said sub-section (2) has bee omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1988. Such difference, will, however, be taxed as short-term capital gain under th substituted section 50. For details, refer item (iii) on page 108;

(c) where an item of asset representing expenditure of a capital nature on scientific research sold without having been used for other purposes and the proceeds of the sale together with th amount of deduction allowed under section 35(2) & (2B) exceed the amount of capital expenditur such excess or the amount of deductions allowed, whichever is less, shall be chargeable to income-ta as income of the business or profession of the previous year in which the sale took place [Sec. 41(3)]

(d) where a deduction has been allowed in respect of a bad debt or part of debt under sectio 36(1)(vii), and, if the amount subsequently recovered on such debt or part is greater than th difference between the debt or part of debt and the deduction so allowed, the excess realisation sha be deemed to be the business income of the year in which the debt is recovered [Section 41(4)];

EXAMPLE: A business debt of Rs. 30,000 was due to an assessee out of which Rs. 20,000 was written off by him a irrecoverable in the assessment year 1984-85 and allowed as a deduction in that assessment. Thus, the balance amount Rs. 10,000 was considered to be recoverable. As against Rs. 10,000 the assessee has actually recovered Rs. 15,000 in the previou year relevant to the assessment year 1988-89. Whether the business in respect of which deduction had been allowed is existence in that year or not, the difference of Rs. 5,000 will be deemed to be the business income of the assessee for th assessment year 1988-89.

(e) any sum received after the discontinuance of a business shall be treated as the income of th recipient in the year of receipt, if such sum would have been included in the total income of the perso who carried on the business had such sum been received before such discontinuance [Sectio 176(3A)];

(f) where any profession is discontinued in any year on account of the cessation of th profession by reason of the retirement or death of the person carrying on the same, any sum receive after the discontinuance shall be deemed to be the income of the recipient and charged to ta accordingly in the year of receipt, if such sum would have been included in the total income of th aforesaid person had it been received before such discontinuance [Section 176(4)].

(iv) Deductions from business or professional income:

Business expenditure is allowable only when any business or profession was carried on by th assessee at any time during the previous year. No deduction is admissible where the business or professio has been discontinued and has not been carried on at any time during the previous year.

For computing the income from business or profession, the following deductions are admissible:—

(1) Rent, rates, taxes, repairs and insurance for business or professional premises:

(Section 30 read with section 38)

(a) where the premises are occupied by the assessee as a tenant, the rent paid for the premises and if he has undertaken to bear the cost of repairs to the premises, the amount paid on account of such repairs.

(b) where the premises are owned by the assessee, the amount paid by him on current repairs to the premises.

(c) any sums paid on account of land revenue, local rates or municipal taxes.

Where the hired premises are occupied by the assessee partly for business or professional purposes and partly as dwelling house, the deduction in respect of rent paid, cost of repairs and any sums paid on account of land revenue, local rates or municipal taxes will be allowed only in proportion to the part used for the purposes of business or profession.

If the premises, used partly for business or professional purposes and partly for residential purposes, are owned by the assessee, proportionate expenditure, in relation to the part used for business or professional purposes will be allowed on account of cost of current repairs, land revenue, local rates or municipal taxes.

(2) Repairs and insurance of machinery, plant and furniture:

(Section 31)

Current repairs to, and premium paid in respect of insurance of, machinery, plant or furniture used for the purposes of business or profession is an admissible deduction.

(3) Depreciation:

(Section 32)

Depreciation allowance in respect of buildings, machinery, plant or furniture is to be allowed as a deduction.

(i) *Conditions for allowing depreciation allowance:*

(a) the assets should be owned by the assessee;

(b) the assets should actually be used for the purpose of the assessee's business or profession; and

(c) upto assessment year 1987-88, the prescribed particulars should be furnished as required under section 34(1). Such particulars have to be furnished in the columnar form as prescribed under Rule 5AA and the same is required to be submitted along with the return of income. Depreciation allowance is liable to be refused if the required particulars are not furnished. It is also open to the Income-tax Officer to call for evidence to verify the cost of assets and other particulars furnished by the assessee.

(ii) "Plant" has been defined to include ships, vehicles, books, scientific apparatus and surgical equipment used for the purposes of business or profession [Section 43(3)].

(iii) *Disallowance of depreciation on land:*—Depreciation is not allowable on the cost of the land on which the building is erected but only on the superstructure.

(iv) *Depreciation in respect of machinery acquired on hire purchase agreement:*—Under section 32(1), depreciation on machinery and plant is to be allowed only to the owner thereof who actually uses it for the purpose of his business or profession. In the case of machinery or plant acquired under hire purchase agreement, the owner is not entitled to depreciation because it is not used for his business purpose. Legally, the lessee is also not entitled to depreciation, as he is not the owner. However, in actual practice, depreciation is allowed in the assessment of the lessee under executive instructions.

(v) *Depreciation of full cost in respect of items of machinery and plant of certain value:*—Under the first proviso to section 32(1)(ii), where the actual cost of each unit of the machinery or plant does not exceed Rs. 5,000, the whole of such cost will be allowed as deduction from the profits of the previous year in which the machinery or plant is first put to use for the purpose of business or profession. However, this concession is not applicable to furniture.

Note: Where depreciation of full cost in respect of items of machinery and plant is allowed und section 32(1)(ii), then, investment allowance under section 32A and investment deposit accou under section 32 AB is not admissible.

(vi) *Depreciation allowance not to exceed the actual cost:*—Upto assessment year 1987-88, tl aggregate of the initial depreciation, additional depreciation and normal depreciation (includir multiple shift allowance) over the years should not exceed the actual cost to the assessee of tl building, machinery, plant or furniture [Section 34 (2)(i)].

W.e.f. 1-4-1988 (assessment year 1988-89 and onwards), section 34(2)(i) is omitted as consequence of amendment of section 32.

(vii) *Basis of calculation of depreciation allowance:*—This is to be calculated as under:—

Upto assessment year 1987-88:

Depreciation will be allowed on the written down value of each item of building machinery, plant or furniture except for ocean-going ships. On ocean-going ship depreciation will be allowed on its actual cost.

Assessment year 1988-89 & onwards:

Depreciation will be allowed on the written down value of the block of assets. "Bloc of assets" means a group of assets falling within a class of assets, being building machinery, plant or furniture, in respect of which the same percentage of depreciation prescribed. Ocean-going ships also will be included in the block of assets.

(viii) *Actual cost:*—This is defined under section 43(1) and means actual cost of the assets to th assessee, reduced by that portion of the cost thereof, if any, as has been met directly or indirectly b any other person or authority.

Interest paid or payable on borrowed funds in connection with the acquisition of depreciable asset and capitalised as pre-commencement expenses, before the asset is first put to us can be added to the cost of the asset for claiming depreciation, investment allowance, etc. However by virtue of Explanation 8 to section 43(1) inserted retrospectively with effect from 1-4-1974, th capitalisation of such interest relatable to the period after the asset acquired is first put to use sha not form part and shall be deemed never to have formed part of the actual cost of the asset and wi not, therefore, qualify for depreciation, etc., from assessment year 1974-75 and onwards.

(ix) *Cost deemed to be the actual cost:*—

(a) Where an asset is acquired by way of gift or inheritance, the actual cost to the assesse shall be deemed to be the written down value thereof as in the case of the previous owner for th previous year in which the asset is so acquired or the market value thereof on the date of acquisition whichever is less.

W.e.f. 1-4-1988 (assessment year 1988-89 and onwards) as consequence of substitution c Explanation 2 to section 43(1), the words "or the market value thereof on the date of acquisition whichever is less" have been deleted.

(b) Where, before the date of acquisition by the assessee, the assets were at any time use by any other person for the purpose of his business or profession and the Income-tax Officer i satisfied that the main purpose of the transfer of such assets, directly or indirectly to the assessee, wa the reduction of a liability to income-tax (by claiming depreciation with reference to an enhance cost), the actual cost to the assessee shall be deemed to be such amount as the Income-tax Office may, with the previous approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner, determine having regar to all the circumstances of the case.

(x) *Written down value:*—This is defined under section 43(6) of the Income-tax Act and means

Upto assessment year 1987-88:

(a) In the case of assets acquired in the previous year, the actual cost to the assessee;

(b) In the case of assets acquired before the previous year, the actual cost to the assesse less all depreciation *actually allowed* to him under the Income-tax Act.

Assessment year 1988-89:

In the case of block of assets, the written down value shall be arrived at as under:

(a) The aggregate of the written down value of all the assets falling within that block of assets a the beginning of the previous year shall first be calculated;

(b) the aggregate of the written down value arrived at as in (a), shall be increased by the actua cost of any asset falling in that block which was acquired during the previous year; and

(c) the sum so arrived at in (b) shall be reduced by the moneys receivable together with scrap value, if any, in respect of any asset falling within that block which is sold or discarded or demolished or destroyed during the previous year, so, however, that the amount of such reduction does not exceed the written down value as so increased.

Assessment year 1989-90 & onwards:

The written down value of any block of assets in the immediately preceding previous year shall be reduced by the depreciation actually allowed in respect of that block of assets in relation to the said preceding previous year and as further adjusted by increase or the reduction as mentioned in (b) & (c) above.

EXAMPLE: Mr. Shah is maintaining books of accounts from April to March. He has the following plants and factory buildings:

Assessment year 1987-88:

	Plant 'A'	*Plant 'B'*
W.D.V. as on 1-4-1986	Rs. 3,52,941	Rs. 8,23,529
Less: Depreciation @ 15%	Rs. 52,941	Rs. 1,23,529
W.D.V. at the beginning of assessment year 1988-89	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 7,00,000
	Building 'X'	*Building 'Y'*
W.D.V. as on 1-4-1986	Rs.22,22,222	Rs.11,11,111
Less: Depreciation @ 10%	Rs. 2,22,222	Rs. 1,11,111
W.D.V. at the beginning of assessment year 1988-89	Rs.20,00,000	Rs.10,00,000

Assessment year 1988-89:

First block:	
Plant 'A' written down value as on 1-4-1987	Rs. 3,00,000
Plant 'B' written down value as on 1-4-1987	Rs. 7,00,000
W.D.V. of first block @ the beginning of assessment year 1988-89	Rs.10,00,000
During the financial year ending on 31-3-1988 Mr. Shah:	
(1) acquires new plant 'C' for	Rs. 5,00,000
(2) sells plant 'A' for	Rs. 6,00,000
The written down value of first block as on 31-3-1988 will be as under:	
W.D.V. at beginning of assessment year 1988-89 of Plant 'A' & 'B'	Rs.10,00,000
Add: Cost of plant 'C' acquired during the previous year	Rs. 5,00,000
	Rs.15,00,000
Less: Sales proceeds of plant 'A'	Rs. 6,00,000
W.D.V. of first block before depreciation	Rs. 9,00,000
Less: Depreciation @ 33.33% for assessment year 1988-89 (Refer page 83)	Rs. 2,99,970
W.D.V. of the first block at the beginning of assessment year 1989-90	Rs. 6,00,030
Second block:	
Building 'X' W.D.V. as on 1-4-1987	Rs.20,00,000
Building 'Y' W.D.V. as on 1-4-1987	Rs.10,00,000
W.D.V. of second block @ the beginning of assessment year 1988-89	Rs.30,00,000
During the financial year ending on 31-3-1988 Mr. Shah:	
(1) acquires new building 'Z' for	Rs.10,00,000
(2) sells Building 'Y' for	Rs.15,00,000
The written down value of second block as on 31-3-1988 will be as under:	
W.D.V. at beginning of assessment year 1988-89 of buildings 'X' & 'Y'	Rs.30,00,000
Add: Cost of Building 'Z' acquired during the previous year	Rs.10,00,000
	Rs.40,00,000
Less: Sale proceeds of building 'Y'	Rs.15,00,000
W.D.V. of second block before depreciation	Rs.25,00,000
Less: Depreciation @ 10% for assessment year 1988-89 (Refer page 82)	Rs. 2,50,000
W.D.V. of the second block at the beginning of assessment year 1989-90	Rs.22,50,000

Deduction under section 32AB will be allowed in respect of acquisition of plant 'C' subject to fulfilment of conditions prescribed der section 32AB and Investment Deposit Scheme framed in pursuance of the said section. For details, refer page 88.

In the above example, if plant 'A' of First block and building 'Y' of Second block had been sold for Rs. 16,00,000 & . 45,00,000 respectively, then, not only the depreciation is not allowable for assessment year 1988-89 but the excess of Rs. 1,00,000 in pect of First block and excess of Rs. 5,00,000 in respect of Second block will be treated as *"Short-term capital gains"* under substituted tion 50 without any right of deduction under section 48(1)(b) as explained in illustrations on page 108.

(xi) *Depreciation on imported motor cars:*—Where the car is acquired after 28-2-1975, no deprec tion is admissible unless the car is used for hiring to tourists in which case the depreciation will allowed on the full cost of the car [Second proviso to section 32(1)(ii)].

(xii) *Prescribed rates at which depreciation is to be allowed:*—Different rates of depreciation different block of assets are prescribed in Appendix I, read with Rule 5 of the Income-tax Rules, 19 These rates have been revised w.e.f. 2-4-1987 and will be applicable for the assessment year 1988- and onwards. The substituted Rule 5 and Appendix I, for ready reference is given hereunder:

Rule 5. Depreciation. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), the allowance under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of sect 32 in respect of depreciation of any block of assets shall be calculated at the percentages specified in the second column of the Tabl Appendix I to these rules on the written down value of such block of assets as are used for the purposes of the business or professio the assessee at any time during the previous year.

(2) Where any new machinery or plant is installed during the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on after the 1st day of April, 1988, for the purposes of business of manufacture or production of any article or thing and such article thing—

(a) is manufactured or produced by using any technology (including any process) or other know-how developed in, or

(b) is an article or thing invented in,

a laboratory owned or financed by the Government or a laboratory owned by a public sector company or a University or institution recognised in this behalf by the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of Ind

such plant or machinery shall be treated as a part of block of assets qualifying for depreciation at the rate of 50 per cent. of written do value, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(i) the right to use such technology (including any process) or other know-how or to manufacture or produce such article thing has been acquired from the owner of such laboratory or any person deriving title from such owner;

(ii) the return furnished by the assessee for his income, or the income of any other person in respect of which he is assessable, any previous year in which the said machinery or plant is acquired, shall be accompanied by a certificate from Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, to the effect that such article or thing manufactured or produced by using such technology (including any process) or other know-how developed in su laboratory or is an article or thing invented in such laboratory; and

(iii) the machinery or plant is not used for the purpose of business of manufacture or production of any article or thing specifi in the list in the Eleventh Schedule to the Act.

Explanation: For the purposes of this sub-rule, —

(a) "laboratory financed by the Government" means a laboratory owned by any body [including a society registered und the Societies Registration Act, 1860], and financed wholly or mainly by the Government;

(b) "public sector company" means any corporation established by or under any Central, State or Provincial Act o Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956; and

(c) "University" means a University established or incorporated by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act a includes an institution declared under section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, to be a University the purposes of that Act.

Rates of Depreciation for the assessment year 1988-89 & onwards†&*:

APPENDIX I

(See rule 5)

TABLE OF RATES AT WHICH DEPRECIATION IS ADMISSIBLE

Blocks of assets	**Depreciation allowance as percentage of written down value**
1	2
I. Buildings (see Notes 1 to 3 below the Table on page 000)	
(1) Buildings other than those covered by sub-item (3) below which are used mainly for residential purposes	5
(2) Buildings which are not used mainly for residential purposes and which are not covered by sub-item (3) below	10
(3) (i) Buildings used as hotels (ii) Buildings with dwelling units each with plinth area not exceeding 80 square metres	20
(4) Purely temporary erections such as wooden structures	100
II. Furniture and Fittings:	
(1) Rate applicable to furniture and fittings not covered by sub-item (2) below	10
(2) Furniture and fittings used in hotels, restaurants and boarding houses; schools, colleges and other educational institutions; libraries, welfare centres; meeting halls; cinema houses; theatres and circuses; and furniture and fittings let out on hire for use on the occasion of marriages and similar functions	15

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† For rates of depreciation for the assessment years 1984-85 to 1987-88, refer pp. 86-89 of I.T.R.R. 1987-88 [47th Consecutive Edition].

* For the assessment year 1989-90, where the total income of the transitional previous year consists of a period of 13 months or more, the depreciation allowance w be increased proportionately by a fraction, whose numerator is the number of months in the said previous year and the denominator is 12. For further details, ref item 1(c) and example on page 315.

Machinery and Plant:

(1) Machinery and plant other than those covered by sub-items (2) and (3) below 33.33

(2) (i) Aeroplanes — Aero-engines
(ii) Motor buses, motor lorries and motor taxis used in a business of running them on hire
(iii) Moulds used in rubber and plastic goods factories
(iv) Air pollution control euipments, being —
(a) Electrostatic precipitation systems,
(b) Felt-filter systems,
(c) Dust collector systems,
(d) Scrubber-counter current/venturi/packed-bed/cyclonic scrubbers
(v) Water pollution control equipments, being —
(a) Mechanical screen systems,
(b) Aerated detritus chambers (including air compressor),
(c) Mechanically skimmed oil and grease removal systems,
(d) Chemical feed systems and flash mixing equipment,
(e) Mechanical flocculators and mechanical reactors,
(f) Diffused air/mechanically aerated activated sludge systems, 50
(g) Aerated lagoon systems,
(h) Biofilters,
(i) Methane-recovery anaerobic digester systems,
(j) Air floatation systems,
(k) Air/steam stripping systems,
(l) Urea hydrolysis systems,
(m) Marine outfall systems,
(n) Centrifuge for dewatering sludge,
(o) Rotating biological contactor or bio-disc,
(p) Ion exchange resin Column,
(q) Activated Carbon Column.
(vi) Solid waste control equipments, being-Caustic/lime/chrome /mineral/cryolite recovery system.

(3) (i) Wooden parts used in artificial silk manufacturing machinery
(ii) Cinematograph films-bulbs of studio lights.
(iii) Energy saving devices, being —
A. Specialised boilers and furnaces —
(a) Ignifluid/fluidized bed boilers
(b) Flameless furnaces and continuous pusher type furnaces
(c) Fluidized bed type heat treatment furnaces
(d) High efficiency boilers (thermal efficiency higher than 75 per cent. in case of coal fired and 80 per cent. in case of oil/gas fired boilers)
B. Instrumentation and monitoring system for monitoring energy flows:
(a) Automatic electrical load monitoring systems
(b) Digital heat loss meters
(c) Micro-processor-based control systems
(d) Infra-red thermography
(e) Meters for measuring heat losses, furnace oil flow, steam flow, electric energy and power factor meters
(f) Maximum demand indicator and clamp on power meters
(g) Exhaust gases analyser
(h) Fuel oil pump test bench 100
C. Waste heat recovery equipments:
(a) Economisers and feed water heaters
(b) Recuperators and air pre-heaters
(c) Heat pumps
(d) Thermal energy wheel for high and low temperature waste heat recovery
D. Co-generation systems:
(a) Back pressure pass out, controlled extraction, extraction-cum-condensing turbines for cogeneration alongwith pressure boilers
(b) Vapour absorption refrigeration systems
(c) Organic rankine cycles power systems
(d) Low inlet pressure small steam turbines
E. Electrical equipments:
(a) Shunt capacitors and synchronous condenser systems
(b) Automatic power cut-off devices (relays) mounted on individual motors
(c) Automatic voltage controller
(d) Power factor controller for A.C. motors
(e) Solid state devices for controlling motor speeds
(f) Thermally energy-efficient Stenters (which require 800 or less kilo calories of heat to evaporate one kilogram of water)

F. Burners:	100
(a) 0 to 10% excess air burners	
(b) Emulsion burners	
(c) Burners using air with high pre-heat temperature (above 300°C)	
G. Other equipments:	
(a) Wet air oxidation equipment for recovery of chemicals and heat	
(b) Mechanical vapour recompressors	
(c) Thin film evaporators	
(d) Automatic micro-processor based load demand controllers	
(e) Coal based producer gas plants	
(f) Fluid drives and fluid couplings	
(g) Turbo charges/Super-charges	
(iv) Flour mills — Rollers	
(v) Gas cyclinders including valves and regulators	
(vi) Glass manufacturing concerns — Direct fire glass melting furnaces	
(vii) Iron and steel industry — Rolling mill rolls	
(viii) Match factories — Wooden match frames	
(ix) Mineral oil concerns—	
(a) Plant used in field operations (above ground) Distribution — Returnable packages	
(b) Plant used in field operations (below ground), but not including kerbside pumps including underground tanks and fittings used in field operations (distribution) by mineral oil concerns.	
(x) Mines and quarries—	
(a) Tubs, winding ropes, haulage ropes and sand stowing pipes	
(b) Safety lamps	
(xi) Salt works —Salt pans, reservoirs and condensers, etc., made of earthy, sandy or clayey material or any other similar material	
(xii) Sugar Works — Rollers	
(xiii) Renewed energy devices being—	
(a) Flat plate solar collectors	
(b) Concentrating and pipe type solar collectors	
(c) Solar cookers	
(d) Solar water heaters and systems	
(e) Air/gas/fluid heating systems	
(f) Solar crop driers and systems	
(g) Solar refrigeration, cold storages and air-conditioning systems	
(h) Solar steels and desalination systems	
(i) Solar power generating systems	
(j) Solar pumps based on solar thermal and solar photovoltaic conversion	
(k) Solar photovoltaic modules and panels for water pumping and other applications	
(l) Wind mills and any specially designed devices which run on wind mills	
(m) Any special devices including electric generators and pumps running on wind energy	
(n) Biogas plant and biogas engines	
(o) Electrically operated vehicles including battery powered or fuel-cell powered vehicles	
(p) Agricultural and municipal waste conversion devices producing energy	
(q) Equipment for utilising ocean waste and thermal energy	
(r) Machinery and plant used in the manufacture of any of the above sub-items	
IV. Ships—	
(1) Ocean-going ships including dredgers, tugs, barges, survey launches and other similar ships used mainly for dredging purposes and fishing vessels with wooden hull	20
(2) Vessels ordinarily operating on inland waters, not covered by sub-item 3 below	10
(3) Vessels ordinarily operating on inland waters being speed boats (see Note 4 below the Table) ..	20

NOTES:

1. “Buildings” include roads, bridges, culverts, wells and tubewells.
2. A building shall be deemed to be building used mainly for residential purposes, if the built-up floor area thereof used for residentia purposes is not less than sixty-six and two-third per cent. of its total built-up floor area.
3. In respect of any structure or work by way of renovation or improvement in or in relation to a building referred to in Explanation I of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 32, the percentage to be applied will be the percentage specified against sub-items (1), (2 or (3) of item I as may be appropriate to the class of building in or in relation to which the renovation or improvement is effected Where the structure is constructed or the work is done by way of extension of any such building, the percentage to be applied would be such percentage as would be appropriate, as if the structure or work constituted a separate building.
4. “Speed boat” means a motor boat driven by a high speed internal combustion engine capable of propelling the boat at a speed exceeding 24 kilometers per hour in still water and so designed that when running at a speed it will plane, i.e., its bow will arise from the water.

(xiii) *Normal depreciation:*—Under Rule 5 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, depreciation allowance is to calculated at the specified rates on all categories of depreciable assets which are in use in business or ofession at any time during the previous year. Thus, if the asset has been in use even for few days during previous year, it will qualify for full normal depreciation as if it were in use for the whole year.

(xiv) *Additional depreciation:*—Additional depreciation is allowable as a deduction under section 32(1)(iia) in respect of machinery or plant installed by the assessee after 31-3-1980 *but before 1-4-1985* and used for the purposes of the business or fession.

The additional depreciation in respect of any new machinery or plant is to be allowed in an amount equal to 50% of the normal reciation allowance (excluding extra shifts allowance and extra allowance in case of hotel) in the year of installation or if the chinery or plant is first put to use in the immediately succeeding previous year, then, in respect of that previous year.

The additional depreciation allowance is to be taken into account in determining the written down value of the machinery or nt for subsequent years.

It is specifically provided under clause (iia) of section 32(1) that additional depreciation will not be allowed in respect of:

(a) any machinery or plant installed in any office premises or any residential accommodation including any accommodation in the nature of a guest house;

(b) any office appliances or road transport vehicles; and

(c) any machinery or plant, the whole of the actual cost of which is allowed as a deduction (whether by way of depreciation or otherwise) in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" of any one previous year.

(xv) *Extra shift allowance:*—Extra shift allowance (E.S.A.) upto a maximum of 50% of the normal allowance is allowed ere a concern claims such allowance on account of double shift working and an extra allowance at 100% of the normal allowance is owed where a concern claims such allowance on account of triple shift working and establishes that it has worked double shift/triple t, as the case may be.

For further details, refer item (iv) under the heading "Extra shift depreciation allowance" on page 88 of I.T.R.R. 1987-88 [47th nsecutive Edition].

However, extra shift allowance as stated above is not allowable from assessment year 1988-89 and wards.

(xvi) *Depreciation on the construction of any structure or work on leased or rental premises:*—Under section (1A), any capital expenditure incurred by an assessee on the construction of any structure or work by way renovation or extension of, or improvement of the building held under lease or other right of occupancy for e purpose of his business or profession will qualify for depreciation allowance on its written down value at e rates prescribed under the Income-tax Rules. Under section 32(2), the unabsorbed depreciation owance admissible under section 32(1A) will be carried forward in the same manner and to the same tent as unabsorbed depreciation in respect of other assets.

W.e.f. 1-4-1988 (assessment year 1988-89 and onwards), depreciation in this respect is allowable der the Explanation 1 to section 32(1)(ii) and not under section 32(1A).

(xvii) *Terminal or balance allowance:*—Clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 32 of the Income-tax Act ovides that if any building, machinery, plant or furniture owned by the assessee and used for the purposes his business or profession is sold or discarded or destroyed in the previous year other than the previous ar in which it is first brought into use, an amount equal to the difference between the written down value of ch asset and the moneys payable in respect thereof plus its scrap value shall be allowed as a deduction om the business or professional income. For this purpose "moneys payable" include:

(a) any insurance, salvage or compensation payable in respect of such assets; and

(b) sale price of such assets.

The terminal allowance is to be allowed subject to the condition that the deficiency is actually written f in the books.

It may also be noted that under section 34(2)(ii), depreciation allowance will not be allowed in a previous year in respect of y building, machinery, plant or furniture which is sold or discarded in that year.

W.e.f. 1-4-1988 (assessment year 1988-89 and onwards), section 32(1)(iii) is omitted and as such rminal allowance will not be allowed and the sale proceeds together with scrap value will be adjusted lling within that block of assets as explained in example on page 81.

(xviii) *Unabsorbed depreciation:*—Sub-section (2) of section 32 provides that where effect cannot be ven either in full or in part to the depreciation allowance in any assessment year for want of profits and ins chargeable for that year or owing to the profits and gains chargeable being insufficient to absorb the preciation allowance, the unabsorbed depreciation of that year shall be added to the depreciation of the lowing year and deemed to be part of that allowance or if there is no such depreciation allowance for that ar, be deemed to be the depreciation allowance of that year and so on for the succeeding years.

The Courts have interpreted the words "profits and gains" mentioned in the above sub-section "profits and gains" under all heads of income and not as profits and gains only of business and profession. I view of this, the unabsorbed depreciation is to be set off as under:—

The unabsorbed depreciation in respect of a particular business is first to be set off against the profi of any other business. If there is no other business, or the profit from any other business is insufficient, th portion of the unabsorbed depreciation is to be set off against the income, if any, chargeable under any othe head of income for that year. The balance of unabsorbed depreciation still left shall be carried forward an added to the amount of the depreciation allowance of the following year and deemed to be part of tha allowance for that year and the aggregate depreciation will be deducted from the total income of that yea and so on.

EXAMPLE:—For the assessment year 1987-88 an assessee had the following income:

I. Income from business:	
(a) From confectionery business	Rs. 5,00
Less: Depreciation allowance	Rs. 15,00
Unabsorbed depreciation	Rs. 10,00
(b) Income from cloth business	Rs. 2,00
Less: Unabsorbed depreciation of confectionery business	Rs. 10,00
Unabsorbed depreciation	Rs. 8,00
II. Income from House property	Rs. 4,00
III. Income from other sources	Rs. 1,00
	Rs. 5,00
Less: Unabsorbed depreciation set off	Rs. 8,00
Unabsorbed depreciation to be carried forward	Rs. 3,00

Total income for the assessment year 1987-88 will be nil. Balance of unabsorbed depreciation of Rs. 3,000 will be carried forwar to the assessment year 1988-89.

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1988-89

(a) Income from confectionery business excluding depreciation		Rs. 6,00
(b) Income from cloth business		Rs. 3,00
		Rs. 9,00
Less: Depreciation due for the assessment year 1988-89	Rs. 8,000	
Add: Unabsorbed depreciation of the assessment year 1987-88	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 11,000
Unabsorbed depreciation		Rs. 2,000
Income from property		Rs. 4,000
Income from other sources		Rs. 19,000
		Rs. 23,000
Less: Unabsorbed depreciation		Rs. 2,000
Gross total income		Rs. 21,000

In cases where the profits are insufficient to absorb (1) carried forward losses, (2) current depreciation and (3) unabsorbed depreciation of earlier years, the same should be deducted in the order given on page 139.

(4) Investment allowance:

(Section 32A)

The Finance Act, 1976, inserted section 32A in the Income-tax Act with effect from 1-4-1976 relating to the deduction of "Investment Allowance" from the business profits. The scheme of investment allowance is broadly on the lines of the development rebate which was discontinued earlier. The following are the main features of the investment allowance scheme:

(A) In computing the business profits, deduction will be allowed at 25%* of the actual cost of the undermentioned assets wholly used for the purpose of specified business:

(i) New ships or a new aircraft acquired after 31-3-1976 but before 1-4-1987** by an assessee engaged in the operation of ships or aircraft. Second hand ships or aircraft imported from abroad which were not previously used by any person resident in India will be regarded as new.

(ii) New machinery or plant† installed after 31-3-1976 but before 1-4-1987** for the purposes of business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power. In cases where any machinery or plant is acquired under hire purchase agreement by the assessee, the actual cost thereof is to be adopted as in the case of the "owner" of such machinery or plant.

(iii) New machinery or plant† installed after 31-3-1976 but before 1-4-1987** for the purposes of business of construction, manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things other than those specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act.

(iv) New machinery or plant† installed after 31-3-1976 but before 1-4-1987** in a small-scale industrial undertaking for the purposes of business of manufacture or production of any articles or things including articles or things specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act. An industrial undertaking will be regarded as a small-scale industrial undertaking if the aggregate value of the machinery or plant installed therein, as on the last day of the previous year, does not exceed:

(1) Rs. 20 lakhs .. where the previous year ends after 31-7-1980 but before 18-3-1985; and
(2) Rs. 35 lakhs .. where the previous year ends after 17-3-1985.

In computing the value of such machinery, for this purpose, the value of tools, jigs, dies and moulds are not required to be taken into account.

(v) New machinery or plant† installed after 31-3-1983 but before 1-4-1987 for the purposes of the business of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft if the business is carried on by an Indian company and such business so carried on is for the time being approved by the Central Government.

It may be noted that the investment allowance will ordinarily be allowed in the year in which the ship or aircraft is acquired or the machinery or plant is installed. Where, however, the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant is first put to use in the year immediately following the year in which it is acquired or installed, the investment allowance will be admissible for such immediately following year.

†Including second hand machinery or plant imported from abroad and not previously used in India.

**Investment allowance shall not be allowed in respect of ship or aircraft acquired or any machinery or plant installed after -3-1987 [Vide Notification No. G.S.R. 870(E), dated June 12, 1986 (160 I.T.R. St. 55)].

* *INVESTMENT ALLOWANCE AT THE INCREASED RATE OF 35%:*

(1) Section 32A (2B) provides for the grant of investment allowance at the higher rate of 35% in respect of new machinery and plant installed after 30-6-1977 but before 1-4-1987 for the manufacture or production of any article or thing which is manufactured or produced by using any technology or other know-how developed in, or which is invented by, a laboratory owned or financed by the Government or a laboratory owned by a public sector company or a University or by an institution recognised in this behalf by the prescribed authority. The Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India is the prescribed authority (vide Rule 5A of the Income-tax Rules).

The concession by way of investment allowance at the higher rate of 35% will be allowed only if the following conditions are fulfilled:

(a) The assessee has acquired the right to manufacture or produce the articles or things or use of the technology or other know-how from the owner of a laboratory owned by a public sector company or a University or a laboratory owned or financed by the Government or recognised institution or any person deriving title from such owner.

(b) The assessee furnishes along with the return of income, a certificate from the prescribed authority that such article or thing is manufactured or produced by using technology or other know-how developed in, or such article or thing is invented by, a laboratory owned or financed by the Government or a laboratory owned by a public sector company or a University, etc.

(c) The assessee has not used the machinery or plant for the purpose of business of manufacture or production of any article or thing specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule.

(2) Sub-section (2C) of section 32A provides for grant of investment allowance at the rate of 35% of the actual cost of new machinery or plant which would assist in pollution control or protection of environment and which has been notified [vide Notification No. S.O. 555(E), dated August 1, 1984] by the Government if such machinery or plant is installed in the industrial undertaking [as is referred to in A(ii), (iii) & (iv) above] after 31-5-1983.

(B) Investment allowance will not be admissible in respect of the following:

(i) Machinery or plant installed in any office premises or any residential accommodation, including any accommodation in the nature of a guest-house;

(ii) office appliances and road transport vehicles;

(iii) machinery or plant, the whole of the cost of which is allowed as a deduction (whether by way of depreciation or otherwise);

(iv) ships, machinery or plant in respect of which deduction by way of development rebate is admissible u/s. 33;

(v) in the case of an assessee who has claimed the deduction allowable under section 32AB relating to "Investmer deposit account"; and

(vi) if prescribed particulars have not been furnished by the assessee in respect of the ship, aircraft or machinery c plant, as the case may be.

(C) The grant of investment allowance is further subject to the condition that an amount equal to 75% of the amour actually to be allowed (50% of the admissible amount in the case of ships) is debited by the assessee to the Profit & Loss Accour of that year and credited to a reserve account§ to be called "Investment Allowance Reserve Account". This reserve is required t be utilised by the assessee for acquiring new ships, aircraft, machinery or plant for the purposes of the business of th undertaking within a period of 10 years next following the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or th machinery or plant was installed. Until the acquisition of a new ship, aircraft, machinery or plant, the "Investment Allowanc Reserve" will be required to be utilised for the business of the undertaking other than distribution by way of dividends or profi or for remittance outside India as profits or for the creation of any asset outside India. The investment allowance will be deeme to have been wrongly allowed and will be withdrawn by rectifying the assessment under section 155(4A) in the circumstance mentioned hereunder:

(i) if the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant is sold or otherwise transferred by the assessee to any person (other tha the Government, a local authority, a corporation established under a Central, State or a Provincial Act or a Governmer Company) at any time before the expiry of eight years from the end of the previous year in which it was acquired c installed; or

(ii) if at any time before the expiry of ten years from the end of the previous year in which the ship or aircraft wa acquired or the machinery or plant was installed, the assessee does not utilise the amount credited to the reserve accour under sub-section (4) of section 32A for the purposes of acquiring a new ship or a new aircraft or new machinery or plant fo the purposes of the business of the undertaking; or

(iii) if at any time before the expiry of the ten years aforesaid, the assessee utilises the amount credited to the reserv account under sub-section (4) of section 32A for distribution by way of dividends or profits or for the remittance outsid India as profits or for the creation of any asset outside India or for any other purpose which is not a purpose of the busines of the undertaking.

(D) The provisions regarding carry forward of unabsorbed investment allowance, withdrawal of investment allowance i certain cases, etc. are broadly on the lines of the scheme of development rebate.

For assessment years 1984-85 to 1987-88, in the case of an assessee, being a company, deduction under this section will be allowed subject t restrictions contained in section 80VVA. With effect from assessment year 1988-89 section 80VVA has been deleted with the result this deduction will not b restricted as provided in that section.

(5) Investment deposit account:

[Section 32AB w.e.f. 1-4-1987 (assessment year 1987-88)]

I CONDITIONS TO BE SATISFIED FOR CLAIMING DEDUCTION UNDER SECTION 32AB:

(1) The provision of this section are applicable to all assessees whose total income includes incom from "business or profession" and who have out of such income and in accordance with the scheme frame by the Central Government or approved by the Tea Board, deposited any amount in an account maintaine by him with the Development Bank before the expiry of six months from the end of the previous year o before furnishing the return of income, whichever is earlier, or has utilised any amount during the previou year for the purchase of any new ship, new aircraft, new machinery or plant without depositing any amoun in the deposit account with the Development Bank.

'New ship' or 'new aircraft' will include second-hand ship or aircraft which before its acquisition by the assessee was not a any time owned by any person resident in India. 'New machinery or plant' will include imported second-hand machinery o plant which before its installation by the assessee was not, at any time, used in India and no depreciation thereon has bee allowed or is allowable under this Act in computing the total income of any person prior to the date of its installation.

"Development Bank" means—

(i) in case of an assessee carrying on business of growing and manufacturing tea in India, the National Bank fo Agriculture and Rural Development established under the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981;

(ii) in the case of other assessees, the Industrial Development Bank of India established under the Industrial Developmen Bank of India Act, 1964 and includes such bank or institution as may be specified in the scheme in this behalf.

(2) The deduction under this section shall not be admissible unless the accounts of the business o profession of the assessee for the year for which the deduction is claimed have been audited by an accountant as defined in the Explanation to section 288(2) and the assessee furnishes alongwith his return of income the report of such audit in the prescribed Form No. 3AA duly signed and verified by such accountant.

However, in a case where the assessee is required by or under any other law to get his accounts audited, it shall be sufficient compliance if such assessee gets the accounts audited under such law and furnishes the report of the audit as required under such law and further report in the Form No. 3AA prescribed for this purpose.

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§The condition for creation of requisite reserve would stand satisfied if the sum total of the reserve credited either in the year of installation or use or in the subsequent year or years is equal to the requisite amount of 75% of the actual allowance of "Investment Allowance" in any year or years (vide Circular No. 305 dated 12-6-1981 read with circular No. 289 of 11-7-1979 issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes).

(3) The deduction under this section will not be allowed in respect of any amount utilised for the rchase of,—

(a) any machinery or plant to be installed in any office premises or residential accommodation, including accommodation in the nature of a guest house.

(b) any office appliances (not being computers).

(c) any road transport vehicles.

(d) any machinery or plant, the whole of the actual cost of which is allowed as a deduction (whether by way of depreciation or otherwise).

(4) Any amount standing to the credit of the assessee in the deposit account shall not be allowed to withdrawn before the expiry of a period of five years from the date of deposit except for the purposes ecified in the scheme and in the case of: (a) closure of business; (b) death of the assessee; (c) partition of a indu undivided family; (d) dissolution of a firm; and (e) liquidation of a company.

(5) Where any amount is withdrawn from the deposit account for the purposes of any expenditure in cordance with the scheme, then such expenditure will not be allowed as deduction in computing the come under the head "Business or profession".

II QUANTUM OF DEDUCTION:

On making the deposit within the stipulated time or on utilising the amount for the purposes stated in) on page 88, the assessee will be entitled to a deduction equal to the amount of deposit and/or any amount utilised which will, however, be restricted to 20% of the profits (before the set off of any unabsorbed usiness losses of earlier years) of "eligible business or profession" as per audited accounts. Where the eduction is allowed to a firm or association of persons or any body of individuals, it will not again be lowed in the hands of any partner/member.

"Eligible business or profession" has been defined to mean business or profession, other than—

(a) the business of construction, manufacture or production of any article or thing of low-priority as pecified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act carried on by an industrial undertaking hich is not a small-scale industrial undertaking;

(b) the business of leasing or hiring of machinery or plant to an industrial undertaking (other than a nall-scale industrial undertaking), engaged in the business of construction, manufacture or production of ny article or thing listed in the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act.

Where separate accounts in respect of "eligible business or profession" are maintained, the profits of igible business or profession shall be an amount arrived at after deducting the depreciation allowable nder section 32(1) from the amounts of profits computed in accordance with the Parts II & III of the Sixth chedule to the Companies Act, 1956 after making the following adjustments:

(i) Increased by, (if any such amount is debited to the profit and loss account):

(a) depreciation; (b) income-tax or surtax or dividends paid or payable; (c) amounts carried to any reserves; (d) provisions for liabilities, other than ascertained liabilities; and (e) provision for losses of subsidiary companies, and

(ii) Reduced by any withdrawal from provisions or reserves credited to the profit and loss account.

Where separate accounts in respect of "eligible business or profession" are not maintained or are not vailable, be such amount which bears to the total profits of the business or profession of the assessee after llowing depreciation in accordance with the provisions of section 32(1), the same proportion as the total ales, turnover or gross receipts of the eligible business or profession bears to the total sales, turnover or gross eceipts of the business or profession carried on by the assessee.

For the assessment year 1987-88, in the case of an assessee, being a company, deduction under this section will be allowed subject to restrictions contained in ction 80VVA. With effect from assessment year 1988-89 section 80VVA has been deleted with the result this deduction will not be restricted as provided in that ection.

III WITHDRAWAL OF DEDUCTION:

(a) Where any amount standing to the credit of the assessee in the deposit account is released during ny previous year for being utilised by the assessee for the purposes specified in the scheme or at closure of he account and such amount is not utilised in accordance with, and within the time specified in, the scheme, ither wholly or partly, such amount as is not so utilised shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of the usiness or profession of that previous year and included as the income of that previous year.

(b) Where the asset acquired in accordance with the scheme is sold or otherwise transferred in any revious year within 8 years from the end of the previous year in which it was acquired, such part of the cost f such asset as is relatable to the deduction allowed under this section shall be deemed to be the profits and ains of business or profession of the previous year in which the asset is sold or otherwise transferred and ccordingly shall be liable to income-tax as the income of that previous year.

However, there will be no tax liability in respect of the deductions earlier allowed if the sale o transfer of such asset is to the Government, a local authority, a statutory corporation or a Governmen company or if the sale or transfer is made in connection with the succession of the firm by a company in th business or profession carried on by the firm subject to conditions prescribed in the Explanation t sub-section (7) of section 32AB and the scheme continues to apply to the company as in the case of the firm

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF INVESTMENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT SCHEME:

Under the Investment Deposit Account Scheme, 1986, the depositor can open an account with a Development Bank.

Deposit can be made either in one lump sum or in instalments in multiples of Rs. 1,000. The maximum number of instalment shall be four in each financial year.

Every depositor desirous of making a deposit is required to apply to the deposit office in Form A together with the amount o deposit to be paid. On receipt of application, the deposit office shall open an account in the name of the depositor and issue receipt i Form B.

The deposit office shall issue to the depositor a statement of account in Form C at the expiry of each quarter of the financial year.

The deposit shall carry simple interest at the rate of 10% per annum for the financial year ending with the 31st March, 1987 an thereafter at such rates as may be specified by the Development Bank.

An assessee may utilise the whole or any part of the amount deposited by him in a deposit account in accordance with thi scheme for any of the following purposes—

(i) Purchase of new ship or new aircraft or new machinery or new plant for the purposes of the business or profession;

(ii) Purchase of new computers to be installed either in the office or at a place where the depositor carries on business o profession;

(iii) Repayment of the principal amount of term loans contracted after 31st March, 1986, and taken for a period of 3 years or more from:

- *(a)* a financial corporation engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India; or
- *(b)* a scheduled bank; or
- *(c)* any other institution as the Central Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf.

A depositor can withdraw from the deposit account once in every three calendar months by making an application in Form D. On receipt of request for withdrawal, the deposit office shall pay the amount to the depositor through a credit in the designated account. The amount so credited to the designated account is required to be utilised by the depositor within 15 working days from the date o such credit for the purpose for which the amount has been withdrawn.

If a depositor desires to close the account, an application is required to be made with the approval of Income-tax Officer in Form E.

EXAMPLE 1: Mr. A is running an industrial undertaking which consists of "eligible business" and "other business". His accounting year is 1-11-1986 to 31-10-1987. He had not maintained separate accounts for the "eligible business".

Assessment year 1988-89:

Gross receipts of "eligible business" and "other business"	Rs.50,00,000
Gross receipts of "eligible business"	Rs.20,00,000
Total profits of the business [after depreciation allowance u/s. 32(1)]	Rs. 5,00,000
He has deposited on 25-4-1988 with the Development Bank	Rs. 1,00,000

The deduction under section 32AB will be as under:

Total profits of the business		Rs. 5,00,000
Less:—Deduction under section 32AB:		
(a) Amount of deposit with Development Bank	Rs. 1,00,000	
(b) 20% of the profits of "eligible business", i.e.:		

$$\frac{\text{Gross receipts of eligible business Rs. } 20{,}00{,}000 \times \text{Total profits Rs. } 5{,}00{,}000}{\text{Gross receipts of the business Rs. } 50{,}00{,}000} = \text{Rs. } 2{,}00{,}000$$

20% of Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 40,000	
Lower of (a) & (b) is allowable as deduction		Rs. 40,000
Total (taxable) income		Rs. 4,60,000

Note: The deposit has to be made before:

(i) the expiry of six months from the end of the previous year,

or

(ii) the furnishing of the return of income,

whichever is earlier.

If the accounting year is financial year, then, deposit should be made on or before 31-7-1988 (being the due date for furnishing the return of income). Mr. A can however get extension of time for filing the return of income and if he is granted extension of time upto 30-9-1988, then, he can deposit the amount by 30-9-1988 (being six months from the end of previous year).

EXAMPLE 2: Mr. A had profits of Rs. 10,00,000 from eligible business. During the previous year, he had purchased a new chinery for Rs. 3,00,000. The deduction under section 32AB will be as under:

(a) cost of new machinery purchased	Rs. 3,00,000	
(b) 20% of profits of eligible business, i.e. 20% of Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 2,00,000	
Lower of (a) & (b) is allowable as deduction		Rs. 2,00,000

Note: If in the above case the profits from the eligible business is Rs. 15,00,000, Mr. A would be entitled to deduction of 3,00,000 (being 20% of Rs. 15,00,000). In other words, he would be entitled to the whole cost of new machinery viz. Rs. 3,00,000 as luction under section 32AB.

EXAMPLE 3: Mr. A had profits of Rs. 25,00,000 from eligible business. He deposited Rs. 2,00,000 with the Development Bank hin the prescribed time and also purchased a new machinery for Rs. 2,00,000 during the previous year relevant to assessment year 38-89. The deduction under section 32AB will be as under:

(a) Amounts deposited with Development Bank Rs. 2,00,000 and utilised for purchase of new machinery Rs. 2,00,000. Aggregate of amounts deposited and utilised	Rs. 4,00,000	
(b) 20% of profits of eligible business, i.e. 20% of Rs. 25,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	
Lower of (a) & (b) is allowable as deduction		Rs. 4,00,000

(6) Development allowance account:

(Section 33A)

A development allowance is granted to an assessee engaged in the business of growing and manufacturing tea in India of an ount equal to:

(a) 50% of the actual cost of planting of tea bushes on any land not planted at any time with tea bushes or on any land which had been previously abandoned, and

(b) 30% of the actual cost of planting of tea bushes in replacement of tea bushes that have died or have become permanently useless on any land already planted.

For the above purposes, where the actual cost of planting exceeds:

(i) Rs. 40,000 per hectare for tea gardens situated in hilly areas of the district of Darjeeling; or

(ii) Rs. 35,000 per hectare for tea gardens situated in hilly areas other than district of Darjeeling; or

(iii) Rs. 30,000 per hectare for tea gardens situated in the plains,
then, the excess is to be ignored for the purposes of computation of the development allowance.

Other conditions for the grant of development allowance are the same as for grant of investment allowance i.e., carry forward is stricted to 8 years, creation of reserve equal to 75% of the admissible amount and restrictions on transfer of land.

For assessment years 1984-85 to 1987-88, in the case of an assessee, being a company, deduction under this section will be allowed subject to restrictions ntained in section 80VVA. With effect from assessment year 1988-89, section 80VVA has been deleted with the result this deduction will not be restricted as ovided in that section.

(7) Tea development account:

(Section 33AB)

W.e.f. 1-4-1986, where an assessee is carrying on business of growing and manufacturing tea in India and the assessee has posited, during the previous year relevant to the assessment year, any sum with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural evelopment in a special account maintained by the assessee with that bank in accordance with the scheme approved in this behalf by e Tea Board, the assessee shall be allowed—

(a) a sum equal to the sums so deposited, or

(b) 20% of the profits of such business (computed under the head "Profit and gains of business or profession" before making deduction under this section),

hichever is less.

Where the amount deposited exceeds the sum allowable as deduction as stated above, the excess deposit made in the previous ar shall be treated as a deposit made by the assessee in the next following previous year.

Where any amount is withdrawn by the assessee from the special account with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural evelopment and is utilised for acquiring any building, machinery, plant or furniture, the actual cost of the asset shall (for the purposes depreciation, etc.) be reduced by the amount so utilised. Where the amount withdrawn from the special account is utilised for curring any expenditure for the purposes of such business, such expenditure shall be reduced by the amount so utilised and the sultant sum, if any, shall be taken into account for the purposes of computation of income.

Where any amount released from the special account during any previous year by the bank for being utilised for the purposes of ch business in accordance with the scheme is not so utilised within that previous year, the unutilised amount shall be deemed to be ofits and gains of the business and accordingly charged to tax as income of that previous year.

This section will apply in relation to the assessment years 1986-87 and 1987-88 only.

It may be noted that an assessee can claim the deduction for the assessment year 1987-88 either under this section or under tion 32AB.

In the case of an assessee, being a company, deduction under this section will be allowed subject to the restrictions contained in section 80VVA.

(8) Expenditure on scientific research:

(Section 35)

The term "scientific research" as defined in section 43(4)(i) means "any activities for the extension of knowledge in the fields natural or applied science including agriculture, animal husbandry or fisheries". Animal husbandry includes dairy or poultry farm

Upto assessment year 1988-89, the deduction is to be allowed for the following items of expenditure:—

(a) Any expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) incurred on scientific research related to the assessee business.

An Explanation below section 35(1) (i) provides that revenue expenditure incurred on payment of any salary [a defined in Explanation 2 of section 40(A)(5)] to personnel engaged in scientific research and on purchase of materials used i such scientific research during the period of three years immediately preceding the commencement of the business will b deemed to have been laid out or expended in the previous year in which the business is commenced. The deduction will b available only in respect of such expenditure incurred after 31-3-1973 on scientific research related to the assessee's business an will be limited to the amount certified by the prescribed authority.

(b) Any expenditure of a capital nature incurred after 31-3-1967 on scientific research related to the assessee's business, th whole of such expenditure incurred in any previous year shall be deducted for that previous year.

The Finance Act, 1984 has inserted a proviso to section 35(2)(ia) whereby deduction will not be admissible in respec of any expenditure incurred on the acquisition of any land, whether the land is acquired as such or as part of any property, afte the 29th day of February, 1984.

(c) Any sum paid to a scientific research association, university, college or other institution to be used for scientific researc provided such association, university, college or institution is approved by the prescribed authority. Under Rule 6 of th Income-tax Rules, 1962 such authority shall be the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government c India.

(d) Any sum paid to an approved university, college or other institution for research in social science or statistical researcl related to the class of business carried on, e.g. any scientific research which may lead to or facilitate an extension of that busines or scientific research of a medical nature which has a special relation to the welfare of workers employed in that business.

Where deduction is allowed in respect of any capital expenditure represented wholly or partly by an asset, depreciatio or terminal allowance is not allowable for the same previous year in respect of that asset or for any other year.

For assessment years 1984-85 to 1987-88, in the case of an assessee, being a company, deduction under this section will be allowed subject to restriction contained in section 80VVA. With effect from assessment year 1988-89 section 80VVA has been deleted with the result this deduction will not be restricted a provided in that section.

Section 35 has been omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90). From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, th in-house expenditure on scientific research referred to in (a) & (b) above will be allowed as deduction under section 37 and deductio for payments to scientific research association, etc. referred to in (c) & (d) above will be allowed under amended section 80G.

(9) Expenditure on acquisition of patent rights or copyrights:

(Section 35A)

Under section 35A of the Income-tax Act, any expenditure of a capital nature incurred on the acquisition of patent rights o copyrights used for the purposes of the business shall be allowed in equal instalments spread over a period of 14 years beginning with the previous year in which such expenditure is incurred. Where such expenditure was incurred before the commencement of th business, the period of 14 years would reckon from the previous year in which the business commenced.

(10) Expenditure on know-how:

(Section 35AB)

W.e.f. 1-4-1986 (assessment year 1986-87), any lump sum consideration paid for acquiring any know-how for use for th purposes of assessee's business, one-sixth of the amount so paid shall be deducted from the profits of the business in the previous year o payment and in the five immediately succeeding previous years.

Where such payment is for know-how developed in a laboratory, University or institution referred to in section 32A(2B) one-third of the amount shall be deducted in the previous year of payment and in the two immediately succeeding previous years.

For the purposes of this section, "know-how" means any industrial information or technique likely to assist in the manufacture or processing of goods or in the working of a mine, oil well or other sources of mineral deposits.

(11) Rural development allowance:

(Section 35CC)

This section provides for deduction in the computation of the taxable profits, of expenditure incurred by a company or a co-operative society on a programme of rural development subject to the following conditions:

(1) Previous approval of the prescribed authority is obtained before 17-3-1985 in respect of such programme of rural development.

However, w.e.f. 1-4-1983 (assessment year 1983-84), the prescribed authority shall not approve any programme unless such programme is a programme falling within any such class or category of programmes of rural development as may be specified† by the Central Government; and

(2) A statement of such expenditure in the prescribed form No. 3AB, duly signed and verified in the prescribed manner by a Chartered Accountant is furnished along with the return of income.

However, the deduction of such expenditure is restricted to programmes approved by the prescribed authority before 17-3-1985.

It may be noted that where the expenditure incurred by a company or a co-operative society results in the acquisition of an asset, being building, machinery, plant or furniture and the company or a co-operative society does not divest itself of the ownership of such asset during the relevant previous year, such company or a co-operative society will not be entitled to get deduction in respect of such expenditure but will be entitled to the grant of depreciation allowance in respect of such asset.

†The Central Government has specified [vide Notification No. G.S.R. 47(E), dated January 28, 1984] the classes and categories of programmes of rural development which can be taken up in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

For assessment years 1984-85 to 1987-88, in the case of an assessee, being a company, deduction under this section will be allowed subject to restrictions contained in section 80VVA. With effect from assessment year 1988-89 section 80VVA has been deleted with the result this deduction will not be restricted as provided in that section.

Section 35CC has been omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 [Refer item 4(B) on page 320].

(12) Expenditure by way of payment to associations and institutions for carrying out rural development programmes:

(Section 35CCA)

(a) This section provides for the deduction of expenditure incurred, by assessees carrying on business or profession, by way of yment of any sum to an association or institution, to be used for the purposes of carrying out programme of rural development. The duction is to be allowed subject to the condition that the association or the institution, as also the programme for rural development which such sums are paid, have been approved by the prescribed authority. Such approval is, however, to be given for a period of t more than three years at a time. If deduction is claimed and allowed under this section, such expenditure will not again be taken o account for the purposes of deductions under sections 35C, 35CC and 80G.

(b) With effect from the 1st day of June, 1979, donations made by an assessee carrying on business or profession to any proved association or institution, which has as its object the training of persons for implementing programmes of rural development uld qualify for deduction.

(c) With effect from 1-4-1983, donations made by any assessee carrying on business or profession to National Fund for Rural velopment set up and notified by the Central Government in this behalf would also qualify for deduction [Vide Notification No. S.R. 84(E), dt. February 28, 1984].

From assessment year 1983-84 and onwards, the deduction for contribution to approved rural development programmes entioned in (a)] and for training of persons for implementing rural development programmes [mentioned in (b)] will not be available less:

(i) the approval of the prescribed authority had been obtained before 1-3-1983;
(ii) the work in relation to the programme or training of persons has commenced before 1-3-1983; and
(iii) the assessee furnishes a certificate from the association or institution to the above effect. [The association or institution before issuing the certificate must obtain authorisation to issue the certificate from the prescribed authority].

It may be noted that in cases where the contribution/donation is made after 28-2-1983, the deduction under this section will be allowed where such programme involves work by way of construction of any building or other structure or the laying of any road or the construction or boring of a well or tube well or the installation of any plant or machinery, and such work has commenced before 1-3-1983.

For assessment years 1984-85 to 1987-88, in the case of an assessee, being a company, deduction under this section will be allowed subject to restrictions ntained in section 80VVA. With effect from assessment year 1988-89 section 80VVA has been deleted with the result this deduction will not be restricted as vided in that section.

Section 35CCA has been omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90). Deduction for such payments, however, will be owed under amended section 80G from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards.

3) Expenditure by way of payment to associations or institutions for carrying out programmes of conservation of natural resources:

(Section 35CCB)

With effect from 1st June 1982, where an assessee makes any payment to an approved association or institution which has as its ject the undertaking of approved programmes of conservation of natural resources to be used for such programmes, he will be allowed deduction of the amount of such expenditure incurred during the previous year.

Once the deduction is allowed under this section, such expenditure will not qualify for deduction under any other provision of e Act for the same or any other assessment year.

For assessment years 1984-85 to 1987-88, in the case of an assessee, being a company, deduction under this section will be allowed subject to restrictions ntained in section 80VVA. With effect from assessment year 1988-89 section 80VVA has been deleted with the result this deduction will not be restricted as ovided in that section.

Section 35CCB has been omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90). Deduction for such payments, however, will be lowed under amended section 80G from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards.

(14) Amortisation of preliminary expenses:

(Section 35D)

Section 35D provides for the amortisation of certain preliminary expenses incurred after 31-3-1970 by an Indian company or a sident assessee other than a company before the commencement of business or in connection with the extension of an industrial ndertaking or the setting up of a new industrial unit.

The maximum amount of expenditure eligible for amortisation is restricted to 2½% of the "cost of the project" as defined in ause *(a)* of the Explanation to sub-section (3) of Section 35D. Where the assessee is an Indian company, at the option of the company, ½ per cent. of the capital employed as defined in clause *(b)* of the said Explanation. One-tenth of such expenditure will be allowed as a eduction in each of the ten successive years beginning with the year of commencement of business or in the case of an existing dustrial undertaking the year in which extension of such undertaking is completed or the year in which the new industrial unit set up y such undertaking commences production or operation.

In the case of an assessee other than a company or a co-operative society, the concession is subject to the condition that the ccounts of the relevant year/years in which the preliminary expenditure was incurred are audited by a Chartered Accountant and a eport of such audit is furnished in Form No. 3B along with the return of income for the first year in which the amortisation is claimed.

(15) Insurance against risk of damage or destruction of stocks, stores, cattle & on health of employees:

[Section 36(1)(i), (ia) & (ib)]

The amount of insurance premium paid to cover such risk is an admissible deduction provided the tores or stocks are used for the purpose of business or profession.

The amount of premium paid by a federal milk co-operative society to effect or to keep in force an nsurance on the life of the cattle owned by a member of a primary milk co-operative society affiliated to it vill be allowed as a deduction in the computation of profits of the federal milk co-operative society.

The amount of any premium paid by an employer by cheque for insurance on health of his employees n accordance with a scheme framed by the General Insurance Corporation of India and approved by the entral Government is allowable as deduction from assessment year 1987-88 and onwards under section 6(1)(ib).

(16) Bonus or commission paid to employee:

[Section 36(1) (ii)]

Any sum paid to an employee as bonus or commission for services rendered is an allowabl deduction. The amount of bonus or commission should be reasonable with reference to:

(a) the pay of the employee and the conditions of his service;
(b) the profits of the business or profession for the year in which the payment is made; and
(c) the general practice prevailing in similar business or profession.

In view of the first proviso to section 36(1) (ii), the deduction in respect of bonus paid to an employe employed in a factory or other establishment to which the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 196 apply is to be restricted to the amount of bonus payable under that Act. In such cases, bonus paid in exces of the limits prescribed (between 8.33% and 20%) under that Act will not be admissible as busines expenditure [Refer Circular No. 414 Dt. 14-3-1985].

The provisos to section 36(1) (ii) are omitted with effect from 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90 an onwards) and as such there will be no ceiling or condition on payment of bonus or commission as state above. However, under the amended provisions of section 43B, from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards bonus or commission to employee will be allowed as deduction only in the year in which it is actually paid For further details, refer item (i) on page 98.

(17) Interest on borrowed capital:

[Section 36(1)(iii)]

Interest paid on capital borrowed for the purposes of business or profession is an allowabl deduction. However, interest paid by a firm to any of its partners is not a permissible deduction unde section 40(b). For further details, in respect of interest paid to partners, refer item (ii) (3) on page 99.

(18) Contributions towards recognised provident fund or an approved superannuation fund:

[Section 36(1)(iv)]

Such contributions will be allowed as deduction under section 36(1) (iv) subject to the prescribe limits (as per Part A & B of the Fourth Schedule to the Income-tax Act).

From assessment year 1984-85 and onwards, this deduction is subject to the provisions of sectio 43 B. For details, refer item (i) on page 98.

(19) Contributions towards an approved gratuity fund:

[Section 36(1)(v)]

Under section 36(1)(v), any sum paid by the assessee as an employer by way of contribution toward an approved gratuity fund created by him for the exclusive benefit of his employees under an irrevocabl trust is allowable as deduction.

From assessment year 1984-85 and onwards, this deduction is subject to the provisions of sectio 43 B. For details, refer item (i) on page 98.

(20) Contributions received from employees to any fund for welfare of the employees:

[Section 36(1)(va)]

From assessment year 1988-89 and onwards, any sum received by the assessee by way o contributions from his employees to provident fund or superannuation fund or any fund set up under th Employee's State Insurance Act or any fund for the welfare of such employees will be treated as incom under section 2(24)(x) and included in the income of the assessee.

However, deduction will be allowed in respect of any such sum received as stated above only if such sum is credited by the assessee to the employee's account in relevant fund on or before the due date, i.e., the date by which the assessee is required as an employer to credit such contribution to the employee's account under the provisions of any law or term of contract of service or otherwise.

(21) Deduction in respect of animals used for business which have died or become permanently useless:

[Section 36(1) (vi)]

In respect of animals used for the purposes of business or profession (but not as stock-in-trade) who have died or become permanently useless, the difference between the actual cost to the assessee of the animals and the amount, if any, realised in respect of carcasses or animals, will be allowed as a deduction.

(22) Bad debt:

[Section 36(1) (vii) & 36(2)]

UPTO ASSESSMENT YEAR 1988-89:

Deduction is to be allowed in respect of any debt or part thereof which has become bad or irrecoverable in the previous year subject to the following conditions laid down in section 36(2):

(a) The debt must have been taken into account in the computation of the income of that previous year or of an earlier previous year;

(b) in the case of banking or money lending business carried on by the assessee, the debt represents oney lent in the ordinary course of such business; and

(c) the debt must have been written off as irrecoverable in the books of account of the assessee for at previous year in which it is claimed to have become bad.

Premature write off of bad debt:

Where a debt has been written off as irrecoverable in the books of account of an earlier previous year t no deduction was allowed by the Income-tax Officer for that year on the ground that it had not been ablished to have become a bad debt in that year, the deduction is to be allowed in the year in which cording to the Income-tax Officer the debt becomes irrecoverable.

When debt is held to have become bad earlier than the year in which it is written off as irrecoverable:

When a claim for bad debt written off in the accounts of the previous year is disallowed by the come-tax Officer on the ground that such debt had become bad in any earlier previous year and the sessee accepts such a finding of the Income-tax Officer, then, the assessment of the previous year in which e debt is held to have become bad will be rectified under section 155(6) of the Income-tax Act for the irpose of allowing such deduction.

Recovery on any bad debt:

Under section 36(2)(ii) of the Income-tax Act, if the amount ultimately recovered on any bad debt is ss than the difference between the debt and the deduction allowed in respect thereof, the deficiency shall be eductible in the previous year in which the ultimate recovery is made.

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1989-90 & ONWARDS:

Deduction is to be allowed in respect of any bad debt or part thereof which is written off as recoverable in the accounts of the assessee for the previous year subject to the following conditions laid own in section 36(2):

(a) The debt must have been taken into account in the computation of the income of the previous year in which the amount of such debt or part thereof is written off or of an earlier previous year;

(b) in the case of banking or money lending business carried on by the assessee, the debt represents money lent in the ordinary course of such business.

Under section 36(2)(ii) of the Income-tax Act, if the amount ultimately recovered on any debt is less an difference between the debt and the deduction allowed in respect thereof, the deficiency shall be eductible in the previous year in which the ultimate recovery is made.

(23) Entertainment expenditure:

[Section 37(2A)]

With effect from 1-4-1984 (assessment year 1984-85), the entertainment expenditure qualifying for eduction is as under:

(a) On the first Rs. 10,00,000* of the profits and gains of the business or profession	@ the rate of ½% or Rs. 5,000 whichever is higher;
(b) On the next Rs. 40,00,000 of the profits and gains of business or profession	@ the rate of ¼%
(c) On the balance of the profits and gains of the business or profession	@ the rate of ⅛%

so, however, that the allowance shall in no case exceed Rs. 50,000.

With retrospective effect from 1-4-1976 "entertainment expenditure" will include expenditure on ospitality of every kind including supply of food or beverages to any person. However, supply of food nd/or beverages to employees at the place of work will not be treated as entertainment expenditure.

The percentage limits mentioned in section 37(2A) are to be calculated before allowing the deduction respect of development rebate, development allowance, investment allowance and entertainment expendi-ure (Vide circular No. 247 dated 21-10-1978).

*For assessment year 1989-90, where the transitional previous year consists of more than 12 months, Rs. 10,00,000 will be ncreased by a fraction, the numerator of which will be the number of months in the said previous year and the denominator is 12. For irther details, refer item 1(a) on page 313 and also Rapid Finder on page 336.

(24) Advertisement expenditure:

[Sections 37(2B) & 37(3)]

The deduction in respect of expenditure on advertisement is allowable to the extent and subject to the rovisions contained in Rule 6B of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 [Section 37(3)].

Expenditure incurred by an assessee on advertisement in any souvenir, brochure, tract, pamphlet or ne like published by a political party will not be allowed as a business expenditure in computing the total ncome of the assessee [Section 37(2B)].

(25) Expenditure in respect of travelling, etc.:

[Section 37(3)]

The allowance in respect of expenditure incurred by an assessee in connection with travelling by employee or any other person within India outside the headquarters of such employee or other person for purpose of the business or profession of the assessee shall be allowed subject to the conditions and lin prescribed under Rule 6D given hereunder:

- *(a)* in respect of travel by rail, road, waterway or air, the expenditure actually incurred;
- *(b)* in respect of any other expenditure including hotel expenses or allowances paid in conn tion with such travel, an amount calculated at the following rates for the period sp outside the headquarters:

	If the stay of employee is at Bombay, Calcutta or Delhi	If the stay is at any other place
(1) In respect of an employee whose salary is Rs. 1,000 per month or more	Rs. 200 per day or part thereof	Rs. 150 per day or part thereof
(2) In respect of any other employee	Rs. 100 per day or part thereof	Rs. 75 per day or part thereof

(3) In respect of any other person, an amount calculated at the rates applicable in the case of the highest paid employee of the assess

(26) Expenditure incurred on the maintenance of guest-house:

[Sections 37(4) & 37(5)]

Any expenditure incurred on the maintenance of a guest-house including the rent paid where such premises have been hired not be allowed as a deduction from business profits. Depreciation on the building used as guest-house where it is owned by the asses and on other assets used in the guest-house will also not be allowed.

If any amounts are received from the persons using the guest-house, only the excess of maintenance charges and depreciat over such receipts will be disallowed in computing the business income.

The provisions of this sub-section shall not apply in cases where the guest-house is maintained as a holiday home and is intend for the exclusive use of the employees while on leave and the assessee has under his employment at least 100 whole-time employ throughout the previous year.

It has been clarified that any accommodation, by whatever name called, maintained, hired, reserved or otherwise arranged the assessee for the purpose of providing lodging or boarding and lodging to any person (including any employee or, a director or offi of a company) on tour or visit to the place at which such accommodation is situated, is to be regarded as accommodation in the natu of a guest-house within the meaning of section 37(4).

(27) Restriction on certain deductions in the case of companies:

(Refer section 80VVA)

Assessment years 1984-85 to 1987-88:

Under section 80VVA, the aggregate amount of specified deductions in the case of companies will be restricted to 70% "pre-incentive total income" as defined hereunder:

"Pre-incentive total income" means total income before allowing any specified deduction under sub-section (2) of secti 80VVA given hereunder:

Specified deductions:

(1) section 35(1)(iii); (2) section 35(2)(ia); (3) section 35(2A)*; (4) section 35(2B)*; (5) section 35C; (6) section 35CC; (section 35CCA; (8) section 35CCB; (9) section 33(2)(ii); (10) section 33A(2)(ii); (11) section 33A(1) or 33A(2)(i); (12) secti 32A(3)(ii); (13) section 32A(1) or 32A(3)(i); (13a) section 32AB†; (13b) section 33AB; (14) section 80G; (15) section 80GGA(2)((16) section 80GGA(2)(c); (17) section 80HH; (18) section 80HHA; (19) section 80HHB; (20) section 80HHC; (21) section 80I; (2 section 80J; (23) section 80JJ; (24) section 80K††; (25) section 80M; (26) section 80N; (27) section 80-O; and (28) section 80QQ

*to the extent to which the deduction under the said sub-section exceeds the sum paid/expenditure incurred by the assesse

†This clause is inserted w.e.f. 1-4-1987 (assessment year 1987-88).

††This clause is omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1987 (assessment year 1987-88).

The order of priority for allowing the deductions will be the same as above, that is, deduction will be allowed for item (1) fir then, for item (2) and so on till 70% of pre-incentive total income is exhausted. The deductions that could not be allowed due to t above restriction will be allowed in the succeeding assessment year or years, by treating the unabsorbed deductions as deductio admissible for the respective assessment years till the entire deductions are fully allowed.

Section 80VVA is omitted with effect from the assessment year 1988-89 and onwards, and as such deductions will not restricted as stated above. However, under section 115J, companies will have to pay minimum tax on "Book profit" as explained in ite (28) below.

(28) Special provisions relating to certain companies:

[Refer section 115J]

With effect from assessment year 1988-89 section 115J provides for levy of minimum tax on book profit of companies.

In the case of any company whose total income as computed under the other provisions of the Income-tax Act in respect of a previous year relevant to assessment year 1988-89 and onwards is less than 30% of its book profit, the total income of such compan chargeable to tax shall be deemed to be the amount equal to 30% of such book profit.

"Book profit" means the net profit as shown in the profit and loss account for the relevant previous year prepared in accordance the provisions of Parts II and III of the Sixth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1956, after making the following adjustments:-

(a) Increased by (if any such amount is debited to profit and loss account):
  (i) Income-tax paid or payable and the provision therefor; or
  (ii) amounts carried to any reserves, by whatever name called; or
  (iii) Provisions made for meeting liabilities, other than ascertained liabilities; or
  (iv) Provision for losses of subsidiary companies; or
  (v) Dividends paid or proposed; or
  (vi) Expenditure relatable to any income exempt under sections 10 to 13A of the Income-tax Act,

(b) Reduced by:

(1) Amount withdrawn from provisions or reserves, if any such amount is credited to the profit and loss account; or

(2) Income which is exempt under sections 10 to 13A of the Income-tax Act, if any such amount is credited to the profit and loss account; or

(3) Amount of the loss or the amount of depreciation which would be required to be set off against the profit of the relevant previous year as if the provisions of clause (b) of the first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 205 of the Companies Act, 1956, are applicable.

It has also been provided that the above provision shall not affect the determination of the amounts to be carried forward to sequent year(s) relating to unabsorbed depreciation, unabsorbed investment allowance, unabsorbed losses and unabsorbed tax day profits.

(29) Expenses deductible from commission earned by life insurance agents, etc.:

(As per executive instruction)

Where detailed accounts are not maintained by insurance agents regarding expenses incurred in earning the insurance mission, *ad hoc* deduction of expenses will be allowed as under:

@ 50% of the year's commission where
the gross commission is less than Rs. 60,000.

This will also apply to commission earned by authorised agents on the deposits secured by them under the Public Provident d Scheme*.

[Vide letter No. F.168/9/83-IT(AI) Dated 6th January, 1984 from the Government of India, Central Board of Direct Taxes, New Delhi].

The relevant text of the above quoted letter is reproduced hereunder:

> "The Board has been receiving representation that the rate of deduction should be raised from 40% having regard to the increase in costs. The Board has considered these representations and has decided that expenditure may be allowed at 50% of the year's commission where the gross commission is less than Rs. 60,000. The .. .. instructions of 22-9-1965 are modified to this extent. It may be clarified that these instructions will also apply to commission earned by authorised agents on the deposits secured by them under the Public Provident Fund Scheme".

*The above instructions would also apply to the authorised agents of Unit Trust of India and agents of the National Savings tificates II, VI & VII Issue and Post Office Time Deposit [Vide letter No. 168/34/85-IT(AI) Dated 24th February, 1987 from the vernment of India, Central Board of Direct Taxes, New Delhi].

(30) General:

(Section 37)

Any other expenditure not specifically covered by sections 30 to 36 of the Income-tax Act and which not in the nature of capital expenditure or personal expenses of the assessee is to be allowed as a deduction, t is laid out or expended wholly and exclusively for the purposes of business or profession. A few instances such expenses are:

(i) Audit fees.
(ii) Commission paid for securing business.
(iii) Subscriptions to a business chamber of commerce or other business associations.
(iv) Pension paid to employees on retirement.
(v) Losses on account of embezzlement or theft which are incidental to the business.
(vi) Premiums for insurance against loss of profits.
(vii) Expenses incurred in defending title to business premises.
(viii) Expenditure in connection with travelling by employees, etc.
(ix) Expenditure incurred by employer on training of apprentices covered under the Apprentices Act, 1961 [Circular No. 192 F. No. 204/39/75-IT(AII), dated 10-3-1976].
(x) Professional tax paid by a person carrying on a business or profession [Circular No. 16 F. No. 9/38/69-IT(AII), dated 18-9-1969].
(xi) Compensation paid by an employer to his employee for terminating the latter's services.
(xii) Sales-tax and expenses incurred in original proceedings for assessment to sales-tax as also in appeals arising from such proceedings.
(xiii) Deposit made under the "Own Your Telephone Scheme". The Central Board of Direct Taxes have issued instruction to the effect that deduction will be allowed in the year of payment and in case the telephone is not installed and money is paid back, it will be charged to tax under section 41(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 [Vide Board's letter No. F. No. 204/70/75-IT(AII), dated 10th May, 1976].
(xiv) Security Deposit for Telex connection: The Central Board of Direct Taxes have clarified that the amount paid towards security deposit may be treated as a revenue expenditure and allowable as a deduction when Telex is installed. However, when Telex connection is finally closed, the deposit so refunded shall be treated as income of the year in which it is refunded [Circular No. 420 Dt. 4-6-85].
(xv) Expenditure incurred in connection with local festivals such as Diwali and Mahurat: The expenses in respect of such expenditure will be allowed in the income-tax assessment subject to the Income-tax Officer being satisfied that the expenses are admissible as a deduction under the law and are not expenses of a personal, social or religious nature [Circular letter No. 13A/20/68-IT(AII), dated 3-10-68].

(xvi) Expenditure incurred on civil defence measures (as specified) even when there is no emergency (Circular No. 316, da 30th September, 1981).

NOTE: Any expenditure incurred by an assessee on any tax proceeding under the Income-tax Act before any income authority or the Appellate Tribunal or any court will not be allowed as a deduction in computing the income chargeable under the h "Profits and gains of business or profession". Instead, upto assessment year 1985-86, the deduction subject to a maximum of Rs. 5, will be allowed from the gross total income in respect of the said expenditure under section 80VV given on page 172. From assessment year 1986-87, such expenditure will be disallowed if it exceeds Rs. 10,000 [Refer section 40A(12)]. For further details, r item (iii) on page 101.

AMOUNTS NOT DEDUCTIBLE FROM BUSINESS INCOME

[Sections 40, 40A & 43B]

(i) Disallowance of unpaid statutory liability:

Assessment years 1984-85 to 1987-88:

Section 43B provides that in computing the profits and gains of business or profession, a deducti allowable in respect of any sum payable by the assessee by way of tax* or duty under any law for the ti being in force or any sum payable by the assessee as an employer by way of contribution to any provide fund, superannuation fund, gratuity fund or any other fund for the welfare of employees shall be allow only in computing the income of that previous year in which such sum is actually paid by him. In oth words, even where the accounts are maintained on mercantile basis, the deduction will not be allowed accrual basis, but on actual payment of such sum.

However, where any sum referred to above was allowed as a deduction on accrual basis in respect assessment year 1983-84 or any earlier assessment year, then, such sum shall not be allowed as a deducti in the year in which actual payment is made.

Assessment year 1988-89 and onwards:

In respect of any sum (i.e. tax or duty) referred to above, the deduction will be allowed, if it actually paid on or before the due date for furnishing the return of income under section 139(1) for t previous year in which the liability to pay such sum was incurred and the evidence of such payment furnished along with such return. Deduction also will be allowed in respect of any sums other than tax duty (i.e. contribution to provident fund, superannuation fund, etc.) if it is actually paid during the previo year on or before the "due date", i.e. the date by which an employer is required to credit such contribution the employee's account in the relevant fund under the provisions of any law or term of contract of service otherwise.

Further, from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, a deduction allowable in respect of any su payable by the assessee by way of—

(a) bonus or commission to employees for services rendered, or

(b) cess or fee, by whatever name called, under any law, or

(c) interest on any loan or borrowing from any public financial institution (as defined in sectio 4A of the Companies Act, 1956), in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreeme governing such loan or borrowing,

will be allowed in computing the income of that previous year in which such sum is actually paid by th assessee. However, deduction will be allowed if it is actually paid on or before the due date for furnishing th return of income under section 139(1) for the previous year in which the liability to pay such sum w incurred and the evidence of such payment is furnished along with such return.

However, where any sum [referred to in (a) and (b) above] which was allowed as a deduction o accrual basis in respect of assessment year 1988-89 or any earlier assessment year, then, such sum shall n again be allowed as a deduction in the year in which actual payment is made.

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*The Central Board of Direct Taxes have clarified in circular No. 496 dated 25th September, 1987, that "if the Sta Governments make an amendment in the Sales Tax Act to the effect that the sales tax deferred under the scheme (i.e. sales tax deferr scheme) shall be treated as actually paid, such a deeming provision will meet the requirements of section 43B. The Board have decid that where amendments are made in the sales tax laws on these lines, the statutory liability shall be treated to have been discharged f the purposes of section 43B of the Act".

(ii) Expenditure not deductible:

The following amounts are not admissible deductions for the purpose of computing income fro business or profession:

(1) upto assessment year 1988-89, any interest chargeable under the Income-tax Act which payable outside India on which tax has not been paid or deducted at source and in respect of which there no person in India who may be treated as an agent under section 163 [Section 40(a) (i)].

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, any interest, royalty, fees for technical services or othe sum chargeable under the Income-tax Act, which is payable outside India, on which tax has not been pai or deducted at source will not be allowed as deduction. Even when an agent for non-resident recipient ha been appointed u/s. 163, tax has to be paid/deducted. However, if the tax is paid or deducted at source i y subsequent year, such sum shall be allowed as a deduction in the previous year in which such tax is paid deducted [Amended section 40(a)(i) read with proviso].

(2) Any payment which is chargeable under the head "Salaries" if it is payable outside India and if tax has not been paid thereon or deducted at source [Section 40(a) (iii)].

(3) In the case of any firm, any payment of interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration de by the firm to any partner of the firm [Section 40(b)].

However, with effect from 1-4-1985 (assessment year 1985-86), three Explanations have been erted in section 40(b). The effect of these explanations is:

(i) Interest paid by the firm as reduced by the interest received by the firm from the concerned partner or partners will be disallowed. Upto assessment year 1984-85, the gross interest paid by the firm to partner or partners was being disallowed.

EXAMPLE: Mr. A was a partner in M/s. A & Co., a firm of two equal partners. During assessment year 1988-89, Mr. A received from firm Rs. 20,000/- as share of profit and Rs. 3,000 as interest on his capital account. He had however paid Rs. 2,000 as interest to the firm on his drawings. Firm's income for assessment year 1988-89 will be computed as under:

Business income		Rs. 40,000
Add: Disallowance u/s. 40(b):		
Interest paid to partner 'A'	Rs. 3,000	
Less: Interest received from the partner 'A'	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 1,000
Business income of the firm		Rs. 41,000

(ii) Where an individual is a partner in a representative capacity, for example, as karta of HUF, then, the interest paid to him in his individual capacity will not be disallowed. The net interest as explained in (i) above paid to the person so represented by the partner, say Hindu undivided family, will be disallowed instead.

EXAMPLE: Mr. A was a partner in M/s. C & Co. as karta of his Hindu undivided family. The share of Hindu undivided family being 50%. During assessment year 1988-89, he was paid by the firm the following:

Share of profit @ 50%	Rs. 20,000
Interest on H.U.F.'s capital account	Rs. 10,000
Interest on deposit made by Mr. A out of his personal earnings	Rs. 7,000
Interest on H.U.F.'s drawings paid to the firm	Rs. 5,000

The firm's income will be computed as under for the assessment year 1988-89:

Business income		Rs. 40,000
Add: Disallowance u/s. 40(b):		
Interest paid to H.U.F.	Rs. 10,000	
Less: Interest paid by H.U.F. to firm	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,000
Business income of the firm		Rs. 45,000

Note: Interest paid to Mr. A on his personal deposit is not to be disallowed u/s. 40(b).

(iii) where a partner is paid interest on behalf of or for the benefit of any other person, such interest will not be disallowed. For example, if a partner is paid interest as a trustee or a guardian for another person, that interest will not be disallowed.

EXAMPLE: Mr. A was a partner in M/s. D & Co. a firm entitled to 50% share. During assessment year 1988-89, he was paid by the firm the following:

Share of profit @ 50%	Rs. 30,000
Interest on Mr. A's capital account	Rs. 10,000
Interest on Mr. A's family trust funds deposited in firm and paid to Mr. A as he was the trustee	Rs. 8,000
Total	Rs. 48,000

Firm's income will be computed as under for the assessment year 1988-89:

Business income	Rs. 60,000
Add: Disallowance u/s. 40(b): Interest on Mr. A's capital account	Rs. 10,000
Business income of the firm	Rs. 70,000

Note: The interest on trust funds invested in the firm by Mr. A, though paid to Mr. A, will not be disallowed u/s. 40(b) because r. A had received it on behalf of and for the benefit of the family trust of which he was the trustee.

However, payment of interest, salary, etc. made by the firm to any partner of the firm will be llowed as deduction in the assessment of the firm subject to limits and conditions. For further etails, refer item 10 on page 326.

(4) No deduction will be allowed, in the computation of the profits and gains of a business or profession, in respect of any erve created or provision made (subject to certain exceptions) for the payment of gratuity to the employees on retirement or on mination of employment for any reason. This restriction will, however, not apply for the purpose of meeting actual liability in respect payment of gratuity to the employees that has arisen during the previous year [Section 40A(7)].

(5) Upto assessment year 1985-86, 15% of interest paid by non-banking/non-financial companies on deposits received by th will not be allowed under section 40A(8) in computing the total income subject to exceptions given in the Explanation to sect 40A(8).

In view of omission of section 40A(8), the disallowance of 15% of the interest paid by non-banking/non-financial compan on deposits received by them will not be made from assessment year 1986-87 and onwards.

(6) W.e.f. 1-4-1985, the following expenditure incurred by any assessee will not be allowed as a deduction in computing taxable profits [Section 40A(5)]:

(a) Salary paid to an employee to the extent it exceeds an amount calculated at the rate of Rs. 7,500 for each month or p thereof comprised in the period of his employment in India during the relevant previous year.

(b) Salary paid to a former employee to the extent it exceeds Rs. 90,000 for the year.

(c) Expenditure incurred for providing any perquisite† to an employee to the extent the value of such perquisite excee 20% of the amount of his salary or which is in excess of an amount calculated at the rate of Rs. 1,000 for each month or p thereof comprised in the period of his employment in India during the relevant previous year, whichever excess is greater.

For the purpose of sub-section (5), "salary" includes wages, any annuity or pension, any gratuity, any fees, commission or prof in lieu of or in addition to any salary or wages, any advance of salary and the annual accretion to the balance at the credit of employee participating in a recognised provident fund to the extent to which it is chargeable to tax.

†"Perquisite" for the purposes of section 40A(5) means:

(i) rent-free accommodation provided to the employee by the assessee,

(ii) any concession in the matter of rent in respect of any accommodation provided to the employee by the assesse

(iii) any benefit or amenity provided free of cost or at concessional rate to the employee by the assessee,

(iv) any sum paid by the assessee in respect of any obligation which, but for such payment, would have been payal by the employee; and

(v) any sum paid by the assessee whether directly or through a fund, other than a recognised provident fund or approved superannuation fund, to effect an assurance on the life of an employee or to effect a contract for an annuity.

The provisions of sub-section (5) are not applicable to the following items of expenditure incurred by an assessee:

(a) The value of any travel concession or assistance granted by the assessee to an employee who is a citizen of India connection with his proceeding to any place in India, whether on leave or after retirement from service, which is exempt from t in the hands of the employee under section 10(5) of the Income-tax Act.

(b) Passage moneys or the value of any free or concessional passage granted by the assessee to an employee (including l spouse and children) who is not a citizen of India in connection with his proceeding to his home country out of India, whether leave or on retirement from service or on termination of such service, which is exempt under section 10(6) (i).

(c) Expenditure incurred by a company for promoting family planning amongst its employees.

(d) Payments to an employee in respect of any period of his employment outside India.

(e) Payments to foreign technicians whose remuneration is exempt from tax under section 10(6)(vii) or section 10(6)(viia

(f) Payments to employee whose annual income chargeable under the head "Salaries" does not exceed Rs. 7,500.

(g) Contribution to the employee's account in any recognised provident fund or any approved superannuation fund or f the employee's benefit to an approved gratuity fund.

Expenditure incurred on payment of any salary to a research worker engaged in scientific research during any one or more of t three years immediately preceding the commencement of the business, will not be disallowed in the hands of the employer to the exte it does not exceed Rs. 7,500 for each month or part thereof comprised in the period of his employment in India during the previous ye in which such business commenced and in the period of his employment in India during which he was engaged in scientific researc during the three years immediately preceding that previous year [Proviso to section 40A(5)(c)].

However, payment of salary, etc. as stated above will be allowed without any monetary ceiling as section 40A(5) has been omitted. For further details, refer ite 4(E) (iii) on page 321.

(7) W.e.f. 1-4-1985, expenditure incurred by an assessee on payment of fees for services rendered by a person who at any tin during the twenty-four months immediately preceding the relevant previous year was his employee, will not be allowed as a deductio in computing the taxable profits of the assessee to the extent it exceeds Rs. 90,000. In a case where the assessee also incurs in relation such person, any expenditure on payment of salary, the deduction in respect of the expenditure on payment of his fees and that o payment of salary will be limited to Rs. 90,000 in the aggregate [Section 40A(6)].

However, payment of fees as stated above will be allowed without any monetary ceiling as section 40A(6) has been omitted. For further details, refer item 4((iii) on page 321.

(8) From assessment year 1980-81 and onwards, no deduction will be allowed in respect of any sum paid by the assessee as a employer towards the setting up or formation of, or as contribution to, any fund, trust, company, association of persons, body individuals, society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or other institution for any purpose, except—

(1) where such sum is paid or contributed (within the limits laid down under the relevant provisions) to a recognis provident fund or an approved gratuity fund or an approved superannuation fund or for the purposes and to the extent requir by or under any other law.

(2) where the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that the fund, trust, company, association of persons, society, etc. has befo the *1st day of March, 1984, bona-fide* laid down or expended any expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) whol & exclusively for the welfare of the employees of the assessee.

In case no deduction has been allowed in respect of such sum, the amount of such expenditure shall be deducted computing the income of the assessee of the previous year in which such expenditure is so laid out or expended, as if su expenditure had been laid out or expended, by the employer.

Where the employer has, before 1-3-1984, paid any sum to any fund, trust, company, etc. referred to above, th notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, or in any instrument, he shall be entitled—

(1) to claim so much of the unutilised amount paid by him, as has not been laid out or expended by such fund, tru company, etc. referred to above be repaid to him and where such claim is made by the assessee, the trustees, etc. shall repay t unutilised amount as soon as possible;

(2) to claim any asset, being land, building, machinery, plant or furniture, acquired or constructed by the fund, trust, company, etc. out of the sum paid by the assessee, be transferred to him, and where such claim is so made, the trustees, etc. shall transfer such assets as soon as possible [Sections 40A(9), 40A(10) & 40A(11)].

(iii) Disallowance of expenditure incurred on Income-tax proceedings:

[Section 40A(12)]

Under section 80VV, an assessee was entitled to a deduction upto Rs. 5,000 for expenditure incurred fees to advocates, chartered accountants, income-tax consultants, etc. for representing the case before come-tax authorities. The said section 80VV has been deleted w.e.f. 1-4-1986 (assessment year 1986-87) d instead sub-section (12) has been inserted in section 40A. This sub-section provides that any penditure incurred in excess of Rs. 10,000 by an assessee by way of fees or other remuneration paid to any rson (other than employee of the assessee) for services (not being services by way of preparation of return income) in connection with any proceeding under the Income-tax Act before any income-tax authority or ttlement Commission or competent authority or Appellate Tribunal or any court shall not be allowed as duction in computing the taxable profit for assessment year 1986-87 and onwards.

(iv) Disallowance of expenditure incurred in business or profession in respect of which payment in a sum exceeding Rs. 2,500/-* is made otherwise than by a crossed cheque drawn on a bank or by a crossed bank draft:

Sub-section (3) of section 40A lays down that where the assessee incurs any expenditure in respect of which payment is made er 31-3-1969 in a sum exceeding Rs. 2,500* otherwise than by a crossed cheque drawn on a bank or by a crossed bank draft, such penditure shall not be allowed as a deduction.

Under the first proviso to section 40A(3), where any liability for any expenditure incurred is allowed as a deduction on accrued sis in the relevant assessment year and subsequently during any previous year, the assessee makes any payment in respect of such bility in a sum exceeding Rs. 2,500* otherwise than by a crossed cheque drawn on a bank or by a crossed bank draft, the deduction ginally allowed will be deemed to have been wrongly allowed and will be withdrawn by rectifying that assessment under section 4(7) within four years reckoned from the end of the financial year in which the order sought to be amended was passed.

No disallowance is to be made under section 40A(3):

(i) in cases and circumstances prescribed under Rule 6DD, or

(ii) in cases where the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that the payment could not be made by crossed bank cheque or draft due to "exceptional or unavoidable circumstances" and the assessee furnishes evidence as to the genuineness of the payment and the identity of the payer. In other words, any payment for business expenditure made during the period when the cheque clearing operations are suspended or other similar circumstances as aforesaid exists, will not be covered by the provisions of section 40A(3) of the Income-tax Act [Circular No. 250 F. No. 206-1-79-IT(AII), dated 11-1-1979],

(iii) in cases where a letter is produced from the seller giving full particulars of his address, sales-tax number, permanent account number, if any, to the effect that:

(a) the purchaser is new to the seller; or

(b) the transactions are made at a place where either the purchaser or the seller does not have a bank account; or

(c) the transactions and payments are made on a bank holiday; or

(d) the seller is refusing to accept the payment by way of crossed cheque/draft and the purchaser's business interest would suffer due to non-availability of goods otherwise than from this particular seller; or

(e) the seller, acting as a commission agent, is required to pay cash in turn to persons from whom he has purchased the goods; or

(f) specific discount is given by the seller for payment to be made by way of cash.

[Circular : 220 F. No. 206-17-76-IT(AII), dated 31-5-1977].

***W.e.f. 1-4-1989, the monetary limit of Rs. 2,500 referred to above has been increased to Rs. 10,000.**

Maintenance of books of account, etc. by certain professional persons:

(Section 44AA read with Rule 6F):

(i) Under Rule 6F which came into force from 21-11-81, persons carrying on profession viz. legal, medical, engineering or rchitectural profession or the profession of accountancy or technical consultancy or interior decoration or authorised representative or m artist are required to keep and maintain the books of account and other documents specified hereunder:

(a) a cash book, i.e. a record of all cash receipts and payments, kept and maintained from day to day and giving the cash balance in hand at the end of each day or at the end of a specified period not exceeding a month;

(b) a journal, if the accounts are maintained according to the mercantile system of accounting;

(c) a ledger;

(d) carbon copies of machine numbered or serially numbered bills and receipts of over Rs. 25 wherever such bills and receipts are issued;

(e) original bills wherever issued to the person and receipts in respect of expenditure incurred by the person or, where such bills and receipts are not issued and the expenditure incurred does not exceed Rs. 50, payment vouchers prepared and signed by the person. However, payment vouchers are not required to be maintained in cases where the cash book maintained by him contains adequate particulars in respect of such expenditure incurred by him.

The books of account and document are required to be kept and maintained at the principal place where the profession is rried on.

The books of account and other documents specified above are required to be preserved for a period of 8 years from the end the relevant assessment year. However, cash book and ledger are required to be preserved for a period of 16 years.

In addition to the books of account and other documents specified above, a person carrying on medical profession shall keep d maintain (i) a daily case register in prescribed Form No. 3C and (ii) an inventory under broad heads, of the stock of drugs, dicines and other consumable accessories used for the purpose of his profession as on the first and the last day of the accounting riod.

Refer page 102.

(ii) Persons carrying on profession [not being a profession referred to in (i) above] or business are required to maintain book account and documents if their annual income from the profession or business exceeds Rs. 25,000* or the gross receipts or turnov exceeds Rs. 2,50,000* in any one of the three years immediately preceding the previous year. In the case of newly set up profession business, such books have to be maintained if the income from profession or business is likely to exceed Rs. 25,000* or the gross recei or turnover is likely to exceed Rs. 2,50,000* during the previous year in which the profession or business is set up.

For failure to keep, maintain or retain books of accounts, etc., minimum penalty leviable is 10% subject to a maximum of 50% the amount of tax which would have been avoided if the income returned had been accepted as the correct income. However, fr assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, minimum penalty for such failure is Rs. 2,000 and maximum penalty is Rs. 1,00,000 [Secti 271A].

IMPORTANT

It may be noted that the provisions of Rule 6F will not apply in the circumstances mentioned hereunder:

(1) No books of account, etc. are to be maintained in respect of the accounting period beginning before the 1st day of March, 1983.

(2) No books of account, etc. are to be maintained in cases where the total gross receipts of the profession does not exceed Rs. 60,000 in any of the three years immediately preceding the previous year and in cases where the profession is newly set up in the previous year, the total gross recei is not likely to exceed Rs. 60,000.

(3) No books of account need be maintained by a medical practitioner who dispenses drugs and medicines, if total gross receipts from medical profession do not exceed Rs. 80,000 in any one of the three years immediately preceding the previous year, or, where the profession (includ the dispensing of drugs and medicines) has been newly set up in the previous year, his total gross receipts in the profession for that year is not likel exceed the amount of Rs. 80,000.

*For assessment year 1989-90, where the transitional previous year consists of more than 12 months, Rs. 25,000/Rs. 2,50,000 w be increased by a fraction, the numerator of which will be the number of months in the said previous year and the denominator is 1 For further details, refer item 1(a) on page 313 and also Rapid Finder on page 336.

Compulsory audit of accounts of certain persons carrying on business or profession:

[Section 44AB]

This section makes it obligatory for a person carrying on business to get his accounts audited before the "specified date" by accountant (i.e., chartered accountant) if his total sales, turnover or gross receipts in business exceeds Rs. 40,00,000** in any previo year or years relevant to the assessment year 1985-86 or any subsequent assessment year. Likewise, a person carrying on profession w also have to get his accounts audited before the "specified date" if his gross receipts in profession exceed Rs. 10,00,000**. Such perso will also be required to obtain audit report in the prescribed Form 3CB or 3CC, as the case may be, before the "specified date".

In cases where the accounts are required to be audited by or under any other law (as in the case of companies and co-operati societies), it will suffice if the accounts are audited under such other law before the "specified date" and the assessee obtains before th said date the report of the audit under such other law and also a report of the audit in the prescribed Form 3CA.

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, the said audit report will have to be filed with the return of income. If it is not file the return will be treated as defective u/s. 139(9). Penalty u/s. 271B also will be leviable for failure to file the audit report along with th return of income.

The expression "specified date" in relation to the accounts of the previous year relevant to assessment year 1988-89 and earli years, means the date of expiry of four months from the end of the previous year, or where there is more than one previous year, from th end of the previous year which expired last before the commencement of that assessment year, or the 30th June of such assessment yea whichever date falls later.

However, from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, specified date for companies is 31st December and for all other assessees is 31st October of the assessment year.

For failure to comply with the provisions of Section 44AB, without reasonable cause, an assessee will be liable to a penalty unde section 271B equal to one-half per cent. of the total sales, turnover or gross receipts, as the case may be, in the business, or of the gro receipts in the profession, in the relevant year, subject to a maximum penalty of rupees one lakh.

Note: The Central Board of Direct Taxes has clarified vide Circular No. 452, dt. March, 17, 1986 that, "as far as Kachh arahtias* are concerned turnover does not include the sales effected on behalf of the principals and only the gross commission has to b considered for the purposes of section 44AB.".

*In the case of agents whose position is similar to that of Kachha arahtias, the turnover is only the commission and does n include sales on behalf of the principal.

**For assessment year 1989-90, where the transitional previous year consists of a period of more than 12 month Rs. 40,00,000/Rs. 10,00,000 will be increased by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months in the said previous yea and the denominator is 12. For further details, refer item 1(a) on page 313 and also Rapid Finder on page 336.

CAPITAL GAINS

(Sections 45 to 55A)

Capital gains means any profits or gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset effected in the vious year.

Definitions:

(a) TRANSFER:

[Section 2(47)]

Assessment year 1985-86 to 1987-88:

"Transfer", in relation to a capital asset, includes the sale, exchange or relinquishment of the asset or extinguishment of any rights therein or the compulsory acquisition thereof under any law or in a case ere the asset is converted by the owner thereof into, or is treated by him as, stock-in-trade of a business ried on by him, such conversion or treatment.

From assessment year 1985-86 and onwards, in a case where a capital asset is converted by the owner o or is treated by him as stock-in-trade of a business carried on by him, such conversion or treatment will treated as "transfer" under section 2(47). Again, section 45(2) provides that for the purposes of nputing "capital gains" in such cases, the fair market value of the capital asset on the date on which it was nverted, will be deemed to be the full value of the consideration received on the transfer. The year of ability will, however, be the year in which such converted stock-in-trade is sold or otherwise transferred. us, in the year of sale of such stock-in-trade, there will be capital gains & business income as under:

(i) *Capital gains:* on the difference between the cost of acquisition and the fair market value on the date of conversion, and

(ii) *Business income:* on the difference between the sale proceeds and the said market value.

Illustration 1: Mr. Shah owned a piece of land which he had purchased in 1976 for Rs. 1,00,000. On 1-5-1987, he started business eal estate and treated the land as stock-in-trade of that business which closed its accounts on 31st March. The value adopted for the d in the business on 1-5-1987 was Rs. 8,00,000. The fair market value on that date was Rs. 4,00,000. On 1-5-1988 (assessment year 9-90) he sells the land for Rs. 17,00,000 to a builder. His capital gain and business income for assessment year 1988-89 and 1989-90 l be:

Assessment year 1988-89:

Capital gain	Rs. Nil*

Assessment year 1989-90:

Capital gain:	
(i) On land on conversion from capital asset to stock-in-trade:	
Fair market value on 1-5-1987, being the date of conversion	Rs. 4,00,000
Less: Cost of acquisition in 1976	Rs. 1,00,000
Long-term capital gains	Rs. 3,00,000
(ii) On sale of land:	
Sale proceeds	Rs.17,00,000
Less: Cost of acquisition being fair market value on the date of conversion (i.e. 1-5-1987)	Rs. 4,00,000
Business income	Rs.13,00,000
Thus, the aggregate of long-term capital gains & business income for the assessment year 1989-90 will be	Rs.16,00,000

*In assessment year 1988-89, in which the capital asset was converted into stock-in-trade, there will be no capital gains. This will se only in the year when the land is actually sold, that is in assessment year 1989-90.

Illustration 2: In the above illustration, suppose Mr. Shah had started his business on 30-4-1983 and converted the land as ck-in-trade on that date at Rs. 8,00,000, then, business income in his case will be as under:

Assessment years 1984-85 to 1988-89:

Capital gains in respect of conversion of land as stock-in-trade of the business	Rs. Nil†

Assessment year 1989-90:

Business income:	
Sale proceeds	Rs.17,00,000
Less: Value adopted by Mr. Shah on conversion of land into stock-in-trade on 30-4-1983	Rs. 8,00,000
Business income	Rs. 9,00,000

†This is because, the year of conversion (assessment year 1984-85) is earlier to assessment year 1985-86 from which assessment ar the provisions of amended section 2(47) and sub-section (2) to section 45 come into effect. Thus, there will be no capital gain on the fference between cost of acquisition and the value adopted in the books of account on conversion of land as stock-in-trade.

Assessment year 1988-89 & onwards:

(1) The definition of transfer, as stated above, has been enlarged to include (a) possession of movable property given without registration of conveyance deed and (b) transactions in agreements to y or sell any immovable property or any rights thereon [Amended section 2(47)].

(2) The profits and gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset by a partner/member to firm/association of persons/body of individuals (by way of capital contribution) will be chargeable to tax his income under the head "Capital gains" of the previous year in which such transfer takes place. For th purpose the amount recorded in the books of account of firm/A.O.P./B.O.I. will be taken to be the sa consideration and the capital gains will be computed accordingly [Section 45(3)].

(3) The profits and gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset by way of distribution of capit assets to its partners/members on the dissolution of a firm/association of persons/body of individuals will chargeable to tax as income of the firm/A.O.P./B.O.I. under the head "Capital gains" of the previous ye in which the said transfer takes place. For this purpose, the fair market value of the asset on the date of su transfer will be taken to be the sale consideration and the capital gains will be computed according [Section 45(4)].

(4) In the case of transfer by way of compulsory acquisition under any law, the capital gai computed with reference to the compensation initially awarded shall be deemed to be the capital gains of th previous year in which the transfer took place. Any enhanced compensation awarded by any Court, tribun or other authority, will be charged to tax as capital gains of the previous year in which such amount received, the cost of acquisition and cost of improvement for the purpose of enhanced compensation will taken to be nil. If the enhanced compensation is received by a person other than the original transferor reason of the death of the original transferor, capital gains will be charged in the hands of the recipient. Th provisions relating to enhanced compensation shall apply also in a case where the transfer took place prior 1-4-1988 [Section 45(5)].

(b) ASSETS NOT REGARDED AS CAPITAL ASSETS:

[Section 2(14)]

The term "capital asset" as defined in section 2(14) does not include, inter alia (1) stock-in-trad consumable stores or raw materials held for purposes of business or profession, (2) personal effects such wearing apparel, excluding jewellery†, furniture, motor car, airconditioner, refrigerator, etc. etc.; held fo personal use by the assessee or by any member of his family dependent on him, (3) 6½% Gold Bonds, 197 (4) 7% Gold Bonds, 1980, (5) National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980, (6) Special Bearer Bonds, 1991 and (agricultural land in India upto the assessment year 1969-70.

From the assessment year 1970-71 and onwards, "capital asset" includes agricultural land which situated within the local limits of any municipality, notified area committee, town committee or a canton ment board and which has a population of not less than ten thousand or which is situated in any area upto distance of 8 kilometres from such limits or up to such distance from such limits as specified in Notificatio No. S.O. 77E, dated February 6, 1973.

†The term "capital asset" includes "Jewellery" held for personal use which will include *(a)* ornaments made of gold, silve platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals, whether or not containing a precious or semi-precious stone, and whether or not worked or sewn into any wearing apparel; and *(b)* precious or semi-precious stone whether or not set in any furniture, utensil or other article or worked or sewn into any wearing apparel [Explanation to sectio 2(14)(ii)].

(c) SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM CAPITAL ASSET:

[Section 2(42A)]

A short-term capital asset or a long-term capital asset means a capital asset held by an assessee fo specified periods as under:

Assessment year	Short-term capital gains in respect of capital assets	Long-term capital gains in respect of capital assets
1978-79 & onwards* ..	held for *not more* than 36* months	held for *more* than 36* months

*However, with effect from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards, a capital asset, being a share hel in a company will be treated as "Short-term capital asset" if it is held by an assessee for *not more than 12 month* immediately preceding the date of its transfer. Conversely, a share held in a company will be treated a "Long-term capital asset" if it is held by an assessee for *more than 12 months* immediately preceding the date o its transfer.

(d) FAIR MARKET VALUE:

[Section 2(22A)]

"Fair market value" in relation to a capital asset, means—

(i) the price that the capital asset would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market on th relevant date; and

(ii) where the price referred to in (i) is not ascertainable, such price as may be determined i accordance with the rules made under the Income-tax Act.

(e) DEEMED COST:
[Sections 49 & 55(2)]

Where the capital asset became the property of the assessee by any of the modes specified in section 1), the cost of acquisition of the asset shall be deemed to be the cost for which the "previous owner of the perty" acquired it, as increased by the cost of any improvement of the asset incurred or borne by the evious owner or the assessee, as the case may be.

"Previous owner of the property" in relation to any capital asset owned by the assessee means the last evious owner who acquired it by a mode of acquisition other than those referred to in clauses (i) to (iv) of tion 49(1).

However, where a transfer takes place between holding company and its subsidiary company as provided in section 47(iv) and , capital gain will not arise. In such cases, when the transferee company sells the asset and the capital gain is levied on the transferor npany under section 47A, the cost of acquisition in the hands of transferee company will be the cost at which it was acquired by the nsferee company, namely, the value at which the asset was transferred by the transferor company to the transferee company [section 3)].

(f) OPTION TO SUBSTITUTE FAIR MARKET VALUE IN PLACE OF THE COST OF ACQUISITION:
[Section 55]

Where the capital asset became the property of the assessee before 1-4-1974†, the assessee has option adopt fair market value as on 1-4-1974† as the cost of acquisition. If the capital asset became the property the assessee by any of the modes specified in section 49(1) after 1-4-1974†, and the previous owner had quired it prior to 1-4-1974†, the assessee has option to adopt the fair market value as on 1-4-1974† as cost acquisition.

†Upto assessment year 1986-87, the option to substitute fair market value in place of the cost of acquisition is 1-1-1964.

Notes: (1) Refer example (ii) on page 107 for right of option to substitute the fair market value as on 1-4-1974 in place of cost of acquisition.

(2) The market value of equity shares as on 1-4-1974 is given on pp. 119-126.

(i) Important features:

(1) The provisions of advance payment of income-tax and the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Inme-tax Payers) Act, 1974 do not apply to long-term or short-term capital gains. *Refer section 207(1)(a).*

However, for and from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, the provisions of advance payment of income-tax will apply to long-term or short-term capital gains. *Refer substituted section 207.*

(2) The following transactions are not considered as a transfer of capital assets and capital gains, if ny, which arise from such transactions are totally exempt from tax:

(a) Distribution of the assets by a company to its shareholders on its liquidation. *Refer section 46.*

(b) Distribution of capital assets on the total or partial partition of a Hindu undivided family. *Refer section 47(i).*

(c) Upto assessment year 1987-88, distribution of capital assets on the dissolution of a firm, body of individuals or association of persons. *Refer section 47(ii).*

(d) Any transfer of a capital asset under a gift or will or an irrevocable trust. *Refer section 47(iii).*

(e) Any transfer of a capital asset by a company to its subsidiary company and vice versa provided the transferee is an Indian company and the entire share capital of the subsidiary company is held by the parent company or its nominees. *Refer section 47(iv) & (v).*

With effect from 1-4-1985 (assessment year 1985-86), this exemption will be withdrawn under section 47A read with section 155(7B) in any of the following two circumstances:

(i) the transferee company converts the capital asset into stock-in-trade of its business, within a period of 8 years from the date of transfer between the two companies;

or

(ii) the parent company or its nominees or the holding company, as the case may be, ceases to hold the entire share capital of the subsidiary company at any time within a period of 8 years from the date of transfer between the two companies.

The Finance Act, 1988 has inserted, w.e.f. 1-4-1988 (assessment year 1988-89), a proviso after section 47(v) which provides that the provisions of clauses (iv) and (v) of section 47 will not apply to the transfer of a capital asset made after 29-2-1988 where the transferee company takes over the capital asset as stock-in-trade at the time of transfer itself. In view of this proviso, capital gain will be chargeable in such cases. It may be noted that if the transferee company converts the capital asset after the transfer as stock-in-trade, capital gain will be chargeable u/s. 47A as explained above.

(*f*) Any transfer, in a scheme of amalgamation, of a capital asset by the amalgamatin company to the amalgamated company if the amalgamated company is an Indian company. *Ref section 47(vi).*

(*g*) Any transfer by a shareholder, in a scheme of amalgamation, of a capital asset being a shar or shares held by him in the amalgamating company, if:—

(*a*) the transfer is made in consideration of the allotment to him of any share or shares i the amalgamated company, and

(*b*) the amalgamated company is an Indian company. *Refer section 47(vii).*

(*h*) Any transfer of agricultural land in India before 1-3-1970. *Refer section 47 (viii).*

(*i*) Any transfer of a capital asset, being any work of art, archaeological, scientific or ar collection, etc., to the Government, or a University or the National Museum, National Art Galler etc. *Refer section 47(ix).*

(3) "Capital gains" on sale of immovable property arise only when the conveyance deed is execute and registered with the competent authorities [Alapati Venkataramaiah v/s. C.I.T. Hyderabad (1965) 5 I.T.R. Page 185 (S.C.)].

However, from assessment year 1988-89 & onwards, capital gains on sale of immovable property wi arise even in the cases where the possession of immovable property is given without registration c conveyance deed [Refer item (a)(1) on page 103].

(4) Where any capital asset was negotiated for transfer on any previous occasion and as a resul thereof, if any advance money is received and retained, the cost of the asset is to be reduced to the extent c advance money received or retained. *Refer section 51.*

EXAMPLE (i): Mr. A negotiated with Mr. B to transfer his property (other than residential house) and received Rs. 15,000 as a earnest money in 1980. Mr. B failed to pay the stipulated price fixed for the property on the due date. The amount c Rs. 15,000 was forfeited and retained by Mr. A and he sold the said property to another party in the month of Jun 1987 for Rs. 2,00,000. The cost of the property purchased in 1960 is Rs. 1,00,000. The fair market value of the propert as on 1-4-1974 is Rs. 1,40,000.

Mr. A is entitled to substitute the fair market value of the property as on 1st April, 1974 in place of original cost t him under section 55(2). The capital gain, accordingly, for inclusion in the gross total income is to be worked out a under:

Sale price of the property		Rs. 2,00,00
Less:		
Fair market value of the property as on 1-4-1974	Rs. 1,40,000	
Less: Earnest money retained	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 1,25,00
Long-term capital gain		Rs. 75,00

NOTE: The long-term capital gain will be exempt on fulfilment of the conditions laid down in section 54E (see pag 112-114). Also refer example No. (iv) on page 113.

(5) Upto assessment year 1987-88, where a capital asset is transferred for inadequate consideratio being less than the fair market value of the capital asset and the Income-tax Officer has reason to believe that the transfer is effected with the object of avoiding or reducing the liability for payment of tax under th head "capital gains", he can adopt, after obtaining the previous approval of the Inspecting Assistan Commissioner of Income-tax, the fair market value of the capital asset as against the value shown by th assessee. This is subject to the condition that the transfer is made to a person who is directly or indirectl connected with the assessee. *Refer section 52(1).* From assessment year 1988-89 and onwards section 52 i omitted.

(6) Upto assessment year 1987-88, where in the opinion of the Income-tax Officer, the fair marke value of a capital asset as on the date of its transfer exceeds the full value of its consideration as declared by the assessee by 15% or more, the fair market price of such asset shall be deemed to be the consideration fo the transfer subject to the previous approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax. *Refe section 52(2).*

However, the aforesaid provision will not be applicable in cases where a capital asset is eithe transferred to the Government or, where the consideration is determined or approved by the Centra Government or the Reserve Bank of India. In cases where such consideration is questioned by the assesse and as a result thereof, if additional compensation is awarded by the Court, tribunal or other authority, the Income-tax Officer is empowered to recompute the capital gain under section 155(7A) within four years from the end of the previous year in which the additional compensation is received by the assessee. From assessment year 1988-89 and onwards section 52 is omitted.

(7) Where the capital asset became the property of the assessee before the specified date given eunder, he has the option under section 55(2) of substituting the fair market value as on the specified date lace of the original cost:

Assessment year	*Specified date for substitution of fair market value in place of original cost*
1978-79 to 1986-87	1st January, 1964
1987-88 & onwards	1st April, 1974

Further, the fair market value as on the specified date is to be increased by any expenditure of a ital nature for additions or alterations made on or after the specified date. *Refer sections 48 & 49(1).*

Assessment year 1987-88 & onwards:

AMPLE (ii): Mr. A purchased 10,000 square yards of land at 1 Rupee per square yard in 1963 and sold the same at Rs. 28 per square yard in December 1987. Expenditure incurred in connection with the sale on account of brokerage, etc. is Rs. 10,000. The fair market value of the said plot of land as on 1-4-1974 was Rs. 15 per square yard.

The capital gains for inclusion in the gross total income is to be computed as under:

Sale price of 10,000 square yards @ Rs. 28		Rs. 2,80,000
Less: Fair market value as on 1-4-1974: 10,000 Sq. yds. × Rs. 15	Rs. 1,50,000	
Expenditure in connection with the sale	Rs. 10,000	
		Rs. 1,60,000
Long-term capital gain		Rs. 1,20,000

1. The long-term capital gain of Rs. 1,20,000 will be exempt from tax to the extent the sale proceeds are invested or deposited:
   - *(a)* Within six months from the date of the transfer of the plot in any financial asset specified in the Explanation 1 to section 54(E)(1) of the Act. For further details, refer pp. 112-114; or
   - *(b)* for the purchase or construction of a "residential house" subject to the conditions in section 54F. The exemption under section 54F is available for and from assessment year 1983-84. For further details, refer pp. 114-115.
2. Where full consideration or the sale price is not invested in specified financial assets, computation of capital gain is required to be made as explained in example No. *(iv)* on page 113. Capital gain so arrived at would qualify for deduction under section 80T upto assessment year 1987-88 and under section 48(2) from assessment year 1988-89 & onwards.

(ii) Mode of computation and deductions:
(Section 48)

From the full value of consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of capital asset, the lowing amounts should be deducted to arrive at the amount of capital gains:

(i) The cost of acquisition of the capital asset;

(ii) The expenditure incurred on any improvement to the capital asset;

(iii) Expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with the transfer of the capital asset, such as stamp duty, registration charges, legal fees, brokerage, etc. etc.

Assessment year 1988-89 & onwards:

The Finance Act, 1987 has incorporated the statutory deductions or concessions, as the case may be, ailable under the existing provisions of sections 80T & 115 in the substituted section 48 itself with the sult that a uniform system of deductions from long-term capital gains in the case of all the categories of sessees including companies will be allowed for the assessment year 1988-89 and onwards. The existing ctions 80T and 115 have been omitted with effect from the said year. Section 48(2)‡ provides for deduction 100% in all cases where the long-term capital gains do not exceed Rs. 10,000. Where it exceeds s. 10,000*, the rates of deductions for the assessment year 1988-89 and onwards will be as per chart given reunder:

Status of the assessee	*Rates of deductions in respect of long-term capital gains relating to buildings or lands, gold, bullion or jewellery*	*Rates of deductions in respect of long-term capital gains relating to other capital assets*
1	2	3
Company	Rs. 10,000* + 10% of the balance	Rs. 10,000* + 30% of the balance
Any other assessee	Rs. 10,000* + 50% of the balance	Rs. 10,000* + 60% of the balance

Where the long-term capital gains relate to assets mentioned in columns 2 and 3 of the chart above, e initial deduction of Rs. 10,000* shall first be allowed against the assets mentioned in column 2 of the art above and the balance, if any, against the long-term capital gains relating to other capital assets [Vide proviso to section 48(2)].

In cases of compulsory acquisition, the initial deduction of Rs. 10,000* will be restricted to total ount of Rs. 10,000 in relation to the initial compensation as well as additional compensation awarded in osequent year(s) [Vide 2nd proviso to section 48 (2)].

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‡ & * Refer page 108.

Section 48(3) provides that the long-term capital loss will be reduced by the deductions specified the substituted section 48(2), that is, by the initial deduction of Rs. 10,000 and on the balance at t percentage as specified in that sub-section. Refer chart on page 107.

‡The deductions u/s. 48(2) is to be allowed after providing for the exemptions specified in sections 5 54, 54B, 54D, 54E, 54F and 54G [Explanation to section 53].

***For the assessment year 1989-90, where the transitional previous year consists of a period of more than 12 montl the basic deduction of Rs. 10,000 will be increased by a fraction, the numerator of which will be the number of months in t said previous year and the denominator is 12. For further details, refer item 1(a) on page 313 and also Rapid Finder on pa 336.**

(iii) Special provision for computation of capital gains in case of depreciable assets:

(Substituted section 50 w.e.f. 1-4-1988)

(1) The provisions of substituted section 50 apply *from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards;*

(2) The capital asset is an asset forming part of a block of assets* in respect of which depreciati has been allowed;

(3) The capital asset is transferred during the previous year relevant to assessment year 1988-89 ar subsequent assessment years;

(4) The full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capit asset of a particular block of assets* exceeds the aggregate of the following amounts, namely—

(*a*) expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer;
(*b*) the written down value of the block of assets at the beginning of the previous year; and
(*c*) the actual cost of any asset falling within the block of assets acquired during the previou year,

the excess so arrived at shall be deemed to be the capital gains arising from the transfer of *short-ter capital assets.*

*"Block of assets" means a group of assets falling within a class of assets, being buildings, machiner plant or furniture, in respect of which the same percentage of depreciation is prescribed.

Illustrations for substituted section 50:

(1) Mr. Shah has the following depreciable block of assets:

Plant 'A' w.d.v. as on 1-4-1987	Rs. 5,00,0
Plant 'B' w.d.v. as on 1-4-1987	Rs. 4,00,0
W.D.V. at the beginning of assessment year 1988-89	Rs. 9,00,0

During the financial year ending on 31-3-1988 Mr. Shah:

(*a*) acquires new plant 'C' for	Rs. 3,00,0
(*b*) sells plant 'A' for	Rs.15,00,0

W.D.V. of plants 'A' & 'B' at the beginning of assessment year 1988-89	Rs. 9,00,0
Add: Cost of new plant 'C' acquired during the previous year	Rs. 3,00,0
	Rs.12,00,0
Less: Sale consideration of Plant 'A' for Rs. 15,00,000. As the sale consideration of Rs. 15,00,000 exceeds Rs. 12,00,000, the amount to be deducted is restricted to	Rs.12,00,0
W.D.V. for the financial year ending on 31-3-1988	NI

†Since the W.D.V. is nil, the question of claiming depreciation, in respect of this block of assets, for the financial year ending o 31-3-1988 would not arise.

Computation of short-term capital gains:

Sale proceeds of plant 'A'		Rs.15,00,00
Less: Deductions under section 50(1):		
(i) Expenditure incurred in connection with transfer	Rs. 10,000	
(ii) W.D.V. of plant 'A' & 'B' at the beginning of assessment year 1988-89	Rs.9,00,000	
(iii) Actual cost of plant 'C' acquired during the previous year	Rs.3,00,000	
		Rs.12,10,00
Short-term capital gains		Rs. 2,90,00

(2) Mr. Shah has the following depreciable assets:

(*a*) written down value of plants 'A', 'B' & 'C' as on 1-4-1987	Rs.15,00,00
(*b*) cost of new plant 'D' acquired during the previous year	Rs. 5,00,00
(*c*) plants 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' transferred during the previous year	Rs.25,00,00
(*d*) Expenditure incurred in connection with the transfer	Rs. 50,00

Computation of short-term capital gains:

Sale proceeds of plants 'A', 'B', 'C' & 'D' ..		Rs.25,00,000
Less: Deductions under section 50(2):		
(i) Expenditure incurred in connection with transfer ..	Rs. NIL*	
(ii) W.D.V. of plants 'A' & 'B' & 'C' ..	Rs.15,00,000	
(iii) Actual cost of plant 'D' acquired during the previous year ..	Rs. 5,00,000	
		Rs.20,00,000
Short-term capital gains ..		Rs. 5,00,000

Note: No depreciation is allowable in the above illustrations in respect of this block of assets. If, in the above illustration (2), proceeds (of all the asset in relevant block) had been Rs. 19,00,000 instead of Rs. 25,00,000, then, short-term capital loss would be 1,00,000 (Rs. 20,00,000 — Rs. 19,00,000).

*In cases where all the assets of a particular block of assets are transferred during the previous year, there is no provision in section (2) of section 50 for deduction of "expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with the transfer or transfers" e computing the short-term capital gains. In other words, expenditure in connection with transfer is not deductible from the sale ceeds in such cases.

(iv) Exemptions

(A) *CAPITAL GAINS ON RESIDENTIAL HOUSE:*

(Section 53)

Assessment year 1985-86 & onwards:

W.e.f. 1-4-1985, section 53 provides that where a residential house belonging to *an individual or a Hindu ivided family** (income from which is chargeable under the head "Income from house property") and held more than three years is transferred, the long-term capital gain arising therefrom will be exempt, ovided the full value of consideration does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000 and the assessee does not own on the te of transfer any other residential house other than residential house sold.

However, in cases where the consideration received or accruing exceeds Rs. 2,00,000, the exemption l be allowed proportionately under section 53(b) as per illustration (ii) given hereafter.

*Exemption under this section will be available to a "Hindu undivided family" from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards.

Illustration (i): Mr. A sold residential house for Rs. 1,95,000 on 1-3-1988. He had bought this house for Rs. 30,000 in 1976. *On date of sale, this was the only house he owned.* Long-term capital gains and exemption under section 53 for the assessment year 1988-89 is to be worked out as under:

Sale price of residential house ..	Rs. 1,95,000
Less: Cost of acquisition (purchase price) ..	Rs. 30,000
Long-term capital gains before exemption under section 53 ..	Rs. 1,65,000
Less: Exemption u/s. 53(a):	
As the full value of consideration does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000, the whole of such capital gain is exempt ..	Rs. 1,65,000
Long-term capital gains ..	Rs. Nil

Illustration (ii):

1.	Mr. A sold a residential house on 1-7-1987 ..	Rs. 4,00,000
2.	Mr. A had purchased the residential house in 1975 ..	Rs. 50,000
3.	Long-term capital gain accrued on 1-7-1987 ..	Rs. 3,50,000
4.	Mr. A purchased another residential house on 1-12-1987 ..	Rs. 1,25,000
5.	Mr. A invested in capital gains units of Unit Trust of India on 1-12-1987 ..	Rs. 45,715
6.	On 1-7-1987, he did not own any residential house other than the house sold ..	—

Exemptions under section 53, 54 & 54E is to be worked out as under:

(a) Exemption under section 53(b):

Value of consideration exempt u/s. 53		Capital gain		Full value of consideration		
Rs. 2,00,000	×	Rs. 3,50,000	÷	Rs. 4,00,000	= ..	Rs. 1,75,000

(b) Exemption under section 54:
For purchase of new residential house on 1-12-1987 .. Rs. 1,25,000

(c) Exemption under section 54E:

Capital gain		Investment in units		Net consideration		
Rs. 3,50,000	×	Rs. 45,715	÷	Rs. 4,00,000	= ..	Rs. 40,000

Aggregate exemptions u/s. 53, 54 & 54E .. Rs. 3,40,000

Long-term capital gain on sale of residential house (as in item 3 above) ..	Rs. 3,50,000
Less: Exemptions u/s. 53, 54 & 54E (as above) ..	Rs. 3,40,000
Long-term capital gain ..	Rs. 10,000
Less: Basic deduction under section 48(2)(a) ..	Rs. 10,000
Long-term capital gain for inclusion in gross total income ..	Rs. NIL

Where investment in new residential house or investment in units is less than what is stated above, then, the long-term cap gain will be more than Rs. 10,000. In such cases, Mr. A is entitled to deduction of Rs. 10,000 and in respect of the balance amoun capital gain, he is entitled to deduction at the rate of 50%.

The exemption under section 53 will not be available in the following cases:

(1) if the residential house is held for less than three years;

(2) if the assessee owns any other residential house on the date of such transfer; and

(3) (a) upto assessment year 1987-88, if the assessee is an assessee other than individual,

(b) from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards, if the assessee is an assessee other th individual or a Hindu undivided family.

(B) PROFIT ON SALE OF PROPERTY USED FOR RESIDENCE:

(Section 54)

Assessment year 1983-84 & onwards:

Where an assessee being *an individual or a Hindu undivided family†,* transfers residential house (hereaft referred to as the original asset), whether self-occupied or not, the income of which is chargeable under t head "Income from house property", the capital gain arising as a result of transfer or sale of such proper will be fully exempt and will not be included in the gross total income provided the following conditions a fulfilled:

(1) the residential house (original asset) is held for a period of more than three years;

(2) the assessee has purchased another residential house (hereafter referred to as the new asse within a period of one year before or two years* after the date of transfer or sale of original asset has constructed a residential house (new asset) within a period of three years after the date of transf or sale of the original asset;

*Upto assessment year 1986-87, the period for the purchase of a new residential house after the date of transfer original residential house was one year only.

(3) with effect from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards, where the amount of the capital ga is not appropriated or utilised for acquisition of the new asset before the date of furnishing the retu of income, it should be deposited by the assessee in an account with any specified bank or institutio as explained in item (J) on page 116;

(4) the cost of the new asset (residential house) equals or exceeds the amount of capital gai

Where the amount of capital gain is greater than the cost of new asset, the difference between t amount of capital gain and the cost of new asset will be chargeable as "long-term capital gain" of t previous year in which the original asset was sold.

Upto assessment year 1987-88, where the sale of the original asset was made in a particular previo year and the entire capital gain has been assessed in the relevant assessment year but the date of purchase of construction of the new asset within the stipulated period falls in the next or second or third previous yea the Income-tax Officer is empowered under section 155(8) to rectify the relevant assessment of the year which the capital gain has been already assessed and grant appropriate exemption.

†Exemption under this section will be available to a "Hindu undivided family" from assessment year 1988-89 and onward

Where the new asset is sold within 3 years from the date of its purchase or construction, as the ca may be, the cost of new asset is to be reduced by the amount of capital gain exempted from tax on t original asset and the difference between the sale price of such new asset and such reduced cost will chargeable as "short-term capital gain" and treated as the income of the previous year in which the ne asset is sold.

EXAMPLE (iii): Mr. A is the owner of *more than one residential house* since 1975. He transfers one of the residential houses for Rs. 2,80,0 on 30-6-1987 which he had purchased in 1975 for Rs. 80,000. The long-term capital gain as a result of transfer Rs. 2,00,000. As he owns other residential house(s) on 30-6-1987, he is not entitled to exemption u/s. 53.

(a) If Mr. A purchases on or after 1-7-1986 but before 30-6-1989* another residential house for Rs. 2,50,000, t long-term capital gain of Rs. 2,00,000 will not be included in his gross total income for the assessment ye 1988-89. But the cost of the new property purchased shall be taken at Rs. 50,000 if the same is sold or transferr within 3 years from the date of its purchase.

(b) If Mr. A constructs a residential house costing Rs. 2,50,000 after 30-6-1987 but on or before 29th June, 199 then also the long-term capital gains of Rs. 2,00,000 is not includible in his gross total income for the assessme year 1988-89. But the cost of the newly constructed property shall be taken at Rs. 50,000 if the same is sold transferred within 3 years of its construction.

* If the amount of capital gain is not appropriated or utilised for acquisition of the new residential hou before the due date of furnishing return of income for the assessment year 1988-89, Mr. A will have to deposit t unappropriated or unutilised amount of capital gain in an account with any specified bank or institution befo furnishing the return of income u/s. 139(1). For details, refer item (J) and example (viii) on page 116.

(c) In the above example, if the cost of construction or purchase of the new property is Rs. 1,50,000, then, the long-term capital gain of Rs. 50,000 (Rs. 2,00,000 capital gain of old residential house—Rs. 1,50,000 cost of new residential house) is to be included in the gross total income for the assessment year 1988-89. This long-term capital gain of Rs. 50,000 will, however, be exempt under section 54E to the extent the sale proceeds are invested or deposited within six months from the date of its transfer in the financial assets specified in the Explanation 1 to section 54E(1) of the Income-tax Act for a period of not less than 3 years. For details, refer item (G) on page 112.

In this case, if the new property is sold within 3 years from the date of its construction or purchase as the case may be, the whole amount of sale proceeds will be treated as short-term capital gain and will be included in the gross total income of the year in which such new property is sold or transferred as its cost at the time of sale will be taken to be nil in view of the exemption of capital gain of Rs. 1,50,000 already allowed.

(d) If the new property as stated above is sold after three years from the date of purchase or the construction, as the case may be, the cost of such property purchased or constructed is to be taken to be the actual cost for the purpose of determining long-term capital gain arising on the sale.

NOTES: (1) In the above example, if Mr. A does not contemplate either to construct or purchase new residential property and at the same time desires to avail of either partial or full exemption of "Capital gain" on the sale of original asset, then, he has to fulfill certain conditions as explained in example No. (iv) on page 113.

(2) If, in the above example, Mr. A had owned only one residential house which he sold on 30-6-1987, then, he can claim exemption of capital gain in respect of that residential house u/s. 53 and 54 as explained in illustration (ii) on page 109.

CAPITAL GAIN ON TRANSFER OF PROPERTY HELD UNDER TRUST FOR CHARITABLE OR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES:
(Section 54A)

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, the long-term capital gain arising on transfer of property held under trust for ritable or religious purposes or by certain institution is exempt under section 54A inserted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) , 1987. For details, refer item 3(E) on page 320.

(D) CAPITAL GAIN ON TRANSFER OF GOODWILL:

In view of the Supreme Court decision in the case of C.I.T. v/s. B.C. Srinivasa Setty (128 I.T.R. 294 C.), self-generated goodwill is not a capital asset and hence any gains arising on its transfer is not taxable der the head capital gains.

From assessment year 1988-89 and onwards section 55 has been amended to provide that the "cost of quisition" in relation to a capital asset being goodwill of the business shall be the purchase price in case e assessee has purchased such goodwill and in any other case (i.e. where the goodwill is self-generated) the st of acquisition will be taken to be 'nil'. The capital gain arising from the transfer of goodwill will be liable capital gains from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards. The "cost of improvement" in relation to odwill will be taken to be 'nil.'

(E) TRANSFER OF LAND USED FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES:
(Section 54B)

Where the capital gain arises on or after 1-3-1970 from the transfer of agricultural land which was used by the assessee or his ent for agricultural purposes for a period of two years immediately preceding the date of transfer, the capital gain arising as a result ransfer or sale of such agricultural land is not to be included in the gross total income provided the following conditions are fulfilled:

(i) The assessee has purchased any other land for being used for agricultural purposes within a period of two years after the date of transfer or sale; and

(ii) the cost of the land so purchased equals or exceeds the amount of capital gain.

For further details, refer page 101 of our I.T.R.R. 1984-85 (44th consecutive edition).

For computing capital gain and the cost of new asset, etc. under certain circumstances, please refer the method and manner explained in example No. (iii) on page 110.

With effect from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards, where the amount of the capital gain is not utilised for acquisition of the v asset before the date of furnishing the return of income, it should be deposited by the assessee in an account with any specified bank institution as explained in item (J) on page 116.

(F) COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF LANDS AND BUILDINGS IN THE CASE OF PERSONS OWNING INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKING:
(Section 54D)

Section 54D provides relief from tax, in the case of persons owning industrial undertakings, in respect of capital gain arising on npulsory acquisition of any land or building used by them for the purposes of the business. This tax relief will be available only in es where such compulsorily acquired land or building was used by the assessee for the purposes of the business of an industrial lertaking during the two years immediately preceding the date of compulsory acquisition and the assessee purchases any other land building or constructs any other building within three years from the date of compulsory acquisition for the purposes of shifting, or stablishing the said undertaking or setting up another industrial undertaking. The capital gain, in such cases, will not be included in gross total income, to the extent it is utilised for purchasing or constructing the new asset.

For further details, refer page 102 of our I.T.R.R. 1984-85 (44th consecutive edition).

With effect from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards, where the amount of the capital gain is not utilised for acquisition of the asset before the date of furnishing the return of income, it should be deposited by the assessee in an account with any specified bank nstitution as explained in item (J) on page 116.

(G) *LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAIN ON TRANSFER OF CAPITAL ASSETS NOT TO BE CHARGED IN CERTAIN CASES:*

(Section 54E)

The exemption in respect of long-term capital gains accruing or arising on transfer of a capital as will be available if the assessee invests or deposits within a period of six months the whole or any part of t net consideration in the new asset as specified in items *(A)* or *(B)* given hereunder by initially subscribing the new asset.

SPECIFIED FINANCIAL ASSETS:

Under Explanation 1 to section 54(E), the financial assets which qualify for exemption are as unde

(A) In respect of long-term capital gains accruing or arising after 28-2-1983 but before 1-4-1986:

(1) Securities of the Central Government which that Government may, by notification in t Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(2) Capital Gains Unit Scheme, 1983, of the Unit Trust of India vide Notification No. G. S. 804 (E) dated 27-10-1983;

(3) 7-year National Rural Development Bonds or National Rural Development Bonds (Seco Issue), 1983 vide Notification No. G. S. R. 504 (E) dated 21-6-1983;

(4) Such debentures issued by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, the Central Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf.

(B) In respect of long-term capital gains accruing or arising after 31-3-1986:

(1) Securities of the Central Government which that Government may, by notification in t Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(2) Capital Gains Unit Scheme, 1983, of the Unit Trust of India vide Notification No. G. S. 804 (E) dated 27-10-1983;

(3) 7-year National Rural Development Bonds or National Rural Development Bonds (Seco Issue), 1983 vide Notification No. G. S. R. 504 (E) dated 21-6-1983;

(4) Such debentures issued by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, the Central Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf.

(5) Such bonds issued by any public sector company, as the Central Government may, b notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf†.

†Notified bonds are (a) 3 years' IDBI Capital Bonds issued by the Industrial Development Bank of India [Vi Notification No. 7244/F. No. 207/25/86-IT(AII) Dt. 13-4-1987] and (b) 3-year HUDCO Capital Gains Debe tures issued by the Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. [Vide Notification No. S.O. 2469, 15-7-1987].

It may be noted that:

(1) In order to qualify for exemption under section 54E, the following three conditio must be satisfied:

(a) The original capital asset must have been held for more than thirty-six mont before the date of its transfer. However, with effect from assessment year 1988-89 a onwards, the original capital asset, being a share held in a company, it must have been he for more than twelve months before the date of its transfer.

(b) The net consideration (full value of the consideration as reduced by any expend ture incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer) is invested deposited within six months from the date of its transfer in any of the specified financi assets listed above.

(c) The new asset (viz. investment or deposit in specified financial assets) is held for period of not less than three years.

(2) If the long-term capital gain on transfer of capital asset is Rs. 10,000 or less during th year, then, even if the assessee does not make any investment or deposit in specified financi assets, such capital gain though includible in the gross total income is subject to deduction up Rs. 10,000 under section 80T for the assessment year 1987-88 and thereafter under the amende section 48(2). Upto assessment year 1986-87, the deduction under section 80T was Rs. 5,00 only. The deduction under section 80T is not available to companies.

(3) Where only a part of the consideration is used in acquiring any of the specifie financial assets, a proportionate part of the capital gain will be exempt as explained in exampl No. (iv) given on page 113 [Section 54E(1)(b)].

(4) Where the new asset (viz. investment or deposit in specified financial asset) is transfer red, or converted into money, within three years from the date of its acquisition, the exemptio will stand forfeited and the amount of the capital gain arising on the transfer of the original ass not charged to tax will be deemed to be long-term capital gain of the previous year in which th new asset (viz. investment or deposit in specified financial asset) is transferred, as explained example No. (iv) given on page 113 [Section 54E(2)].

(5) In a case where the original asset is transferred after 28-2-1983 and the assessee invests the whole or part of the net consideration in respect of such asset in any specified new asset and subsequently takes a loan or advance on the security of such new asset within three years from the date of its acquisition, the amount of capital gains originally exempted will be charged to tax as long-term capital gains of the previous year in which such loan or advance is taken [Explanation 2 to section 54E(2)].

(6) Where, a capital gain arising from the transfer of a long-term capital asset has been charged to tax before the expiry of 6 months from the date of such transfer and the assessee has invested or deposited the sale proceeds in any of the specified financial assets within the time allowed under section 54E, then, such assessment will be rectified under sub-section (10A) of section 155 by excluding the capital gain not liable to tax. [Refer item (d) of example no. (iv) given hereunder].

AMPLE (iv): Mr. A transfers debentures on 5-6-87 for a net consideration of Rs. 75,000. The debentures were purchased by him on 1-6-83 for Rs. 30,000. The capital gain on sale of such capital asset is Rs. 45,000.

(a) If Mr. A invests the net consideration of Rs. 75,000 in National Rural Development Bonds (Second Issue) or Capital Gains Unit Scheme, 1983 of the Unit Trust of India within six months from 5-6-87, the whole of the capital gain of Rs. 45,000 will be exempt from tax.

(b) If Mr. A invests only Rs. 25,000 being part of the net consideration in National Rural Development Bonds (Second Issue) or Capital Gains Unit Scheme within six months from 5-6-87, in that case only proportionate capital gain will be exempt as under:

Capital gain on Rs. 75,000 being the net consideration on sale is						Rs. 45,000
Less: Proportionate capital gain on Rs. 25,000 being the amount of investment made:						
Capital gain Rs. 45,000	×	Investment Rs. 25,000	÷	Net consideration Rs. 75,000	=	Rs. 15,000
Long-term capital gain subject to deduction under section 48(2)(b)(ii)(B) (as explained on page 107)						Rs. 30,000

(c) If Mr. A transfers or converts the said Bonds into money, the investment (investment being made on 4-10-87) before 3-10-90, say on 1-11-89, then, the exemption allowed under section 54E will stand forfeited and the long-term capital gain of Rs. 45,000 or Rs. 15,000 as the case may be, will be included in the gross total income for the assessment year 1990-91 with a right to claim deduction under section 48(2) as explained in chart on page 107. It may be noted that in the event of any gain or loss arising as a result of transfer of such specified financial asset, the same will be treated as short-term capital gain or short-term capital loss for the assessment year 1990-91.

(d) Assuming that in the above example:

(1) If Mr. A has transferred debentures on 2-2-1988;
(2) his accounting period is financial year;
(3) he has made investment in National Rural Development Bonds (Second Issue) on 21-7-1988;
(4) he has filed the return of income for the assessment year 1988-89 on 17-6-1988; and
(5) the Income-tax Officer has completed the assessment on 11-7-1988.

Since Mr. A has submitted his return of income on 17th June, 1988 he cannot claim exemption in respect of capital gain as he has not made the investment at the time when the return of income was filed.

In such cases, the Income-tax Officer has to amend the assessment order under section 155(10A) on production of satisfactory evidence by Mr. A that the investment in specified financial asset was made within six months from the date of transfer of the capital asset.

NOTES:

(1) The investment is required to be made in specified financial asset as enumerated in item *(B)* on page 112,

(2) The assessee has invested or deposited within a period of six months the whole or part of the net consideration in the specified financial asset by initially subscribing to such new asset,

(3) The assessee does not take any loan or advance on the security of such specified financial asset during a period of 3 years from the date on which investment in such specified financial asset is made, and

(4) The new asset is held for a period of more than thirty-six months.

The provisions of section 54E and section 53†, 54, 54B, 54D or 54F* are not mutually exclusive. herefore, it is permissible to claim exemption in respect of capital gain arising from the transfer of a capital sset:

(1) partly under section 54E, by investing or depositing a part of the net consideration in any of the specified financial assets, and

(2) partly under any of the sections referred to above (viz. section 53†, 54, 54B, 54D or 54F*) by utilizing the capital gains for acquiring a new asset referred to therein.

†The provisions of section 53 shall apply from the assessment year 1985-86 and onwards.

*The provisions of section 54F shall apply from the assessment year 1983-84 and onwards.

EXAMPLE (v):

1.	Mr. A sells his residential house on 1-8-1987 for net consideration amounting to	Rs. 3,50
2.	Mr. A had purchased this house on 1-7-1976 for	Rs. 2,00
3.	Long-term capital gain accrued on 1-8-1987 in respect of residential house is	Rs. 1,50
4.	Mr. A purchased another residential house on 22-1-1988 for	Rs. 70
5.	Mr. A invested in National Rural Development Bonds (Second Issue) on 22-1-1988 ..	Rs. 1,63
6.	Mr. A had another residential house at his native place on 1-8-1987	Rs. 50

Long-term capital gain in respect of transfer of residential house (Refer 3)	Rs. 1,50
Less: Exemption u/s. 54(1) for new residential house purchased on 22-1-1988 (Refer 4) ..	Rs. 70
	Rs. 80
Less: Proportionate exemption under section 54E for investments made in National Rural Development Bonds (Second Issue) (Refer 5):	
Capital gain Rs. 1,50,000 × Investment in Bonds Rs. 1,63,335 ÷ Net consideration Rs. 3,50,000 =	Rs. 70
Long-term capital gain subject to deduction u/s. 48(1)(b) read with section 48(2)(a) ..	Rs. 10

Long-term capital gain of Rs. 10,000* so arrived at is subject to deduction under section 48(2)(a) with the re that taking together the exemptions under section 54 & 54E and deduction under section 48(2) as stated ab Mr. A will not be required to pay any tax in respect of long-term capital gain. As Mr. A owns other reside house on 1-8-1987, he is not entitled to exemption u/s. 53. For claiming exemption under section 53, conditions and illustrations on page 109.

*Deduction u/s. 80T was, Rs. 10,000 for assessment year 1987-88 and, Rs. 5,000 for assessment years 1986-87 earlier years.

(H) *LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAIN ON TRANSFER OF CERTAIN CAPITAL ASSETS NOT TO BE CHARGED IN CASE OF INVESTMENT IN RESIDENTIAL HOUSE:*

(Section 54F)

Assessment year 1983-84 & onwards:

The long-term capital gain arising from the transfer of any capital asset, not being a residen house, will be exempt from income-tax if the assessee has purchased or constructed a residential ho subject to the fulfilment of all the conditions given hereunder:

(i) (a) upto assessment year 1987-88, the assessee is *an individual,*
(b) from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards, the assessee is *an individual or a Hi undivided family*;

(ii) the capital gain arises from the transfer of any long-term capital asset (hereafter referre as the original asset) other than a residential house;

(iii) (a) upto assessment year 1987-88, within a period of one year before or after the dat transfer or sale of original asset, the assessee purchases a residential house or construct residential house (hereafter referred to as the new asset) within three years after the dat transfer or sale of original asset,

(b) from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards, within a period of one year before or years after the date of transfer or sale of original asset, the assessee purchases a residential ho or constructs a residential house (hereafter referred to as the new asset) within three years a the date of transfer or sale of original asset;

(iv) with effect from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards, where the amount of the consideration is not appropriated or utilised for acquisition of the new asset before the dat furnishing the return of income, it should be deposited by the assessee in an account with specified bank or institution as explained in item (J) on page 116.

(v) the cost of purchase or construction of new asset is not less than the net consideration respect of the original asset;

(vi) the assessee does not own any other residential house on the date of transfer of origi asset other than new asset or purchase within two years* after that date or construct within a per of three years after that date, any other residential house other than new asset.

*For assessment years 1983-84 to 1987-88, the period of purchase was within one year after that date.

If these conditions are satisfied, the capital gain arising on sale or transfer of original asset will wholly exempt.

Where only a part of the net consideration is invested in the new asset (viz. residential house), th only proportionate capital gain will be exempt as explained in example No. (vi) given hereafter.

After availing the exemption, the assessee—

(i) has to retain the new asset (residential house) for a period of not less than 3 years from the date of purchase or construction, and

(ii) should not purchase any other residential house other than new asset for a period of—

- (a) one year upto assessment year 1987-88
- (b) two years from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards

om the date of transfer of original asset or construct any other residential house other than new asset for a eriod of 3 years from the date of transfer of original asset.

If the above conditions are not satisfied, then, the capital gain originally exempted on transfer of the riginal asset, shall be treated as long-term capital gain of the previous year in which such new asset is sold r another residential house other than new asset is purchased or constructed, as the case may be. In other vords, the exemption is not available to those who own or acquire more than one residential house within a eriod of one year or two years or three years, as the case may be. This one house (residential) may be let out r self-occupied.

Upto assessment year 1987-88, where the sale of the original asset was made in a particular previous ear and the entire capital gain has been assessed in the relevant assessment year but the date of purchase or f construction of the new asset (residential house) within the stipulated period falls in the next or second or hird previous year, the Income-tax Officer is empowered u/s. 155(10C) to rectify the relevant assessment of he year in which the capital gain has been already assessed and to grant appropriate exemption.

XAMPLE: (vi) Mr. A transfers convertible debentures (or any asset other than a residential house) on 5-6-1987 for a consideration of Rs. 78,000. The convertible debentures were acquired on 1-6-1983 for Rs. 30,000.

(1) Net consideration on sale is Rs. 75,000 [Rs. 78,000 less Rs. 3,000 (expenses exclusively on transfer)].

(2) Capital gain on sale is Rs. 45,000 [Rs. 75,000 (net consideration) less Rs. 30,000 (cost of acquisition)].

(a) Mr. A purchases for Rs. 75,000 a residential house after 5-6-1986 but before 5-6-1989*. The whole long-term capital gain of Rs. 45,000 will be exempt, provided Mr. A does not own any other residential house on 5-6-1987 or purchase another new residential house before 5-6-1989 or Mr. A does not construct any other residential house before 5-6-1990.

(b) In the above case, if the investment in the residential house (by purchase or construction, as the case may be) is only Rs. 25,000, only proportionate capital gain will be exempt as under:

Capital gain on net consideration of Rs. 75,000	Rs. 45,000
Less: Exemption under section 54F: Capital gain Rs. 45,000 × Investment in residential house Rs. 25,000 ÷ Net consideration Rs. 75,000	Rs. 15,000
Long-term capital gain subject to deduction under section 48(2)(b)(ii)(B)	Rs. 30,000

(c) If Mr. A transfers the new residential house (say, purchased or constructed on 4-5-1988) before 3-5-1991, say on 1-11-1990, then the long-term capital gain of Rs. 45,000 or Rs. 15,000 which was exempted earlier will be deemed to be long-term capital gain of assessment year 1991-92 (that is, in the year of sale of the new asset). Mr. A will have the right to claim deduction under section 48(2) in assessment year 1991-92 in the manner explained in item (ii) on page 107.

(d) If Mr. A purchases yet another residential house before 5-6-1989 or constructs one before 5-6-1990, then also the long-term capital gain of Rs. 45,000 or Rs. 15,000 which was exempted earlier will be charged to tax as long-term capital gain of the assessment year in which the second residential house was purchased or constructed with a right to claim deduction under section 48(2) in that year.

* If the amount of net consideration is not appropriated or utilised for acquisition of a residential house before the due date of furnishing return of income for the assessment year 1988-89, Mr. A will have to deposit the unappropriated or unutilised amount of net consideration in an account with any specified bank or institution before furnishing the return of income u/s. 139(1). For details, refer item (J) and example (viii) on page 116.

XAMPLE: (vii)

1. Mr. A sells shares & securities on 1-9-1987 for net consideration of	Rs. 3,00,000
2. Mr. A had purchased these shares and securities during 1978 & 1979 for	Rs. 1,75,000
3. Long-term capital gain accrued on 1-9-1987	Rs. 1,25,000
4. Mr. A purchased residential house on 1-12-1987 (on 1-9-1987, he was not owning any other residential house) for	Rs. 2,00,000
5. Mr. A invested in National Rural Development Bonds (Second Issue) on 1-1-1988 ..	Rs. 50,000

Long-term capital gain in respect of transfer of shares and securities		Rs. 1,25,000
Less: (1) Exemption under section 54E for investment made in National Rural Development Bonds (Second Issue): Investment Rs. 50,000×capital gain Rs. 1,25,000÷Net consideration Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 20,833	
(2) Exemption under section 54F for purchase of residential house: Purchase of residential house Rs. 2,00,000×capital gain Rs. 1,25,000÷Net consideration Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 83,333	Rs. 1,04,166
Long-term capital gain subject to deductions u/s. 48(2)(b)(ii)(B) [Refer page 107]		Rs. 20,834

(I) *CAPITAL GAINS ON SHIFTING OF INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS FROM URBAN AREAS:*

(Section 54G)

Assessment year 1988-89 & onwards:

Under the newly inserted section 54G, any capital gain whether short-term or long-term arising on transfer of machinery, pl building or land used for the purposes of the business of an industrial undertaking due to such undertaking shifting from urba non-urban area, is exempt to the extent such gain is utilised, within a period of one year before or three years after the date of tran for the purchase of new machinery or plant or acquiring land or building or constructing building or for the expenses incurred on s other purposes as may be specified in a scheme to be framed by the Central Government.

Where the amount of capital gain is not appropriated or utilised for purchase of new asset before the date of furnishing the ret of income, then the amount of gains has to be deposited in the new deposit scheme as explained in item (J) hereunder.

(J) *NEW SCHEME FOR DEPOSITS TO AVAIL EXEMPTION FROM CAPITAL GAINS:*

Assessment year 1988-89 & onwards:

For availing exemption under sections 54, 54B, 54D, 54F & 54G from capital gain, where the amou of capital gain or the net consideration as the case may be, is not appropriated or utilised by the assessee acquisition of the new asset before the date of furnishing the return of income, it shall be deposited by him or before the due date of furnishing the return of income, in an account with any specified bank or instituti and utilised in accordance with a scheme to be framed by the Central Government in this regard. Su return shall be accompanied by proof of such deposit. The amount already utilised in purchase construction of the new asset together with the amount of deposit shall be deemed to be the amount utilis for the acquisition of the new asset. The amounts deposited has to be utilised within the time specified for t acquisition of new asset under respective sections i.e. 54, 54B, 54D, 54F & 54G. If the amount deposited not utilised wholly, the capital gain will be brought to tax in the year in which the specified period expi and if only part of the deposit is utilised, the capital gain relatable to the unutilised deposit will be brought tax in the year in which the specified period expires. Further, in such cases, exemption under section 53 (respect of residential house referred to in section 54) and/or initial deduction of Rs. 10,000 under t amended section 48 will not be admissible and the assessee will be entitled to withdraw the deposit accordance with the scheme.

EXAMPLE (viii): Mr. A is the owner of more than one residential house since 1975. He transfers one of the residential house a consideration of Rs. 4,00,000 on 1-2-1988 which he had purchased in 1975 for Rs. 2,00,000. The long-term capital gains on sale residential house is Rs. 2,00,000. On 1-6-1988 he spent Rs. 1,00,000 on the construction of a new residential house which could not completed before 29-7-1988 being the due date for filing return of income for the assessment year 1988-89. On 15-7-1988 he deposi Rs. 50,000 in a specified bank under the scheme notified by the Central Government. The exemption under section 54 and computati of capital gains will be as under:

Long-term capital gains on sale of a residential house on 1-2-1988		Rs. 2,00,0
Less: Exemption under section 54:		
(1) Amount spent on construction on 1-6-1988	Rs. 1,00,000	
(2) Amount deposited in specified bank under the scheme on 15-7-1988*	Rs. *50,000	Rs. 1,50,0
Long-term capital gains as reduced by exemption under section 54		Rs. 50,0
Less: Deduction under section 48(1)(b) read with section 48(2)(b)(i)(B):		
Basic deduction	Rs. 10,000	
@ 50% of the balance Rs. 40,000 (Rs. 50,000 less Rs. 10,000)	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 30,0
Long-term capital gains to be included in the gross total income		Rs. 20,0

If, Mr. A had deposited Rs. 90,000 instead of Rs. 50,000, the long-term capital gains to be included in the gross total inco would have been nil as explained hereunder:

Long-term capital gains on sale of a residential house on 1-2-1988		Rs. 2,00,0
Less: Exemption under section 54:		
(1) Amount spent on construction on 1-6-1988	Rs. 1,00,000	
(2) Amount deposited in specified bank under the scheme on 15-7-1988*	Rs. *90,000	
		Rs. 1,90,0
Long-term capital gains as reduced by exemption under section 54		Rs. 10,0
Less: Deduction under section 48(1)(b) read with section 48(2)(a)		Rs. 10,0
Long-term capital gains to be included in the gross total income		Rs. N

*The return of income for the assessment year 1988-89 shall be accompanied by the proof of such deposit.

(v) Deductions from long-term capital gains:

[Sections 80T & 48(2)†]

The income chargeable under the head capital gains, whether long-term or short-term, is to b included in the gross total income.

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† Refer page 117.

Where the gross total income includes long-term capital gains, the order and % of deductions under ection 80T in respect of the assessment years 1983-84 to 1987-88 is as under:

	Assessment years 1983-84 to 1986-1987	*Assessment years 1987-88†*
(1) In a case where the long-term capital gains does not exceed—	**Rs. 5,000,** whole of such gains	**Rs. 10,000,** whole of such gains.
(2) *(a)* In respect of long-term capital gains relating to lands or buildings or any rights therein	First deduct **Rs. 5,000** & from the balance so arrived at, deduct the % prescribed in the Twelfth Schedule given on page 171.	First deduct **Rs. 10,000** & from the balance so arrived at, deduct further **50%.**
(b) In respect of long-term capital gains relating to gold, bullion or jewellery	First deduct **Rs. 5,000** of such gains in so far as such deduction has not been availed of under *2(a)* above & from the balance so arrived at, deduct the % prescribed in the Twelfth Schedule given on page 171*.	First deduct **Rs. 10,000** of such gains in so far as such deduction has not been availed of under *2(a)* above & from the balance so arrived at, deduct further **50%.**
(c) In respect of long-term capital gains relating to any other assets [other than *(2)(a)*&*(b)*]	First deduct **Rs. 5,000** of such gains in so far as such deduction has not been availed of under *2(a)* & *(b)* above & from the balance so arrived at, deduct the % prescribed in the Twelfth Schedule given on page 171.	First deduct **Rs. 10,000** of such gains in so far as such deduction has not been availed of under *2(a)* & *(b)* above & from the balance so arrived at, deduct further **60%.**

*For the assessment years 1983-84 to 1986-87, if the asset is gold, bullion or jewellery, the aggregate deduction available will be imited to Rs. 50,000 [vide 2nd proviso to section 80T]. However, this ceiling limit of deduction of Rs. 50,000 is not applicable from ssessment year 1987-88 as a result of omission of the 2nd proviso to section 80T. Also refer Illustrations No. 2 & 3 on page 118.

Illustrations

1. The gross total income of an assessee includes long-term capital gains as under:

(a) In respect of lands	Rs.	2,000
(b) In respect of gold, bullion and jewellery	Rs.	2,500
(c) In respect of other assets (held for 12 years)	Rs.	15,500
Aggregate long-term capital gains	Rs.	20,000

The order of deduction admissible under section 80T will be as under:

	ASSESSMENT YEAR 1983-84 to 1986-87	ASSESSMENT YEAR 1987-88†
(a) Deduction in respect of gains relating to lands	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 2,000
(b) Deduction in respect of gold, bullion and jewellery	Rs. 2,500	Rs. 2,500
(c) Deduction in respect of other assets:		
(i) difference between first Rs. 5,000 and the amount allowed under (a) & (b) Rs. 5,000 − (Rs. 2,000 + Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 500	—
difference between first Rs. 10,000 and the amount allowed under (a) & (b) Rs. 10,000 − (Rs. 2,000 + Rs. 2,500)	—	Rs. 5,500
(ii) 50% (Refer the Twelfth Schedule given on page 171) of the balance Rs. 15,000 (Rs. 15,500 − Rs. 500)	Rs. 7,500	—
60% of the balance Rs. 10,000 (Rs. 15,500 − Rs. 5,500)	—	Rs 6,000
Deduction under section 80T	Rs. 12,500	Rs. 16,000
Long-term capital gains for inclusion in the taxable income	Rs. 7,500	Rs. 4,000

†From assessment year 1988-89 and onwards, the deductions as mentioned above are allowable under section 48(2) and not under section 80T as section 80T is omitted with effect from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards. For further details, refer item (ii) on page 107.

Assessment years 1983-84 to 1986-87:

2. The long-term capital gains in respect of gold, bullion & jewellery after giving effect to the right of substitution of fair market value as on 1-1-1964 is Rs. 2,55,000. It is assumed that these assets were held by the assessee for more than 20 years.

Long-term capital gains		Rs. 2,55,0
Less: Basic deduction	Rs. 5,000	
60%‡ of Rs. 2,50,000 (Rs. 2,55,000 − Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1,50,000	
	Rs. 1,55,000	
*Maximum amount of deduction is to be restricted to ..		Rs. 50,0
Long-term capital gains ..		Rs. 2,05,0

‡In accordance with the rates prescribed under the Twelfth Schedule given on page 171.

*This is because the 2nd proviso to section 80T, which is applicable upto assessment year 1986-87, specifically states that t aggregate amount of deductions under this section in relation to assets viz. gold, bullion or jewellery shall in no case exceed Rs. 50,00

Assessment year 1987-88:

3. The long-term capital gains in respect of gold, bullion & jewellery after giving effect to the right of substitution of fair market value as on 1-4-1974 is Rs. 2,55,000.

Long-term capital gains		Rs. 2,55,0
Less: Basic deduction†	Rs. 10,000	
50% of Rs. 2,45,000 (Rs. 2,55,000 − Rs. 10,000)†	Rs. 1,22,500	Rs. §1,32,5
Long-term capital gains ..		Rs. 1,22,5

§This is because the 2nd proviso to section 80T is omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1987.

†From assessment year 1988-89 and onwards, the deductions as mentioned above are allowable under section 48(2) and n under section 80T as section 80T is omitted with effect from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards. For further details, refer item (ii) page 107.

(vi) Tax on capital gains in case of companies:

(Section 115)

Assessment years 1977-78 to 1987-88:

In the case of companies, deduction in respect of long-term capital gains is not admissible in th manner provided under section 80T. Instead, the net amount of such gains is charged to tax at concession rates as provided in section 115 of the Income-tax Act.

The rates at which long-term gains are to be taxed under section 115 is as under:

(a)	In respect of long-term capital gains relating to buildings or lands ..	@ 50%
(b)	In respect of long-term capital gains relating to other assets ..	@ 40%

†Upto assessment year 1985-86, in the case of widely-held companies having taxable income (other than long-term capit gains) not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, the rate of tax on such gains is @ 40%.

For exemption in the case of companies in respect of section 54B, 54D and 54E, refer pp. 111-114

Assessment year 1988-89 & onwards:

In the case of companies, long-term capital gains will not be charged to tax at concessional rates a provided in section 115 as said section is omitted with effect from assessment year 1988-89 and onward Instead, the deductions will be admissible from such gains under newly inserted section 48. For furthe details, refer item (ii) on page 107.

For exemption in the case of companies in respect of section 54B, 54D, 54E & 54G refer pp. 111-116

MARKET QUOTATION OF GOLD, SILVER AND UNITS:
AS ON 1-4-1974

	Rate	
Gold Standard 24 Carats†	Rs. 506.00*	for 10 Grams
Silver 9960 Touch†	Rs. 1,260.00	for 1 kg.
Units of Unit Trust of India 1964	Rs. 10.75	for 1 Unit

†*Source:* The Bombay Bullion Association Ltd.

*The rate of standard gold as stated above is for 24 Carats. Since the gold ornaments are made of 22 Carats, % to be deducted in this respect is given on page 234.

NOTES:

1. The quotation of equity shares given on pp. 119-126 relates to different dates for different stock exchanges as stated hereunder:
   In respect of stock exchange at—
   (a) Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad .. .. Dt. 29-3-74
   (b) Delhi & Madhya Pradesh .. .. Dt. 30-3-74
   (c) Madras .. .. Dt. 1-4-7

*These stock exchanges were closed on 1-4-1974 on account of Ram Navmi holiday. The last working day for these exchanges was 29-3-1974 for item (a) and 30-3-1974 f item (b).

2. The quotations of Government Securities, listed Debentures and Preference Shares as on 1-4-1974 are not given on the understanding that substantial number of scrip have either been redeemed or not in existence as on 1-4-1986. However, the quotation of preference shares, debentures, etc. as on 1-4-1974 will be supplied on request on receipt self-addressed envelope duly stamped.

3. In cases where bonus shares or right shares are issued prior to 1-4-1974 or thereafter, refer examples given on pp. 126-128 for computation of long-term capital gain

Equity Shares

Quotation for the purposes of substituting fair market value in respect of computation of

"CAPITAL GAINS"

QUOTATIONS AS ON

1st APRIL, 1974

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	Rate as on 1-4-1974 Rs. P.
	"A"		
	Abrasives & Castings	B	3.24
	Accauto Mktg.	C	4.00
	Adarsh Chemical	B	127.00
	Aditya Mills	B	16.00
	Aditya Mills	C	15.25
	Afsons Ind. Corpn.	B	100.00
	Agarpara Jute	C	12.25
	Agra Electric	C	140.00
	Ahmedabad Adv.	A	210.00
	Ahmedabad Adv.	**B**	**211.25**
	Ahmedabad Cotton	A	347.50
	Ahmedabad Elec.	A	89.50
	Ahmedabad Elec.	**B**	**90.00**
	Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton	A	240.00
	Ahmedabad Sarangpur	A	270.00
5	Ahmedabad Victoria Iron	A	180.00
	Ahmedpur Katwa Rlys.	C	20.00
	Ahura Welding	M	100.00
	Air Control	A	35.00
	Air Control	B	36.50
0	Airways (India) Ltd.	C	3.44
0	Ajanta Textile	M	10.00
0	Ajanta Textile	D	10.00
0	Ajit Mills	A	272.50
5	Ajudhia Mills	D	2.00
5	A. K. Corporation	C	4.25
0	Akkamamba Mill	M	5.00
2	Alageswar Tea	M	2.25
2	Albion Plywood	C	2.00
0	Albion Plywood	D	1.50
0	Albright Morarji	B	207.50
0	Alembic Chemical	B	145.00
0	Alembic Glass	A	210.00
0	Alembic Glass	B	200.00
0	Alembic Glass	Bg.	170.00
0	Alexandra Jute	C	56.00
0	Alfred Herbert	B	13.50
0	Alfred Herbert	C	13.87
0	Aligarh Electric	C	8.80
0	Alkali & Chemical	B	31.00
0	Alkali & Chemical	C	30.00
00	Alliance Jute	C	26.75
0	Allied International	B	10.60
0	Allwyn Metal	H	4.50
0	Aluminium Corpn.	B	5.00
0	Aluminium Corpn.	C	5.12
10	Aluminium Corpn.	D	5.50
10	Aluminium Ind.	B	6.90
10	**Aluminium Ind.**	**M**	**7.00**
10	Amalgamated Coal	C	4.81
00	Amalgamated Dev.	C	42.50
10	Amalgamated Elec.	B	12.50
10	Amalgamated Repco	M	13.60
00	Amar Dye-Chem.	A	202.50
00	**Amar Dye-Chem.**	**B**	**170.00**
25	Amarsinhji Mills	A	30.00
10	Amausi Textile	D	10.00
10	Ambica Investment	C	8.44
00	**Ambica Mills**	**A**	**519.00**
00	Ambika Silk Mills	B	110.00
10	American Refri.	C	6.00
10	American Uni. Elec.	D	17.00
10	Amitabh Mills	C	10.00
10	Amluckie Tea	C	6.00
10	Amrit Banaspati	D	6.50
1000	Amritsar Sugar	D	510.00
10	Anandam Tea	M	11.75
10	Anand Bag Tea	C	9.50
50	Anand Electric	B	45.00
2	Anaparai Coffee	M	4.05
10	Andaman Timber	C	7.00
100	Andhra Bank	Bg.	117.00
100	Andhra Bank	M	112.00
10	Andhra Cement	M	11.40
100	Andhra Cotton Mills	H	75.00
100	Andhra Cotton Mills	M	100.00
10	Andhra Foundry	B	2.20
10	Andhra Foundry	H	2.50
10	Andhra Foundry	M	2.40
100	Andhra Mechanical	H	100.00
100	Andhra Pradesh Paper	B	197.00
100	Andhra Pradesh Paper	H	161.00
100	Andhra Printers	M	35.75
10	Andhra Steel	B	19.25
10	Andhra Steel	Bg.	21.25
10	Andhra Steel	C	16.37
10	Andhra Sugar	M	20.00
7½	Andhra Sugar	M	13.25
100	**Andhra Valley Power**	**B**	**138.00**
10	Andrew Yule	C	4.19
10	Angelo Bros.	C	4.37
100	Anglo French Textile	M	270.00
100	Anglo India Jute	C	169.00
100	Anil Hardboards	B	53.75
100	Anil Starch	A	217.50
10	Anil Steel	B	11.00
10	Anniversary Inv.	C	7.25
10	Antifriction Bearings	B	24.75
10	Anuh Pharma	B	4.00
100	Anup Engineering	A	190.00
10	A.P.V. Engineering	C	6.44
10	Arbor Acres Farm	B	8.00
100	Arbuda Mills	A	312.50
10	Arcuttipore Tea	C	9.00
100	Arlabs	B	62.00
10	Arlem Breweries	B	25.25
100	Arrah Sasaram Rly.	C	28.50
7½	Art Line Investment	D	7.00
10	Artos Breweries	H	10.00
100	**Aruna Mills**	**A**	**310.00**
10	Aruna Sugar	Bg.	14.50
10	Aruna Sugar	M	13.60
10	Arunodaya Mills	A	23.00
10	Arunodaya Mills	B	22.00
100	Arvind Board	A	94.00
100	**Arvind Mills**	**A**	**383.00**
200	Aryodaya Ginning	A	242.50
200	Aryodaya Spinning	A	278.75
100	Asher Textile Mills	M	142.00
5	**Ashok Leyland**	**M**	**8.10**
10	Ashoka Cement	B	5.24
10	Ashoka Cement	C	5.40
10	Ashoka Cement	D	5.06
100	Ashoka Marketing	D	100.00
100	Ashoka Mills	A	250.00
10	Ashoka Viniyoga	D	10.00
100	Asian Cables	B	113.00
100	Asian Dehydrates	B	80.00
100	Asian Electronics	B	155.00
10	Asiatic Oxygen	B	9.25
10	Asiatic Oxygen	C	9.12
10	Asiatic Oxygen	M	14.30
10	Aspinwall & Co.	M	5.30
10	Aspinwall (Travancore)	M	12.25
10	Assam Bengal Carriers	C	6.75
10	Assam Brook Estate	C	10.50
10	Assam Hardboard	C	2.37
10	Assam Match	C	22.25
3	Assam Saw Mills	C	3.69
100	Associated Bearings	B	312.50
100	**Associated Cement**	**B**	**108.50**
10	Associated Glass	H	10.00
10	Asso. Karanpura	C	2.00
10	Associated Laikdih	C	0.97
100	Associated Pulp	B	35.00
100	Associated Rubber	B	212.50
10	Associated Stone	B	10.00
10	Atal Tea	C	4.00
10	Atlas Copco	B	34.50
10	Atlas & Union Jute	D	10.00
2	Atttikhan Coffee	M	2.55
100	**Atul Products**	**A**	**423.25**
100	Auckland Jute	C	87.00
50	Autofin Ltd.	H	45.00
10	Automobile Product	B	10.85
10	Avery India (New)	C	34.25
10	Avery India	C	34.50
10	A. V. Thomas (A)	M	13.45
10	A. V. Thomas (India)	M	6.61
100	Azam-Jahi Mills	B	19.00
100	Azam-Jahi Mills	H	15.00
	"B"		
5	Bababudin Coffee	M	7.25
2	Badra Coffee	Bg.	3.00
2	Badra Coffee	M	3.40
10	Bagalkot Cement	B	10.75
10	Bagalkot Cement	D	13.15
10	Bagdigi Kujama Coal	C	5.78
10	Bagmari Tea	C	4.69
10	Baitakhal Tea	C	3 87
100	Bajaj Auto	B	255.00
100	Bajaj Electricals	B	155.00
100	Bajaj Electricals	D	120.00
10	Bajaj Plastics	B	7.50
10	Bajaj Tempo	B	21.00
10	Balaji Invest.	C	10.06
10	Balanoor Tea	Bg.	12.08
10	Balanoor Tea	M	12.75
10	Balasubramania Mills	M	10.15
100	Balkrishna Paper	B	31.00
10	Ballarpur Paper	B	40.25
10	Ballarpur Paper	C	40.20
10	Ballarpur Paper	D	28.50
10	Bally Jute	C	19.00
100	Balmer Lawrie	C	98.50
2½	Balrampur Sugar	C	3.87
100	Banarhat Tea	C	68.50
10	Bangalore Fort Farms	Bg.	6.25
10	Bangalore Printing	Bg.	5.00
10	Bangalore Printing	M	5.10
10	Bangalore Rolling	Bg.	10.80
50	Bank of Baroda	B	130.00
100	Bankura Damodar Rly.	C	20.00
10	Baraee Coke Co.	C	6.75
6	Barduar Tea	C	8.50
10	Bareilly Electric	C	11.00
100	Barium Chemicals	B	71.00
£5	Barnagore Jute	C	93.00
100	Baroda Elec. Meters	A	42.00
100	Baroda Elec. Meters	B	42.00
100	Baroda Rayon	A	286.00
100	Baroda Rayon	B	298.00
10	Basanti Mills	C	7.00
10	BASF Limited	B	28.75
10	Basmatia Tea	C	6.69
10	Bassein Electric	B	8.35
100	Basti Sugar	C	90.50
100	Basti Sugar 'A'	D	95.00
10	Basti Sugar 'B'	D	7.00
10	Bata India	C	43.25
10	Bateli Tea	C	14.94
100	Bayer India	B	445.00
Sh1½	**B. B. Petrol**	**B**	**0.80**
5	Be Be Rubber	M	1.75
250	Bechardas Spg	A	215.00
10	Beco Engineering	B	10.25
10	Beco Engineering	D	5.12
10	Behar Rice	C	3.00
25	Bejoynagar Tea	C	30.00
50	Belapur Sugar	B	55.00
10	Belgachi Tea	C	18.00
100	Bellary Spg.	M	100.00
10	Bellgraphic Record	C	15.00
7½	Belsund Sugar	C	7.81
10	Benaras Electric	C	8.50
100	Bengal Assam Steamship	C	40.00
10	Bengal Bhatdee Coal	C	3.50
100	Bengal Chemical	C	61.50
100	Bengal Coal	C	13.00
10	Bengal Ferro	B	10.75
10	Bengal Ferro	C	10.50
10	Bengal Flour	C	10.81
10	Bengal Jute	C	3.25
10	Bengal Nagpur Coal	C	5.25
10	Bengal Paper	C	16.12
2½	Bengal Potteries	C	1.81
2½	Bengal Potteries	D	1.88
100	Bengal Timber	C	3.75
10	Bengal Tools	C	3.44
5	Bestobell India	C	6.62
10	Betjan Tea	C	5.50
10	Bhagalpore Elec.	C	8.25
3	Bhagat Ind. Corpn.	D	2.50
100	Bhagavathi Textile	M	100.00
7½	Bhagwati Oxygen	B	8.00
7½	Bhagwati Oxygen	D	7.87
10	Bhagwati Pressing	C	9.50
100	Bhalakia Mills	A	98.75
10	Bhalgora Coal	C	0.31
100	Bharat Bijlee	B	200.00
10	Bharat Carbon	D	9.00
10	Bharat Carpets	D	10.50
10	Bharat Commerce	B	45.00
10	Bharat Commerce	D	46.00
10	Bharat Commerce	C	44.00
100	Bharat Fertilizer	B	115.00

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS AS ON 1-4-1974—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	Rate as on 1-4-1974 Rs. P.
10	Bharat Forge	B	25.25
10	Bharat Gears	B	17.25
10	Bharat Gears	D	16.87
25	Bharat Jute	C	6.12
1	Bharat Line	B	2.90
10	Bharat Nidhi	B	5.12
2½	Bharat Nidhi	B	0.30
10	Bharat Nidhi	C	4.75
10	Bharat Nidhi	D	4.75
2½	Bharat Nidhi	D	0.30
10	Bharat Rubber	C	8.00
10	Bharat Starch	C	10.69
10	Bharat Steel Tube	B	17.00
10	Bharat Steel Tube	C	22.00
10	Bharat Steel Tube	D	17.25
10	Bharat Sugar	C	15.75
100	Bharat Suryodaya Mills	A	152.50
100	Bharat Vijay Mills	A	297.50
100	Bharatia Co.	C	56.50
10	Bharatia Commercial	C	3.80
10	Bharatia Elec. Steel	C	11.87
10	Bharatia Sons	C	2.95
10	Bhaskar Textile	C	1.75
10	Bhatkowa Tea	C	7.06
10	Bhavani Tea & Produce	Bg.	3.00
10	Bhavani Textile	M	7.69
10	Bhilai Wires	B	9.50
10	Bhilai Wires	C	14.50
10	Bhooteachang	C	13.50
10	**Bhopal Sugar**	**B**	**16.52**
10	Bhopal T. Glass	B	8.88
10	Bhoruka Steel	B	15.00
10	Bhoruka Steel	Bg.	15.00
10	Bhulanbaree Coal	C	8.56
10	Biecco Lawrie	C	7.56
10	Bihar Alloy Steels	B	24.00
10	Bihar Alloy Steels	C	26.00
10	Bihar Alloy Steels	D	25.25
200	Bihari Mills	A	350.00
10	Bikaner Gypsum	C	9.00
10	Bilaspur Spg.	B	25.50
10	Bilaspur Spg.	C	25.00
10	Binani Metal	C	6.50
100	Binny Ltd.	M	95.25
100	Binod Mills	B	60.00
100	Binod Mills	Mp.	80.00
5	Bio-Chemical	H	4.00
10	Birla Cotton	C	27.12
10	**Birla Jute**	**C**	**40.30**
100	Birds Jute & Exports	C	51.00
100	Birpara Tea	C	103.00
10	Bishnauth Tea	C	10.06
10	Bisra Stone Lime	C	7.50
10	Bloomfield Tea	C	6.50
10	Blow Plast	B	7.75
10	Blue Star Eng.	B	20.75
10	Blundell Eomite	B	25.50
10	Bokaro & Ramgur Coal	C	2.00
25	**Bombay Burma**	**B**	**55.25**
20	Bombay Cycle	B	16.00
25	**Bombay Dyeing**	**B**	**61.00**
100	Bombay Oxygen	B	133.00
10	Bombay Paints	B	13.00
100	Bombay Potteries	B	77.00
50	Bombay Silk Mills	B	40.00
100	**Bombay Sub. Elec.**	**B**	**113.00**
5	Bombay Swadeshi Stores	B	4.50
10	Bombay Wire	B	5.64
100	Bond Co.	D	105.00
10	Boots Pure Drug	B	37.50
50	Borax Morarji	B	160.00
10	Bormahjan Tea	C	5.06
10	Borosil Glass	B	15.85
10	Borrea Coal	C	8.00
10	Bowreah Cotton	C	27.87

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	Rate as on 1-4-1974 Rs. P.
100	B. R. Cotton	B	29.00
50	Bradbury Mills	B	58.00
100	Brady & Morris	B	50.00
10	Braithwaite & Co.	C	2.94
10	Bridge & Roof Co.	C	35.19
5	Bright Wires	C	5.50
10	Britannia Biscuit	C	29.62
10	Britelite Carbon	A	8.75
10	Britelite Carbon	B	8.75
5	British India Corpn.	B	5.00
5	British India Corpn.	C	5.37
5	British India Corpn.	D	6.00
10	British Paints	C	14.37
10	Broach Electric	B	7.00
10	Brooke Bond India	C	41.75
10	Brunton Eng.	B	4.00
10	Brunton Eng.	M	3.60
10	Budge Budge Jute	C	8.19
5	Bundy Tubing	M	10.25
100	Burdwan Cutwa Rly.	C	65.00
10	Burma Lime	C	3.25
17½P	Burma Mines	C	1.00
100	Burn & Co.	C	25.00
10	**Burrakur Coal**	**C**	**1.50**
	"C"		
10	Calcutta Chemical	C	10.37
10	Calcutta Cr. Corpn.	C	7.50
£1	Calcutta Electric	C	11.62
10	Calcutta Gas	C	0.40
100	Calcutta Inv.	C	50.00
10	Calcutta Jute	C	6.00
10	Calcutta Landing	C	8.25
10	Calcutta Silk Mfg.	C	6.87
10	Calcutta Steel	C	10.19
£1	Calcutta Tramways	C	6.94
100	Caledonian Jute	C	95.00
125	**Calico Mills**	**A**	**400.00**
25	Calico Mills 'A'	A	103.00
100	Cambay Inv.	C	72.00
10	Cambodia Text.	M	6.75
100	Camperdown Pressing	C	120.00
100	Camphor & Allied	B	321.25
10	Canara Land Inv.	Bg.	7.82
5	Canara Steel	Bg.	5.10
10	Canara Workshop	M	12.70
100	Cannanore Spg.	M	24.50
100	Carborundum	M	282.00
10	Carew & Co.	C	13.81
100	Carona Sahu	B	72.00
100	Carron Tea	C	115.00
10	Cauvery Spg.	M	5.50
100	Cauvery Sugar	B	123.00
100	Cauvery Sugar	M	91.00
10	Cawnpore Sugar	C	5.75
5	Cawnpore Textile	C	4.50
100	Ceat Tyres	B	285.00
100	Cellulose Products	A	262.50
10	Central Cotton Mills	C	0.50
10	Central Dist. & Chem.	D	14.00
10	Central India Indus.	Mp.	19.00
10	Central India Machinery	B	15.15
50	**Central India Spg.**	**B**	**92.00**
10	Central Kurkend Coal	C	1.00
100	Central Prov. Rly.	B	23.50
5	Central Scientific	M	6.90
100	Century Enka	B	671.25
100	Century Spg. Mills	A	597.00
100	**Century Spg. Mills**	**B**	**596.50**
100	Century Spg. Mills	C	578.00
100	Century Spg. Mills	D	599.50
10	Challapalli Sugar	M	8.25
10	Champdany Jute	C	16.00
10	Chamong Tea	C	4.06
10	Champaklal Inv.	Bg.	10.00
10	Champaran Sugar	C	19.37
10	Chamundi Chemical	B	2.52
2	Chandramalai	M	1.50

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	Rate as on 1-4-1974 Rs. P.
100	Chaparmukh Rly.	C	30.00
10	Chase Bright Steel	B	9.00
10	Chase Bright Steel	C	10.00
2	Chembra Peak Tea	M	2.50
10	Chemical & Fibres	B	37.75
10	Chemical & Fibres	C	38.30
50	Chemical & Fertilizers	H	4.00
25	Chemical & Pharmaceutical	H	20.00
100	Chemical & Plastics	B	102.50
100	Chemical & Plastics	M	115.00
100	Chemicoat	B	195.00
25	Chemo-Pharma	B	30.00
10	Chemopulp Tissues	C	16.69
10	Chemopulp Tissues	B	16.00
10	Chemopulp Tissues	D	6.56
10	Chettinad Cement	M	4.00
5	Chherra-Chhatak Rope	C	2.10
10	Chitavalsah Jute	C	11.31
10	Chloride India	C	57.25
10	Chora Coal	C	2.00
100	Chowgule Steamship	B	160.00
10	Chrestien Mica	C	4.06
100	Citric India	B	57.00
150	Clive Buildings	B	150.00
10	Clive Row Inv.	C	7.00
3	**Cochin Malabar**	**M**	**7.60**
2	Cochin Plantation	Bg.	2.70
100	Cochin Refinery	B	141.25
10	Cochin State	M	12.75
10	Coffee Lands	Bg.	19.30
10	Coffee Lands	M	19.50
100	Coimbatore Cotton	M	175.00
100	Coimbatore Kamla Mills	M	77.50
50	Coimbatore Kamla Mills	M	37.75
100	Coimbatore Pioneer Fertilizer	M	100.00
100	Coimbatore Pioneer Text.	M	250.00
50	Coimbtore Spg.	M	115.50
100	Colour Chem.	B	241.25
10	Cominco Binani Zinc	C	21.12
10	Cominco Binani Zinc	M	10.00
10	Commerce (1935)	B	6.52
250	Commercial Ahmedabad Mills	A	351.25
10	Consolidated Coffee	Bg.	24.50
10	**Consolidated Coffee**	**M**	**28.25**
10	Coonoor Tea	M	28.00
100	**Cooper Eng.**	**B**	**71.00**
2	Coorg Tea	Bg.	2.68
2	Coorg Tea	M	2.45
100	Coorla Spg. Mills	B	166.25
10	Coromandel Fertilizers	B	21.50
10	Coromandel Fertilizers	D	22.25
10	Coromandel Fertilizers	H	25.50
10	Coromandel Fertilizers	M	21.50
50	Corporation Bank	Bg.	61.00
50	Corporation Bank	M	56.50
10	Cottanad Rubber	M	9.00
2	Cowcoody Coffee	M	4.35
10	C. Prabhudas	B	8.25
100	Crompton Greaves	B	305.00
100	CTR Mfg.	B	91.00
10	Curewel	B	25.00
10	Curewel	D	25.00
	"D"		
100	Dalhousie Jute	C	101.00
10	Dalmia Cement	B	12.85
10	Dalmia Cement	C	12.62
10	Dalmia Cement	D	11.50

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	R as 1-4 Rs
10	**Dalmia Cement**	**M**	**12**
100	Damodar Enterprise	C	110
100	Damodar Enterprise	D	10
10	Darbhanga Sugar	C	3
10	Darjeeling Ropeway	C	5
100	Darjeeling Tea	C	104
10	Dauracherra Tea	C	7
100	Davangere Text. Mill	B	118
100	Davangere Text. Mill	Bg.	142
50	**Dawn Mills**	**B**	**86**
100	D.B.R. Mills	H	128
25	**DCM**	**D**	**62**
10	Deccan Steel	B	9
10	Deccan Steel	Bg.	10
10	Deccan Steel	C	7
5	**Deccan Sugar**	**M**	**8**
7½	Deepraj Inv.	D	7
10	Deepak Ind.	C	4
100	Deepak Ins. Cables	B	160.
100	Deepak Ins. Cables	Bg.	145.
100	Deepak Ins. Cables	M	64.
10	Deepak Nitrite	B	35.
100	Dehra Dun Tea	C	127.
10	Dehri-Rohtas Rlys.	B	5.
10	Dehri-Rohtas Rlys.	C	5.
10	Dejoo Valley Tea	C	3.
10	Delhi Flour	D	16.
10	Delhi Safe	D	6.
100	Dempo Steamships	B	202.
50	Dena Bank	A	94.
50	Dena Bank	B	97.5
10	Deoria Sugar	C	4.
10	Depro Foods	B	4.
10	Depro Foods	D	6.5
10	Derby Tea & Ind.	C	2.5
10	Devashola Tea	M	12.0
10	Devidayal Elec.	B	16.0
10	Devon Tea	Bg.	12.0
10	Devon Tea	M	12.5
10	Dey-Se-Chem	C	10.5
100	Dhanalakshmi Mills	M	180.0
50	Dharamsi Chemicals	B	157.5
50	Dharwar Electric	B	32.0
10	Dhelakhat Tea	C	10.3
10	Dhemo Main Colleries	C	0.3
100	Dhrangadhra Chemical	B	124.0
100	Dhrangadhra Chemical	C	139.5
100	Dhrangadhra Chemical	D	157.5
10	Dhunseri Tea	C	15.1
10	Diburgarh Tea	C	17.2
50	Didwana Ind. Corpn.	D	49.0
10	Dimakusi Tea	C	19.2
10	Diamond Invest.	C	3.0
100	Dinesh Mills	A	180.0
10	Dishergarh Power	C	8.0
10	DLF United	D	6.1
10	Dr. Paul Lohmann	C	4.0
10	Ductron Castings	H	10.0
10	Dunbar Mills	C	17.2
100	Duncan Bros.	C	123.0
10	**Dunlop India**	**C**	**37.9**
10	Durrang Steels	C	10.0
10	Durrang Steels	D	9.6
	"E"		
10	East Anglia Plastic	C	6.94
10	East Coast Breweries	C	9.81
10	East End Paper	C	11.00
10	East India Hotel	B	8.35
10	East India Hotel	C	9.37
10	East India Hotel	D	8.12
£1	East Indian Coal	C	1.05
10	East West Hotel	B	11.00
10	East West Hotel	Bg.	10.00
10	Eastern Cachar Tea	C	4.12
10	Eastern Investment	C	4.00

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS AS ON 1-4-1974—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	Rate as on 1-4-1974 Rs. P.
5	Eddy Current	B	4.00
.20	E.I.D. Parry	B	21.35
.20	E.I.D. Parry	M	22.60
00	Elecon Eng.	A	100.00
00	Elecon Eng.	B	101.00
10	Electric Const.	C	17.12
00	Elec. Instruments	A	51.00
10	Electrical Mfg. Co.	C	5.06
10	Electro Equipment	B	5.88
10	Electro St. Casting	B	36.00
10	Electro St. Casting	C	34.81
10	Electro St. Casting	D	18.15
10	Electronics	D	5.00
10	Elgi Rubber	M	10.00
10	Elgin Mills	C	11.50
00	Ellenbarrie Tea	C	80.00
10	Ellore Engineering	M	12.00
50	**Elphinstone Mills**	**B**	**75.00**
00	Elpro International	B	143.00
00	Emco Esta	B	9.00
00	Emco Transformers	B	112.00
00	Emerald	D	53.00
5	Emerald Valley Coffee	M	10.10
15	Empire Dyeing	B	51.00
10	Empire Jute	C	12.69
10	Engel India	C	1.75
100	Engo Tea	C	100.00
10	Enfield	Bg.	13.40
10	Enfield	M	18.00
10	Engine Valves	M	24.75
10	English Electric	C	30.00
100	English Indian Clays	M	100.00
10	Equitable Coal	C	1.60
10	Escorts Ltd.	B	19.00
10	Escorts Ltd.	C	18.62
10	Escorts Ltd.	D	18.81
50	Estrela Batteries	B	62.00
10	Ethelbari Tea	C	15.50
10	Everest Refrigerant	B	7.52
10	Excel Industries	B	25.25
	"F"		
100	Facit (Asea)	M	184.00
10	F.A.C.T.	M	5.03
100	Faridabad Inv.	C	57.75
100	Ferro Alloys	B	90.00
100	Ferro Alloys	H	100.00
10	Ferro Coatings & Colours	C	10.06
10	Fibreglass Pilkington	B	30.50
150	Fine Knitting Mill	A	30.00
100	**Finlay Mills**	**B**	**245.00**
10	Firth India	B	15.50
100	Fit Tight Nuts & Bolts	B	320.00
10	Food Specialities	B	34.50
10	Food Specialities	D	35.50
10	Foods & Inns	B	3.50
2	Forest Industries	M	1.78
100	Fort Gloster Ind.	C	214.00
10	Fort William Jute	C	16.44
5	Frank Ross & Co.	C	1.19
10	Fraser & Co.	C	2.50
10	French Motor Car	C	14.12
10	Frick India	D	10.19
100	Fuel Injections	B	74.50
100	Futwa Islampur Rlys.	C	26.00
	"G"		
100	Gaekwar Mills	B	192.50
10	Gairkhatta Tea	C	4.75
100	Gajraj Pannalal	C	116.00
10	Galada Continuous	H	10.50
10	Gammon (India)	B	9.25
12½	**Ganesh Flour**	**D**	**5.12**
10	Gangeshwar Sugar	D	10.00
10	Ganges Jute	C	8.44
100	Ganges Rope	C	134.00
10	Garware Nylons	B	38.50
10	Garware Nylons	D	37.12
10	Garware Nylons	M	38.00
10	Garuda Investment	C	4.50
10	Gayday Iron & St.	C	4.00
100	G. Claridge	B	100.00
100	Geep Flashlight	D	165.00
10	General Electric	C	17.50
100	General Electrodes	B	48.00
10	General Industrial	C	20.37
100	General Investment	C	108.00
10	General Paper	M	6.05
10	German Remedies	B	26.50
100	G. G. Dandekar	B	96.00
10	Ghusick & Muslia Coal	C	7.00
10	Gielle Investment	C	8.00
10	Gillanders Arbuthnot	C	9.56
10	Gillapukri Tea	C	9.00
125	Girdhardas Harivall.	A	182.50
7½	GL Hotels	B	7.50
10	Glaxo Laboratories	B	29.50
100	Globe Auto	B	105.00
100	Globe Motors	D	22.00
100	Gnanambikai Mills	M	100.00
10	Godfrey Phillips	B	68.00
10	Godfrey Phillips	C	55.00
10	Gohpur Tea	C	8.44
100	**Gokak Mills**	**B**	**224.50**
2	Gokul Rubber	M	2.75
100	Gold Mohur Mills	B	191.25
10	Golden Tobacco	A	8.90
10	Golden Tobacco	B	7.25
10	Golden Tobacco	D	8.25
10	Gontermann-Peiper	B	16.52
10	Gontermann-Peiper	C	17.12
100	Goodlass Nerolac	B	235.00
10	Good Year (India)	C	30.50
10	Goodwill (India)	D	12.50
25	Gopalpore Tea	C	6.50
10	Gourangdi Coal	C	2.50
10	Gourepore Jute	C	12.75
10	Govind Sugar	C	19.50
5	Graham Firth	B	10.50
10	Gramophone Co.	C	37.62
10	Graphite India	B	37.75
10	Graphite India	C	38.75
10	Grauer & Weil	B	6.15
10	Grauer & Weil	D	6.25
100	Great Eastern Hotel	C	199.00
10	**Great Eastern Shipping**	**B**	**33.25**
100	Greaves Cotton	B	199.00
100	Greaves Cotton	C	192.00
5	Grob Tea	C	3.62
10	**Guest, Keen, Williams**	**C**	**34.90**
10	Gujarat Auto	B	11.50
100	Gujarat Ind. Truck	B	10.00
50	Gujarat Inv.	B	8.00
100	Gujarat Machinery	A	87.00
100	Gujarat Machinery	B	87.00
75	Gujarat Safe	B	70.00
100	Gujarat State Fertilizers	A	582.00
100	Gujarat State Fertilizers	B	625.00
100	Gujarat Steel Tube	A	275.00
100	Gujarat Steel Tube	B	267.50
10	**Gwalior Rayon**	**B**	**64.50**
10	Gwalior Rayon	C	64.50
10	Gwalior Rayon	Mp.	56.75
100	Gwalior Sugar	B	60.00
10	Gwalior Webbing	D	10.06
	"H"		
10	Hada Steel Products	D	8.00
10	Hada Textile Mills	C	10.40
10	Hada Tools	C	10.80
10	Haileyburia Tea	B	7.52
10	Haileyburia Tea	M	7.10
10	Hanuman Tea	C	10.00
10	Hapjan Purbat Tea	C	12.50
10	Haryana Breweries	B	9.25
10	Haryana Breweries	D	10.50
10	Haryana Elec.	B	9.00
10	Haryana Elec. St.	D	9.00
10	Haryana St. & Alloys	D	9.85
10	Hasimara Industries	C	6.12
100	Hastings Jute	C	90.50
10	Hattikhira Tea	C	6.37
10	Hein Lehmann	C	5.20
100	Hemakuta Ind.	B	5.00
10	Hemlatha Mills	M	10.10
10	Hercules Hoist	B	5.92
10	Herdillia Chemicals	B	25.00
10	Hicks Thermometer	B	14.00
10	Hicks Thermometer	D	9.00
10	Highland Produce	B	12.52
10	Highland Produce	M	11.50
10	Himalaya Co.	C	9.30
100	Hind Cycles	B	29.00
10	Hind Rectifiers	B	18.00
10	Hindustan Aluminium	B	21.75
10	Hindustan Aluminium	C	21.06
10	Hindustan Aluminium	D	20.00
10	Hindustan Brew.	D	7.50
100	Hindustan Brown Boveri	A	215.00
100	Hindustan Brown Boveri	B	222.50
100	Hindustan Brown Boveri	D	175.70
10	Hindustan Buildings	C	1.69
50	Hindustan Comm. Bank	C	18.00
10	Hindustan Dev.	C	8.06
10	Hindustan Dowidat	B	11.52
10	Hindustan Everest	D	10.75
10	Hindustan Ferodo	B	28.25
10	Hindustan Garment	D	5.00
7	Hindustan Gas	C	28.12
10	Hindustan Gen. Ind.	D	9.62
100	Hindustan Housing & Indus.	C	62.00
25	Hindustan Ideal Ins.	H	30.00
100	Hindustan Kokoku	D	115.00
10	Hindustan Lever	B	29.00
10	Hindustan Lever	C	28.62
10	Hindustan Lever	M	28.50
50	Hindustan Mercantile Bank	C	41.25
250	Hindustan Mills	B	590.00
10	**Hindustan Motors**	**B**	**8.25**
10	**Hindustan Motors**	**C**	**8.30**
10	**Hindustan Motors**	**D**	**8.28**
10	Hindustan National Glass	C	21.90
100	Hindustan Oxygen	A	102.00
100	Hindustan Oxygen	B	104.00
10	Hindustan Pilkington	C	6.50
100	Hindustan Polymers	B	93.00
100	Hindustan Polymers	D	93.00
100	Hindustan Polymers	H	92.00
10	Hindustan Sanitary	C	29.00
100	Hindustan Sugar	B	112.00
100	Hindustan Tractor	B	45.00
10	Hindustan Wire	B	14.25
10	Hindustan Wire	C	15.31
10	Hindustan Wire Ind.	B	9.75
10	Hindustan Wire Ind.	C	5.87
10	Hindustan Wire Prod.	C	18.31
100	Hindustan Wired Glass	A	40.00
100	Hindustan Wired Glass	B	50.00
50	Hingir Rampur Coal	B	32.00
10	Hoare Miller	C	0.50
10	Hoechst Dyes	B	35.75
10	Hoist-O-Mech	B	8.00
10	Hooghly Buildings	C	4.06
50	Hooghly Docking	C	28.00
10	Hooghly Flour	C	19.75
10	Hooghly Jute	C	13.00
10	Hoograjuli Tea	C	8.20
100	Hoolungoorie Tea	C	63.00
10	Hopes Metal Window	C	3.37
10	**Howrah Jute**	**C**	**8.00**
7½	Hukumchand Jute	C	34.62
100	Hukumchand Mills	B	77.00
100	Hukumchand Mills	Mp.	190.00
10	Huldibari Tea	C	5.75
10	Humayun Prop.	C	10.25
10	Hurriladih Coal	C	1.45
10	Hyderabad Asbestos Cement	H	16.50
10	Hypine Carbons	D	8.50
	"I"		
10	Incheck Tyres	B	9.85
10	Incheck Tyres	C	10.06
100	Indequip Eng.	A	83.00
100	Indequip Eng.	B	69.50
10	India Cabron	C	36.87
5	India Cement	B	4.24
5	**India Cement**	**M**	**4.05**
10	India Firebricks	B	2.00
10	India Forge & Drop	B	10.52
10	India Forge & Drop	C	6.50
10	India Forge & Drop	M	7.00
£10	India General Navigation	C	18.50
12½	India Jute	C	14.81
10	India Meters	M	10.50
10	India Paper & Pulp	C	5.00
10	India Steamship	C	27.30
10	India Sugar	Bg.	10.30
10	India Sugar	M	8.15
10	India Tobacco	B	22.25
10	India Tobacco	C	22.56
10	**India United Mills**	**B**	**3.48**
10	Indian Air Gases	D	10.50
10	Indian Aluminium	B	26.75
10	**Indian Aluminium**	**C**	**26.80**
100	Indian Aluminium Cables	D	100.00
10	Indian Bright Steel	B	7.50
10	**Indian Cables**	**C**	**25.00**
10	Indian Cement (1937)	B	10.00
10	Indian Detonators	B	26.00
10	Indian Detonators	H	28.25
100	**Indian Dyestuff**	**A**	**366.50**
100	**Indian Dyestuff**	**B**	**394.00**
100	Indian Electro Chem.	A	105.00
10	Indian Explosives	B	24.75
10	Indian Explosives	C	24.80
10	Indian Hotels	B	14.25
100	Indian Hume Pipe	B	101.00
10	**Indian Iron & Steel**	**B**	**8.20**
10	**Indian Iron & Steel**	**C**	**8.10**
10	**Indian Iron & Steel**	**D**	**8.21**
100	Indian Link Chain	B	175.00
5	Indian Malleables	C	2.00
10	Indian Metal & Ferro	C	5.00
100	Indian Organic Chemical	B	309.50
100	Indian Overseas Bank	M	205.50
10	Indian Oxygen	C	23.00
10	Indian Plastics	C	9.56
100	Indian Rayon	A	180.00
100	Indian Rayon	B	197.00
10	Indian Rubber Mfg.	C	4.50
100	Indian Rubber Reg.	A	102.00
100	Indian Rubber Reg.	B	107.00
10	Indian Standard Wagon	C	2.37

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS AS ON 1-4-1974—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	Rate as on 1-4-1974 Rs. P.
10	Indian Steel Rolling	M	12.75
10	Indian Steel & Wire	C	31.37
10	Indian Tack & Nail	C	5.50
100	Indian Tool	B	226.00
100	Indian Vegetable	B	176.25
10	Indian Wood Products	C	9.50
10	Indo-American Elec.	B	12.44
10	Indo-American Elec.	C	12.50
10	Indo-Burma Petro.	B	28.00
10	Indo-Burma Petro.	C	29.37
10	Indo-Lowen Brew	B	16.00
10	Indo-Lowen Brew	D	15.37
10	Indo National	B	11.50
5	Indo Solex	D	8.00
10	Indore Export & Import 'A'	D	12.87
100	Indore Mills	B	10.00
100	Indore Wires	B	89.50
10	Industrial & Prudential	B	10.24
10	Industrial Cables	D	10.81
10	Industrial Containers	C	17.50
100	Industrial Cr. & Inv.	B	109.00
10	Industrial Credit	Bg.	12.00
100	Industrial Inv. Trust	B	140.00
10	Industrial Plants	C	10.00
100	International Computers	B	131.00
10	International Tractors	B	18.50
100	Investment Corpn.	B	102.75
100	Investment Trust	M	106.00
10	Investors India	D	4.75
10	Ishwar Industries	D	9.62
2	Ivan Jones	C	1.10
	"J"		
100	Jaga Button	M	86.35
10	Jagatjit Cotton	C	17.50
10	Jagatjit Cotton	D	15.00
10	Jagatjit Industries	D	15.75
10	Jagatjit Industries	B	14.52
100	Jagatjit Sugar	D	122.00
10	Jain Sudh Vanas.	C	6.31
10	Jain Tube Co.	D	14.75
1000	Jam Shri Ranjit Mills	B	1075.00
10	Jamirah Tea	C	12.00
100	Jardine Henderson	C	45.00
10	Jaswant Sugar	D	6.00
5	Jawahar Textile	M	2.63
5	Jayabharat	B	5.08
10	Jayabharat	B	10.24
100	Jayant Paper	B	160.00
7½	Jayant Vitamins	B	10.50
10	Jaybirpara Tea	C	11.00
10	Jay Eng. Works	C	9.10
10	Jay Eng. Works	D	10.50
100	Jaipur Investment	C	80.00
100	Jaypore Metal	B	75.00
100	Jaypore Metal	D	40.00
100	Jaypore Metal	M	94.90
100	Jaypore Spinning	D	82.00
10	Jaypore Sugar	M	23.00
10	Jaypore Udyog	B	6.00
10	**Jaypore Udyog**	**C**	**5.30**
10	**Jaypore Udyog**	**D**	**5.60**
10	Jayshree Chemicals	B	19.52
10	Jayshree Chemicals	C	18.37
10	Jayshree Tea & Ind.	B	17.25
10	**Jayshree Tea & Ind.**	**C**	**23.00**
10	Jayshree Tea & Ind.	D	15.80
10	Jayshree Tex. & Ind.	C	17.06
10	Jeewanlal (1929)	C	10.06
10	Jeewanlal (1929)	M	10.00
100	Jehangir Vakil	A	20.00
10	Jesons Electronics	B	8.76
10	Jesons Electronics	D	9.25
10	Jessop & Co.	C	3.87
10	JG Glass (New)	B	8.50
10	Jivajeerao Cotton	B	29.00

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	Rate as on 1-4-1974 Rs. P.
10	Jiyajeerao Cotton	C	32.62
10	J.J. Exporters	C	5.00
100	J.K. Chemicals	B	186.00
10	J.K. Cotton	B	9.00
10	**J.K. Cotton**	**C**	**11.60**
10	J.K. Cotton	D	11.75
10	J.K. Mfrs.	C	2.00
10	J.K. Satoh Agri.	D	10.00
10	J.K. Steel	C	9.75
10	J.K. Synthetics	B	35.00
10	J.K. Synthetics	C	34.75
10	J.K. Synthetics	D	35.25
10	J.K. Traders	D	8.25
10	J.L. Morison	B	8.80
10	J.L. Morison	Bg.	8.00
10	John Fowler (India)	B	16.00
10	John Fowler (India)	Bg.	16.25
10	John Oakey & Mohan	C	8.53
10	John Oakey & Mohan	D	8.75
10	John Patterson	C	2.00
10	Joonktollie Tea	C	14.19
50	Jost's Eng.	B	34.00
10	Jotindra Steel	D	10.19
10	J. Stone	C	19.94
10	Jubbulpore Elec.	C	9.81
10	Jubilee Mills	B	15.25
10	Julon Fabrics	B	11.00
10	Jutlibari Tea	C	6.56
100	Jyoti Electric	B	102.00
100	Jyoti Engineering	A	103.50
100	Jyoti Engineering	B	105.00
100	Jyoti Switchgears	B	102.00
	"K"		
10	Kadambini Tea	C	7.50
100	Kadri Textile	M	113.00
10	Kadri Textile	M	11.80
2	Kailas Rubber	Bg.	4.40
2	Kailas Rubber	M	4.50
100	Kaiser-I-Hind	A	205.00
2	Kalasa Tea	M	3.00
10	Kalimpong Produce	C	0.53
10	Kalpetta Rubber	B	14.52
10	Kalpetta Rubber	M	14.25
10	Kalyanpur Lime	C	10.12
100	Kamala Sugar	M	51.00
10	Kamani Eng.	B	18.50
100	Kamarhatty Jute	C	110.00
100	Kanknarrah Jute	C	51.50
10	Kannapiran Textile	M	6.75
10	Kanoria Chemicals	B	17.00
10	Kanoria Chemicals	C	18.87
100	Kanoria-Hayco	B	52.00
10	Karanpura Collieries	C	4.75
10	Karanpura Dev.	C	14.06
10	Karikode Rubber	M	10.50
10	Karnatak Inv.	Bg.	10.50
5	Karnatak Steel	B	5.00
10	Karnatak Steel	Bg.	10.00
100	Karunambikai Text.	M	100.00
25	Karur Vysa Bank	M	30.77
25	Kasthuri Mills	M	16.50
100	Kathakhal Lala Rlys.	C	14.50
10	Katras Jherriah Coal	C	3.50
10	Kaveri Steels	Bg.	10.00
100	Kaycee Industries	B	88.00
10	K. C. P. Sugar	M	21.75
100	Kelvin Jute	C	56.00
200	Kemp & Co.	B	200.00
100	Kerala Lakshmi Mill	M	56.00
10	Kerala Rubber	M	10.00
100	Kerry Jost	B	50.00
50	Kesar Sugar	B	150.00
10	Kesco Minerals	M	10.00
10	Keshav Vanaspati	B	12.52
10	**Kesoram Ind.**	**C**	**40.10**
100	Kettlewell Bullen	C	102.50
100	Keytuo	B	85.00

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	Rate as on 1-4-1974 Rs. P.
10	K. G. Patil	B	9.50
100	Khandelwal Ferro Alloys	B	189.50
100	Khandelwal Udyog	B	132.00
1000	Khandesh Mills	B	1325.00
250	Khandesh Mills	B	325.00
10	Khardah Jute	C	5.00
10	Khas Kajora Coal	C	9.25
100	**Khatau Mills**	**B**	**253.75**
100	Khodiyar Pottery	B	100.00
10	K. I. C.	M	6.25
2	Kil Kotagiri Tea	M	2.25
100	Killick Nixon	B	81.50
100	Kinnison Jute	C	54.00
100	Kirlampudi Sugar	M	115.00
100	Kirloskar Asea	M	90.00
25	Kirloskar Bros.	B	47.00
100	Kirloskar Cummins	B	270.00
10	Kirloskar Electric	Bg.	30.50
10	Kirloskar Electric	M	31.25
10	Kirloskar Oil Engine	B	17.15
10	Kirloskar Pneumatic	B	24.25
100	Kishore Trading	C	65.00
100	**Kohinoor Mills**	**B**	**200.00**
10	Kothari (Madras)	Bg.	10.80
10	Kothari (Madras)	M	11.15
10	Kothari (Madras)	B	11.25
10	Kothari Plantations	C	5.40
10	Kothari Sugar	B	9.50
10	Kothari Sugar	Bg.	11.50
10	Kothari Sugar	M	10.30
10	Kottayam Text.	M	10.00
10	Krishna Behari Tea	C	10.16
50	Krishna Rajendra Text.	M	55.00
10	Kuardi Coal	C	8.12
10	Kulkarni Foundries	B	10.00
3	Kumardhubi Eng.	C	4.56
10	Kumardhubi Fire Clay	C	28.00
2	Kumargode Coffee	M	4.45
10	Kumbakonam Elec.	M	21.50
10	Kunal Engineering	M	16.50
10	Kurchermala Plantations	M	6.40
10	Kusum Products	C	45.00
10	Kutch Salt	B	2.40
10	Kyang Tea Seed	C	5.00
	"L"		
10	Lacktoorah Tea	C	8.50
10	Lakhanpal National	B	15.00
50	**Lakshmi**	**M**	**104.50**
100	Lakshmi Machine	B	188.00
100	Lakshmi Machine	M	178.00
25	Lakshmi Mills "A"	Bg.	47.50
50	Lakshmi Mills	Bg.	69.00
25	Lakshmi Mills "A"	M	51.50
10	Lakshmi Ratan Eng.	B	2.00
1000	Lakshmi Sugar	D	900.00
100	Lakshmi Vishnu Mill	B	210.00
10	Lakurka Coal	C	1.12
10	Lamp Caps	B	13.50
10	**Larsen & Toubro**	**B**	**30.00**
10	Larsen & Toubro	Bg.	28.50
100	Lawrence Inv.	C	52.00
10	Laxmi Comm. Bank	D	80.00
100	Laxmi Starch	B	108.00
10	Laxmichand Bhagaji	B	10.00
10	Light Roofings	M	10.06
2	Lingapur Coffee	M	5.10
500	London Rubber	M	500.00
10	Long View Tea	C	2.75
10	Loobah Tea	C	3.75
50	Loyal Textile	M	79.00
10	Lucky Valley Tea	M	19.75
10	Lynx Machinery	B	3.50
	"M"		
5	Macfarlane & Co.	C	2.00
10	Machinery Mfrs.	B	4.00

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	Rat as o 1-4-19 Rs.
10	Machinery Mfrs.	C	7.8
10	Macmillan	M	10.0
100	Macneill & Barry	C	56.0
10	Madan Industries	B	9.8
10	Madan Industries	C	5.0
10	Madan Industries	D	8.9
50	Madanpalle Spg.	H	35.0
50	Madanpalle Spg.	M	50.0
50	Madhavnagar Cotton	B	67.5
100	Madhusudan 'A'	B	100.0
20	Madhusudan 'B'	B	26.0
10	Madhya Pradesh Ind.	B	9.8
10	Madhya Pradesh Ind.	C	13.0
100	Madras Aluminium	B	128.0
100	Madras Aluminium	M	125.0
100	Madras Cement	M	92.0
100	Madras Forgings	M	100.0
100	Madras Ind. Linings	M	100.0
100	Madras Machine Tools	B	58.0
100	Madras Machine Tools	M	56.0
100	Madras Oxygen	M	100.0
10	Madras Rubber	B	38.0
10	Madras Rubber	Bg.	33.75
10	Madras Rubber	C	26.0
10	Madras Rubber	M	37.75
80	Madras Safe	M	105.0
10	Madras Spindles	M	4.0
100	Madras Spinners	M	100.0
3	Madras Vanaspati	M	1.20
15	**Madura Mills**	**M**	**21.50**
10	Madura Sugar	M	10.20
100	Mafatlal Fine	A	575.00
100	Mafatlal Fine	B	601.25
125	**Mafatlal Ind.**	**A**	**800.00**
125	Mafatlal Ind.	B	725.00
10	Mahabir Collieries	C	7.25
10	Mahalakshmi Fibres	C	10.00
100	Maharaja Sree Umaid	C	122.00
2	Maharashtra Apex	Bg.	3.00
10	Maharashtra Steel	B	8.50
50	**Maharashtra Sugar**	**B**	**64.00**
100	Mahendra Electricals	A	88.00
100	Mahendra Electricals	B	88.00
100	Mahendra Mills	A	174.00
125	Maheshwari Mills	A	125.00
10	Mahindra & Mahindra	B	19.25
10	Mahindra & Mahindra	C	19.50
10	Mahindra Ugine	B	25.00
10	Mahindra Ugine	C	27.35
10	Malabar Agricultural	M	4.57
10	Malabar Industrial	M	3.25
200	Malabar Spinning	M	200.00
10	Malabar Steamship	B	5.24
10	Malankara Rubber	M	27.00
10	Malhati Tea	C	9.50
10	Malwa Vanaspati	Mp.	5.00
10	Manabarrie Tea	C	40.00
2	Manar Tea	M	2.03
10	Mandya Nat. Paper	B	4.00
5	Mandya Nat. Paper	Bg.	4.10
200	Maneklal Harilal	A	330.00
10	Mangalore Chemical	B	16.50
10	Mangalore Chemical	Bg.	10.00
10	Mangalore Chemical	C	17.00
10	Mangalore Chemical	D	17.37
10	Mangalore Chemical	M	16.25
2	**Manjushree**	**M**	**2.65**
100	Man Ind. Corpn.	B	115.00
5	Marathawada Alloys	B	4.24
10	Margaret's Hope Tea	C	6.44
50	Marikar	M	60.50
100	Marsden Spinning	A	120.00
2	Marshall (India)	C	0.87
10	Marshall Mfg.	C	10.00

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS AS ON 1-4-1974—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	Rate as on 1-4-1974 Rs. P.
0	Marshall Mfg.	M	9.75
0	Martin Burn	C	3.75
0	Maruti Investment	C	4.00
0	Marwar Tdg. Co.	C	165.00
0	Maud Tea	C	9.00
0	Mayurakshi Cotton	C	10.25
0	M. B. Commercial	C	99.50
0	McDowell	M	12.00
0	McKenzies	B	22.00
0	McLeod & Co.	C	34.00
0	Meena Steels	B	8.50
0	Meena Steels	D	8.75
0	Magna Jute	C	5.12
0	Melamine Fibre Board	A	150.00
5	Mercara Rubber	M	8.60
5	Mercury Inv.	D	2.80
0	Metal Box	C	14.00
0	Metal Corporation	C	6.06
0	Metal Distributors	C	9.25
0	Metcalfe Properties	D	10.25
10	Methoni Tea	C	8.50
00	Mettur Beardsell	M	268.00
10	Mettur Chemical	Bg.	13.35
10	**Mettur Chemical**	**M**	**12.65**
00	Mico Farm	M	80.00
00	Micro Tools	M	100.00
10	Midland Rubber	B	10.92
10	Midland Rubber	M	11.10
35	Midnapore Comm.	C	32.00
00	Mim Tea	C	76.00
10	Mirch Mirex	B	8.50
9	Mirzapore Electric	C	7.12
25	Mlamally	M	25.00
50	Model Mills	B	52.00
10	Modella Woollens	B	15.75
10	Modern Home	B	10.15
50	Modern Mills	B	62.25
10	Modi Industries	B	22.25
10	Modi Industries	D	22.12
10	Modi Rubber	B	18.50
10	Modi Rubber	D	18.50
10	Modi Spg. Mills	B	25.00
10	Modi Spg. Mills	C	15.50
10	**Modi Spg. Mills**	**D**	**25.25**
10	Modi Spg. Mills	M	9.18
10	Modi Textile Tdg.	D	5.50
10	Modipon	B	74.00
10	Modipon	D	83.00
5	Mohan Meakin Brew.	C	9.31
5	Mohan Meakin Brew.	D	8.81
10	Mohan Steel (N)	B	8.50
10	Mohatta & Heckel	B	6.00
10	Mohta Alloys	B	9.25
10	Mohta Alloys	D	9.75
10	Moheema Tea	C	8.12
10	Mohini Sugar	C	0.30
10	Molins of India (New)	C	12.41
100	Monogram Mills	A	116.25
10	Mopeds India	H	10.00
10	Mopeds India	M	7.65
10	Moradabad Spg.	D	7.00
10	Moradabad Water	C	3.00
100	**Morarjee Mills**	**B**	**233.00**
100	Mothola Tea	C	115.00
100	Motilal Hirabhai	A	102.50
100	Motor Industries	B	275.00
10	Motor Sales Ltd.	C	10.00
10	Motor Sales Ltd. (N)	C	7.50
10	Motor & General Finance	B	15.24
10	Motor & General Finance	D	14.50
10	Mozufferpore Elec.	C	13.00
5	M.P. Electricals	B	4.00
10	**Mukand Iron**	**B**	**25.00**
10	Mukand Iron	C	20.12
10	Mukand Iron	D	21.56
10	Multimetals Ltd.	C	25.37
10	Murphulani Tea	C	5.35
10	Murphulani Tea P.O.	C	7.12
10	Muttra Electric	C	8.00
100	Mysore Acetate & Chemical	Bg.	57.25
100	Mysore Acetate & Chemical	M	100.00
5	Mysore Amal. Coffee	M	6.50
10	Mysore Breweries	Bg.	11.15
10	Mysore Breweries	H	10.00
10	Mysore Breweries	M	10.62
10	Mysore Cement	B	18.25
10	Mysore Cement	Bg.	21.30
10	Mysore Cement	M	21.25
10	Mysore Chem. & Ferti.	Bg.	8.00
10	Mysore Chem. & Ferti.	M	5.75
10	Mysore Chem. Mfrs.	Bg.	9.75
10	Mysore Chem. Mfrs.	M	8.25
10	Mysore Chrome	Bg.	4.00
2	Mysore Coffee	Bg.	2.20
2	Mysore Coffee	M	2.40
10	Mysore Coffee Curing	Bg.	8.45
10	Mysore Coffee Curing	M	7.42
5	Mysore Electro Chemical	Bg.	5.20
5	Mysore Electro Chemical	M	4.77
10	Mysore Electro Chemical	Bg.	7.25
10	Mysore Electro Chemical	M	4.90
100	Mysore Elec. Ind.	Bg.	107.50
100	Mysore Elec. Ind.	M	113.00
100	Mysore Kirloskar	B	183.75
100	Mysore Kirloskar	Bg.	194.00
10	Mysore Lac & Paints	Bg.	5.00
10	Mysore Lamps	Bg.	14.60
10	Mysore Lamps	M	13.20
10	Mysore Machinery Mfrs.	Bg.	5.00
10	Mysore Paper	B	19.50
10	Mysore Paper	Bg.	18.78
10	Mysore Paper	C	19.25
10	Mysore Paper	M	18.75
2	Mysore Plantation	M	2.20
10	Mysore Stoneware	Bg.	13.50
10	Mysore Stoneware	M	11.15
10	Mysore Sugar	Bg.	19.25
10	Mysore Sugar	M	16.20
10	Mysore Tobacco	Bg.	10.60
10	Mysore Tobacco	M	11.30
2	Mysore Veg. Oil	Bg.	3.70
	"N"		
50	Nadiad Electric	B	52.50
10	Naga Hills Tea	C	12.00
10	Nagpal Petro-Chem.	B	15.75
25	Nagpur Electric	B	20.00
10	Nagri Farm Tea	C	11.31
500	Nagri Mills	A	895.00
100	Naihati Jute	C	32.00
10	Namburnadi Tea	C	9.44
250	Nandlal Bhandari	Mp.	400.00
85	Narang Industries	D	59.50
100	Nasik-Deolali Elec.	B	141.25
10	Naskarpara Jute	C	4.25
1	National Cereals Products	C	2.75
50	National Electrical	B	27.50
10	National Eng.	D	10.50
10	National Eng.	Mp.	10.50
10	National Ins. Cables	C	9.12
10	National Iron & St.	C	2.75
10	National Jute	C	11.87
100	National Machinery	B	197.50
10	National Newsprint	B	8.10
100	National Organic Chemical	A	356.00
100	National Organic Chemical	B	359.00
100	National Organic Chemical	C	381.00
10	National Pipes & Tubes	C	5.70
100	National Radio	B	72.00
100	**National Rayon**	**A**	**375.00**
100	**National Rayon**	**B**	**398.00**
10	National Rolling	C	4.87
10	National Rubber	B	6.52
10	**National Rubber**	**C**	**7.25**
10	National Rubber	M	4.72
10	National Screw Wire	C	3.50
100	National St. Duncan	B	185.00
100	National St. Duncan	C	179.00
10	National Tannery	C	1.84
10	National Tobacco	C	14.62
100	Navbharat Refri.	D	75.00
10	Navbharat Vanijya	C	7.56
100	Navsari Cotton	B	240.00
100	Nawabganj Sugar	C	60.00
100	Nawabganj Sugar 'A'	D	115.00
10	Nawabganj Sugar 'B'	D	6.00
10	Nazira Coal	C	1.18
5	Neelamalai	M	4.10
10	Negapatam Electric	M	19.50
10	Neiveli Ceramics	M	5.15
2	Nelliampathy Tea	B	4.30
2	Nelliampathy Tea	M	4.10
10	Nellimarla Jute	C	10.00
10	Nenmeny Inv.	M	15.41
1000	New Asarwa Mills	A	640.00
5	New Bank of India	Bg.	11.00
5	New Bank of India	D	12.12
10	New Beerbhoom Coal	C	2.00
10	New Central Jute	B	7.50
10	New Central Jute	C	7.06
10	New Chumta Tea	C	6.87
100	New City Mills	B	142.00
25	New Com. Invt.	B	8.00
50	**New Comm. Mills**	**A**	**150.00**
100	New Cotton Mills	A	202.50
7½	New Delhi Indl. Pro.	D	4.75
100	**New Great Eastern Mills**	**B**	**170.00**
100	New India Fisheries	B	77.00
100	New India Ind.	B	250.00
75	New India Inv.	C	50.00
10	New India Sugar	C	14.50
200	New Jehangir Mills	A	310.00
10	New Manbhoom Coal	C	2.91
100	New Manekchowk	A	9.00
7½	New Monkhooshi Tea	C	6.87
100	New Rajpur Mills	A	125.00
10	New Samanbagh Tea	C	6.50
10	New Savan Sugar	C	1.19
125	**New Shorrock Mills**	**A**	**800.00**
125	New Shorrock Mills	B	725.00
100	New Standard Eng.	B	113.00
100	New Swadeshi Mills	A	105.00
100	New Swadeshi Sugar	B	150.00
10	New Terai Tea	C	16.00
500	New Textile Mills	A	21.00
100	Nila Products	A	165.00
10	Nilambur Rubber	M	22.75
10	Nilgiri Tea	Bg.	6.25
10	Nilgiri Tea	M	6.45
100	Nimar Mills	B	25.00
25	Nizam Sugar	H	30.00
10	Nonsuch Tea	Bg.	17.25
10	Nonsuch Tea	M	15.00
10	North Brook Jute	C	14.62
100	North West Cachar Tea	C	122.50
10	North West Coal	C	5.25
10	Nuboard Mfg.	B	10.16
10	Nuchem Plastics	D	13.00
10	Nuddea Jute	C	10.25
100	Nutan Mills	A	223.75
	"O"		
5	Ogale Glass	B	3.24
5	Ogale Glass	Bg.	3.50
5	Ogale Glass	M	5.35
100	Okayti Tea	C	600.00
100	Omega Ins. Cables	B	25.00
100	Omega Ins. Cables	M	45.00
10	Omega Locks	B	5.00
10	Ondal Investment	C	14.10
10	Oodlabari Tea	C	16.30
10	Orient Abrasives	B	14.00
10	Orient Abrasives	C	14.00
10	Orient Abrasives	D	14.25
10	Orient Beverages	B	11.00
50	Orient Movietone	C	52.00
10	Orient Paper	B	50.50
10	**Orient Paper**	**C**	**50.80**
10	Orient Tools	M	10.00
10	Oriental Carpet Mfg.	C	23.25
100	Oriental Carpet Mfg.	D	281.00
10	Oriental Coal	C	1.94
100	Oriental Co.	C	108.00
100	Oriental Industrial	B	50.00
100	Oriental Power	B	40.00
10	Orissa Cement	B	30.50
10	**Orissa Cement**	**C**	**30.00**
10	Orissa Cement	D	28.75
10	Orissa Cement	M	30.00
10	Orissa Minerals	C	6.85
10	Orissa Textile Mills	C	8.56
2	Ossoor Coffee	M	3.15
100	Oudh Sugar	B	240.00
	"P"		
10	Pahargoomiah Tea	C	9.00
1	Panchura Tea	M	2.65
100	Pandyan Hotels	M	100.00
10	Panipat Foods	B	12.00
10	Panipat Foods	D	11.00
100	Panyam Cement	B	152.50
100	Panyam Cement	Bg.	112.00
100	Panyam Cement	H	133.00
100	Panyam Cement	M	138.00
100	Paper & Pulp	B	100.00
100	Paper Mill Plant	B	87.50
100	Paper Products	B	107.00
100	Paper Products	D	92.00
10	Parasea Collieries	C	10.00
10	Parik Eng. & Body Builders	C	10.25
10	Parkside Tea	M	24.00
1	Parrys Confectionery	M	1.80
25	Parshuram Pottery	B	26.25
100	Particle Boards	B	9.96
10	Pashok Tea	C	55.12
125	Patell Mills	A	60.00
10	Pathemara Tea	C	6.12
10	Patna Electric	C	10.00
100	Patrakola Tea	C	41.00
10	Pearl Investment	C	2.75
10	Peermade Tea	M	9.75
10	Peirce Leslie	M	5.00
10	Pench Valley Coal	C	4.94
100	Penguin Textile	H	75.00
100	Penguin Textile	M	100.00
10	Peninsular Rubber	M	14.25
50	Perfect Potteries	Mp.	55.00
100	Perfect Potteries M.B.	Mp.	100.00
2	**Peria Karamalai**	**M**	**3.00**
10	Periyar Chemicals	M	10.00
100	Permanent Magnets	B	115.00
10	Pesticides	B	5.85
10	Pfizer	B	34.00

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS AS ON 1-4-1974—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	Rate as on 1-4-1974 Rs. P.
50	**Phaltan Sugar**	**B**	**100.50**
100	Phaskowa Tea	C	120.00
10	Philips India	C	61.30
10	Phillips Carbon	B	24.50
10	Phillips Carbon	C	24.75
10	Phillips Carbon	D	25.50
100	**Phoenix Mills**	**B**	**218.00**
100	Phosphate Co.	C	142.00
10	Pilani Investment	Mp.	16.25
10	Piramal Steel	B	11.75
10	Plastic Products	D	6.25
10	Plastic Resins	M	10.75
5	Platewel	B	6.00
10	**Podar Mills**	**B**	**14.00**
10	Podar Silks & Synt.	B	7.92
10	Poddar Projects	C	10.00
100	**Polson**	**B**	**100.00**
50	**Polychem**	**B**	**130.00**
10	Poly-gas	B	8.50
100	Polyolefins Ind.	A	362.00
100	Polyolefins Ind.	B	385.00
10	Polysteels	B	19.50
10	Poobang Tea	C	11.00
100	Poona Electrical	B	170.00
10	Poona Ind. Hotel	Bg.	10.00
5	Poonmudi Agencies	M	3.75
10	Porritts & Spencer	D	22.50
10	Port Shipping Co.	C	11.37
10	Poysha Industrial	B	11.50
100	Prabhat Udyog	B	22.00
10	Prajeev Invest.	C	7.25
100	Precision Bearings	A	190.00
100	Precision Bearings	B	199.00
100	**Premier Automobiles**	**B**	**66.50**
100	Premier Breweries	M	155.00
10	Premier Cables	B	10.52
10	Premier Cables	D	10.56
10	Premier Cables	M	10.00
60	**Premier Const.**	**B**	**98.00**
100	Premier Die Casting	A	31.00
10	Premier Fertilizers	M	2.65
100	Premier Mills	M	290.00
100	Premier Paper	B	80.00
10	Premier Roller	M	7.26
10	Premier Synthetics	B	5.50
100	Premier Tyres	B	232.00
5	Presidency Jute	C	1.12
10	Prestolite of India	D	7.00
100	Promain Ltd.	D	50.00
10	Protein Products	B	6.00
10	Protein Products	M	7.50
4	Publicity Society	C	5.00
10	Pudumjee Pulp	B	15.75
10	Pulgaon Mills	B	9.50
2	Pullangode Rubber	M	3.90
100	Pulliccar Textile	M	75.43
10	Punalur Paper	B	11.75
10	Punalur Paper	Bg.	11.50
10	Punalur Paper	C	11.56
10	Punalur Paper	D	13.00
10	Punalur Paper	M	12.00
5	Punjab Anand Batteries	B	7.25
5	Punjab Anand Batteries	D	7.37
10	Punjab Breweries	B	7.75
10	Punjab Breweries	C	10.87
5	Punjab Breweries	D	9.75
50	Punjab & Sind Bank	D	60.00
10	Punjab Nat. Bank	C	33.50
10	Punjab Nat. Bank	D	32.00
100	Punjab Produce	D	120.00
100	Punjab Sugar	C	50.00
100	Punjab Sugar	D	124.00
10	Purna Investments	C	5.37
10	Purtabpore	C	6.56
10	Pussimbing Tea	C	7.62
1	Puthutotam Coffee	M	1.65
10	Putinbaree Tea	C	10.00
	“R”		
25	Radhakrishna Text.	M	40.50
5	Radio & Electric	M	1.45
10	Radio & Elec. Mfg.	Bg.	3.50
10	Radio & Elec. Mfg.	M	6.65
100	Raghuvanshi Mills	B	142.00
100	Raigarh Tdg. Co.	D	20.25
7½	Rainbow Steels	B	6.50
10	Rainbow Steels	D	11.00
100	Raipur Textile	A	276.25
100	Rajabahadur Poona	B	150.00
10	Rajabhat Tea	C	5.75
10	Rajagiri Rubber	B	13.24
10	Rajagiri Rubber	M	14.62
50	Rajalakshmi Tex.	M	76.00
100	Rajapalayam Text.	M	157.00
10	Rajasthan Spg. & Wvg. Mills	B	18.75
10	Rajasthan Spg. & Wvg. Mills	C	19.00
10	Rajasthan Spg. & Wvg. Mills	D	15.00
10	Rajasthan Synthetics	C	3.30
5	Rajendra Coffee	M	22.00
100	Rajesh Textiles	A	120.00
10	Rajgarh (Assam) Tea	C	6.62
50	Rajkumar Mills	Mp.	95.00
100	Rallis India	B	260.00
100	Rallis India	C	244.00
100	Rallis India	M	225.00
100	Ramaraju Surgical Cotton	M	120.00
10	Rameshwara Jute	C	14.69
250	Ramkrishna Mills	A	300.00
100	Ramakrishna Mills	M	85.83
10	Ramakrishna Mills	M	3.51
100	Ramnarayan Textile	M	62.40
10	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar	C	5.75
10	Ramon & Demm	A	29.75
10	Ramon & Demm	B	30.00
10	Ranbaxy Laboratory	D	13.25
7½	Ranbaxy Laboratory	B	11.50
10	Rampur Distilleries	D	7.00
10	Rane Brake	M	30.55
5	Rane (Madras)	M	12.12
10	Raneegunge Coal	C	6.25
10	Rangavilas Textile Mills	M	11.00
10	Ranicherra Tea	C	5.31
10	Rathi Alloys & Steel	B	14.60
10	Rathi Alloys & Steel	D	10.50
10	Rathi Ispat	B	13.52
10	Rathi Ispat	D	10.00
10	Rathi Gases	B	9.90
10	Rathi Gases	D	9.50
10	Rathi Udyog	B	8.25
10	Rathi Udyog	D	9.50
10	Ratna Sugar	C	6.65
10	Ratnakar Shipping	B	15.25
10	Ratnakar Shipping	C	14.94
50	Ravalgaon Sugar	B	62.50
10	Raveendra Text.	M	9.52
100	Rayalasseema Text.	M	111.00
10	Raymond Woollen	B	20.50
10	Raymond Woollen	C	12.15
10	Raymond Woollen	D	12.50
10	Raza Bulund Sugar	C	5.75
10	Raza Textile Mills	D	5.50
10	R. B. Rodda & Co.	C	3.56
100	R. Choodambikai	M	98.75
10	Reckitt & Coleman	C	15.12
5	Refrigeration Acc.	C	5.75
10	Regal Papers	B	12.00
5	Regal Papers	D	10.65
10	Regent Estate	C	1.00
10	Reliance Firebricks	C	7.25
10	Reliance Jute	C	22.06
10	Remington Rand	C	16.44
10	Rewa Coalfields	C	11.87
10	R. G. Ispat Ltd.	D	13.25
10	Richardson Hindustan	B	32.00
100	R. J. Shah	B	80.00
100	Roberts McLean	C	100.00
100	Rockweld Electrode	M	49.00
100	Rockwell (India)	B	15.00
100	Rohit Mills	A	135.00
100	Rohit Pulp & Paper	B	215.00
10	Rohtas Industries	B	8.25
10	**Rohtas Industries**	**C**	**8.40**
10	**Rohtas Industries**	**D**	**8.22**
100	Rolcon Eng.	B	165.00
2½	Roneo Vickers India	D	2.12
10	Roopacherra Tea	C	5.25
10	Ruby (Bangalore)	M	11.10
10	Ruby (Madras)	M	8.00
25	Ruby Mills	B	30.00
10	Ruby Rubber	M	9.72
10	Rungamatee Tea	C	6.12
50	Rustom Jehangir	A	255.00
10	Ryam Sugar	C	2.12
10	Rydak Tea	C	9.31
	“S”		
10	Sadul Textile Mills	D	8.50
10	Sahayak Finance	H	5.00
10	Sahu Jain	D	10.06
10	Sahu Minerals	C	1.35
10	Sahu Minerals	D	4.65
5	Sahu Properties	C	2.81
100	Sajjan Mills	Mp.	90.00
10	Sakamari Steel	B	11.52
100	Sakthi Pipes	M	85.00
100	Sakthi Sugar	B	112.00
10	Sakthi Sugar	M	15.00
10	Salem-Erode Elec.	M	32.25
10	Samastipur Sugar	C	0.33
10	Sandeep Invest.	C	8.00
10	Sandoz	B	25.50
100	Sandur Manganese	Bg.	100.00
100	Sandvik Asia	B	338.75
2	Sangameshwar Coffee	M	2.90
10	Sanjoy Investment	C	4.75
10	Sankey Wheels	B	9.50
10	Sankey Wheels	C	9.87
10	Sapoi Tea	C	9.50
100	Sarada Textile	M	75.00
8	Saran Engineering	C	13.56
200	Sarangpur Cotton	A	472.50
100	Saraspur Mills	A	330.00
10	Saraswathi Textile	M	4.50
50	Saraswati Insurance	D	25.50
100	Saraswati Ind. Synd.	D	108.00
10	Saraswati Steel	B	9.00
5	Saraswati Steel	D	5.12
5	Saraya Steel	B	5.00
100	Sardesai Bros.	A	181.50
100	Sardesai Bros.	B	185.00
10	Saroj Alloys	Bg.	9.00
10	Saroja Textile	M	10.50
10	Saru Engineering	D	10.75
10	Sarugaon Tea	C	10.00
10	Sarvaraya Text.	M	5.25
100	Sathe Biscuits	B	105.00
100	Saurashtra Cement	B	256.00
2	Savamalai Coffee	M	6.75
100	Sayaji Mills	A	127.50
10	S. B. Joshi & Co.	B	1.76
10	S. B. Joshi & Co.	Bg.	2.00
10	Schrader Scovill	B	34.15
10	Schrader Scovill	C	34.00
10	Schrader Scovill	D	34.00
100	Scientific Instruments	C	9
20	**Scindia Steam Navigation**	**B**	**32**
10	Secals	B	1
10	Seeyok Tea	C	3
10	Sendra Investment	C	3
10	Sen-Releigh	C	6
10	Sen-Releigh	M	4
10	Seshasayee Ind.	M	6
10	Seshasayee Paper	B	16
10	Seshasayee Paper	Bg.	15
10	Seshasayee Paper	C	15
10	Seshasayee Paper	M	15
10	Seven Seas	B	18
10	Seven Seas	D	19
10	S. G. Engineering	C	7
100	Shah Construction	A	80
100	Shah Construction	B	75
10	Shah Malleable Castings	B	11
10	Shahjahanpur Elec.	C	6
10	Shaktigarh Text. Ind.	C	10
5	Shalimar Holdings	D	3
10	Shalimar Paints	C	10
10	Shalimar Rope	C	15.
10	Shalimar Wires	C	14.
10	Shama Engine Valve	B	10.
10	Shama Engine Valve	D	9.
100	Shambhunath	D	30.
10	Shantnu Invest.	D	10.
10	Shaw Wallace	C	59.
100	Shethia Mining	B	7.
100	Shethia Mining	C	8.
2	Sheveroys Coffee	M	2.
10	Shiv Investments	C	10.
10	Shivaji Works	B	7.
10	Shivmoni Steel	B	11.
10	Shivmoni Steel	Bg.	10.
10	Shri Ambica Jute	C	7.
10	Shri Bhawani Text.	C	12.
10	Shri Chamundeswari	Bg.	10.
12½	Shri Changadeo Sugar	B	21.
100	Shri Dinesh Mills	A	180.
100	Shri Dinesh Mills	B	210.
100	**Shri Digvijay Cement**	**B**	**140.**
100	Shri Digvijay Cement	D	130.5
10	Shri Digvijay Woollen	B	17.2
10	Shri Digvijay Woollen	D	11.6
10	Shree Durga Agency	C	10.0
10	Shri Ganga Cold Storage	C	5.0
100	Shri Gopal Ind.	B	101.0
10	Shri Gopal Inv.	C	7.1
10	Shri Hanuman Sugar	C	17.1
10	Shri Krishna Gyano.	B	6.3
10	Shri Krishna Gyano.	C	5.9
10	Shri Krishna Gyano.	D	6.5
50	Shri Krishna Rajendra	Bg.	55.5
10	Shri Madhusudan Mill	C	12.2
20	Shri Meenakshi Mill	M	10.2
100	**Shri Niwas Cotton**	**B**	**209.0**
100	Shri Niwas Cotton	C	225.0
10	Shri Rajendra Mills	M	10.0
10	Shri Ram Bearings	B	26.2
10	Shri Ram Bearings	C	26.5
10	Shri Ram Bearings	D	25.0
10	Shri Ram Fibres	B	26.0
10	Shri Ram Fibres	D	27.2
10	Shri Ram Fibres	M	27.0
100	Shri Ram Mills	B	120.0
10	Shri Ram Refri.	D	19.2
100	Shri Ramakrishna St.	M	133.5
10	Shri Risabh Inv.	D	0.2
10	Shri Saraswaty Press	C	3.5

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS AS ON 1-4-1974—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	Rate as on 1-4-1974 Rs. P.
0	Shri Sarvaraya Sugar	M	7.18
0	Shri Satvanarayana	M	10.00
0	Shri Sitaram Sugar	C	7.62
0	Shri Synthetics	B	38.00
0	Shri Synthetics	C	37.25
0	Shri Valliappa Text.	Bg.	107.50
0	Shri Valliappa Text.	M	85.00
0	Sidhpur Mills	A	76.00
0	Siemens India	B	41.50
0	S. I. F. Steel	B	12.00
0	Sijua (Jherriah) Elec.	C	10.12
00	Silver Cotton	A	287.50
10	Simco Meters	B	9.84
10	Simco Meters	Bg.	12.75
10	Simco Meters	M	14.50
10	Simon Carves	C	25.62
50	**Simplex Mills**	**B**	**130.00**
0	Singareni Collieries	H	8.40
00	Singell Tea	C	30.00
0	Singtom Tea	C	2.62
00	Siporex	B	108.00
00	Sirdar Carbonic Gas	B	136.25
10	**Sirpur Paper**	**B**	**20.35**
10	Sirpur Paper	C	20.31
10	Sirpur Paper	H	19.00
10	Sirsilk Limited	C	5.56
10	Sirsilk Limited	H	5.25
00	Sivnandha Steel	M	87.00
10	Sivnandha Textile	M	23.00
10	Skol Breweries	B	22.00
00	SLM-Maneklal	A	320.00
00	**SLM-Maneklal**	**B**	**290.00**
5	Smith Stanistreet	C	2.75
00	Snail Spanners	B	101.00
10	Solid Containers	B	8.75
5	Soma Investments	C	9.00
00	Somaiya Organic	B	111.00
10	Somani Steels	B	9.25
10	Somani Steels	D	13.50
10	Somany Pilkington	C	20.25
10	Somany Pilkington	D	20.00
10	Sonai River Tea	C	2.06
5	Sone Valley Cement	B	2.06
5	Sone Valley Cement	C	2.31
10	South Behar Sugar	C	0.50
00	South India Shipping	B	292.50
00	South India Shipping	M	303.00
10	South India Steel	M	9.40
00	South India Viscose	B	443.75
00	South India Viscose	Bg.	437.50
100	**South India Viscose**	**M**	**443.00**
10	South India Wires	M	4.00
10	South Karanpura Coal	C	4.00
10	South Madras Electric	M	15.75
7½	Southern Agrifurane	C	14.62
7½	Southern Agrifurane	M	13.00
100	Southern Asbestos	M	155.00
100	Southern Brickwork	M	100.00
100	Southern Gas	B	70.00
10	Southern Ind. Corpn.	B	2.00
10	Southern Ind. Corpn.	M	6.30
10	Southern Petro Chem.	B	21.75
10	Southern Petro Chem.	Bg.	21.75
10	Southern Petro Chem.	C	22.06
10	Southern Petro Chem.	D	23.25
10	Southern Petro Chem.	M	22.40
10	Southern Steel	B	17.00
10	Southern Steel	C	15.37
10	Southern Steel	H	20.00
100	Southern Trawling	Bg.	100.00
100	Southern Trawling	M	100.00
100	Special Steel	B	165.00
10	Speciality Paper	B	7.00
10	Spencer & Co.	M	30.25
100	Spun Pipe	B	83.00
10	S. R. P. Tools	M	12.00
10	S. S. Malt	B	7.50
100	Standard Batteries	B	142.50
100	Standard Mills	A	558.00
100	**Standard Mills**	**B**	**571.00**
10	Standard Motors	M	5.20
10	Stanes Amalgamated	M	11.25
100	Star Company	C	75.00
50	Star Investment	C	28.50
10	Star Paper	B	13.50
10	Star Paper	C	14.00
-10	Star Paper	D	8.00
100	Star Textile Eng.	B	112.00
25	Star Trading Inv.	C	7.15
100	State Bank of Bikaner	B	50.00
100	State Bank of India	B	311.25
100	State Bank of Indore	Mp.	83.84
100	State Bank of Mysore	Bg.	122.00
100	State Bank of Mysore	M	115.00
100	State Bank of Travancore	M	69.00
10	Steel & Allied Prod.	B	5.75
10	Steel & Allied Prod.	C	7.06
10	Steel Complex	B	8.70
10	Steel Complex	Bg.	9.00
10	Steel Complex	M	10.00
10	Steel Containers	C	26.50
3½	Steel Products	C	0.65
10	Steelocrete Consul.	Bg.	10.00
10	Stewarts & Lloyds	C	16.00
100	Straw Board	D	145.50
10	Straw Products	B	25.00
10	Straw Products	C	25.40
10	Straw Products	D	18.20
10	Suessen Text. Bearings	A	26.00
10	Suessen Text. Bearings	B	28.25
10	Sujata Investment	C	6.25
10	Sukhjit Starch	D	12.87
10	Sumangala Inv.	C	5.50
10	Sundaram Finance	M	17.00
50	Sundatta Foods	B	52.00
10	Sungma Tea	C	6.37
10	Sun Paper	M	10.00
10	Super Com. Inv.	C	5.25
100	Super Spinning	H	100.00
100	Super Spinning	M	210.00
10	Superior Air	B	10.15
10	Superior Air	D	10.12
10	Supreme Cr. Corpn.	C	3.41
100	Supreme Industries	A	122.50
100	Supreme Industries	B	120.00
100	Surat Electricity	B	112.00
100	Surat Textile	A	59.00
10	Suri & Nayar	B	10.00
10	Suri & Nayar	Bg.	10.10
10	Sutlej Cotton	C	30.75
10	Sutna Stone Lime	C	8.81
10	Suryalaxmi Mills	H	4.00
100	**Svadeshi Mills**	**B**	**197.00**
10	Swadeshi Cotton (K)	B	12.00
10	Swadeshi Cotton P.O.	B	10.40
10	Swadeshi Cotton	C	11.50
10	Swadeshi Cotton P.O.	C	7.69
10	Swadeshi Cotton	D	10.00
10	Swadeshi Cotton P.O.	D	6.00
100	Swadeshi Commercial	C	68.00
10	Swadeshi Polytex	A	18.50
10	Swadeshi Polytex	B	20.00
10	Swadeshi Polytex	Bg.	20.50
10	Swadeshi Polytex	C	20.00
10	Swadeshi Polytex	D	20.37
10	Swadeshi Polytex	M	20.00
100	Swamiji Textile	M	100.00
100	**Swan Mills**	**B**	**170.00**
10	Swarup Veg. Prod.	D	7.87
10	Swastik Rubber	B	8.25
10	Swastik Safe	B	10.00
100	Swastik Textile	B	30.00
10	Sylvania & Laxman	B	8.30
10	Sylvania & Laxman	D	8.12
100	Synthetics & Chemicals	B	129.00
	"T"		
100	Tak Machinery	A	112.00
100	Tak Machinery	B	112.00
2	Talayar Tea	M	0.93
100	Tamilnadu Card.	M	100.00
100	Tan India Wattle	M	100.00
10	Tanfort Tyres	B	9.00
10	Tanfort Tyres	Bg.	10.00
7½	Tanfort Tyres	C	8.50
10	Tanfort Tyres	M	10.00
10	Taranagar Inv.	C	5.50
100	Tarun Commercial Mills	A	150.00
10	Tata Chemicals	A	35.25
10	**Tata Chemicals**	**B**	**36.75**
100	**Tata Eng. & Loco.**	**B**	**245.00**
100	**Tata Hydro-Elec.**	**B**	**138.00**
75	**Tata Iron & Steel**	**A**	**95.50**
75	**Tata Iron & Steel**	**B**	**95.75**
100	Tata-Merlin & Gerin	B	109.00
25	**Tata Oil Mills**	**B**	**72.00**
100	**Tata Power**	**B**	**138.00**
25	**Tata Textile**	**B**	**48.50**
100	Tata Yodogawa	B	147.00
10	Tecalemit (Hind)	C	7.31
10	Teekoy Rubber	M	7.80
10	Teesta Valley Tea	C	8.19
10	Telangana Spg.	H	7.00
10	Telangana Spg.	M	5.00
10	Telesound	B	4.88
10	Telesound	D	5.00
10	Teliapara Tea	C	18.25
10	Teloijan Tea	C	3.25
10	Tengpani Tea	C	7.06
100	Tensile Steel	A	195.00
100	Tensile Steel	B	175.00
100	Testeels Ltd.	A	139.00
10	**Textile Machinery Corpn.**	**B**	**20.00**
10	**Textile Machinery Corpn.**	**C**	**18.50**
10	Textile Machinery Corpn.	D	10.65
100	Textool	M	59.00
10	Tezpore Tea	C	13.25
50	Thacker & Co.	B	45.00
10	Thamarpally Rubber	Bg.	10.25
10	Thamarpally Rubber	M	13.25
100	Thana Electric	B	105.00
10	Thanjavur Textile	M	15.00
1	Thirumbadi Rubber	M	2.08
60	Thomas Stephen	M	53.76
10	Tide Water Oil	C	9.94
10	Tiffin's Barytes	M	4.25
10	Tinnevelly Tuti. Elec.	M	20.50
10	Tinsukia Dev. Corpn.	C	6.75
10	Tirrihannah Tea	C	25.70
100	Tirumurti Textile	M	60.00
£1	Titaghur Jute	C	11.50
10	Titaghur Paper	C	11.81
100	Tiwac Industries	Bg.	100.00
100	T. Maneklal Mfg.	A	420.00
100	T. Maneklal Mfg.	B	390.00
10	Toshiba Anand Batteries	B	20.52
5	Toshiba Anand Batteries	B	15.75
10	Toshiba Anand Batteries	M	10.00
10	Toshiba Anand Lamp	D	17.00
10	Toshiba Anand Lamp	M	12.40
10	T. R. & Tea	M	7.85
100	Trac Industries	M	85.00
10	Tractors (India)	B	17.00
10	Transformers	M	6.00
10	Travancore Cement	M	6.75
10	Travancore Chemical Mfg.	M	29.25
100	Travancore Electro-Chemical	B	200.00
100	Travancore Electro-Chemical	M	100.50
10	Travancore Ogale	M	4.90
10	Travancore Rayons	B	21.80
10	**Travancore Rayons**	**M**	**21.75**
10	Travancore Rubber	M	9.87
10	Travancore Sugar	M	9.10
10	Tribeni Tissues	C	21.06
10	Trichinopoly Text.	M	15.25
100	Trichur Cotton	M	100.00
100	Trichy Distilleries	M	168.00
10	Trichy Steel Rolling	M	14.62
10	Trimurti Agro	B	13.25
10	Triveni Engineering	B	5.20
10	Triveni Engineering	D	7.50
25	Tropical Rubber	M	18.00
10	T. Stanes	M	13.75
10	Tubes & Malleables	M	9.85
100	Tube Investment	M	142.00
10	Tube Suppliers	B	5.00
10	Tube Suppliers	M	10.00
5	Tulsipur Sugar	C	5.06
10	Tungabhadra Ind.	B	13.75
10	Tungabhadra Ind.	C	12.50
10	Tungabhadra Ind.	H	11.00
100	Tuticorin Spg.	M	90.64
10	Twyford Tea	B	4.52
10	Twyford Tea	M	5.25
10	Tyroon Tea	C	18.00
	"U"		
10	Udayagiri Tea	M	10.25
100	Ugar Sugar Works	B	135.00
100	Ugar Sugar Works	Bg.	134.00
100	Ultra Marine & Pigments	B	392.50
7½	Uni-Abex	B	21.50
100	Unichem Lab.	B	130.00
10	Unicorn Tyres	B	15.25
10	Union Carbide	C	48.10
100	Union Company	C	74.00
100	Union Jute	C	53.50
10	United Bank of India	C	6.56
10	United Bank of India (Convt.)	C	6.75
10	United Breweries	Bg.	26.00
10	United Breweries	M	26.00
100	United Carbon	B	242.50
10	United Collieries	C	5.94
50	United Comm. Bank	B	46.00
50	United Comm. Bank	C	45.50
10	United Electrical	M	7.82
10	United Flour	C	8.00
20	United Motors	B	25.50
10	United Nilgiri Tea	M	18.50
10	United Prov. Sugar	C	4.50
100	United Wire Ropes	B	68.50
10	Universal Cables	B	25.25
10	Universal Cables	C	25.62
50	Universal Dyestuff	A	62.50
100	Universal Dyestuff	B	63.00
10	Universal Electric	C	22.12
10	Universal Ind.	C	9.75
10	Universal Inv. Trust	D	4.00
10	Universal Steel	B	12.00
10	Universal Steel	D	12.25
10	Universal Tobacco	H	10.00

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS AS ON 1-4-1974—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	Rate as on 1-4-1974 Rs. P.
10	Universal Tyres	C	14.00
10	Universal Tyres	D	13.10
10	Universal Wires	B	10.00
10	Universal Wires	C	7.94
100	Upper Doab Sugar	B	84.00
100	Upper Doab Sugar	D	82.00
10	Upper Ganges Sugar	C	15.94
50	Upper India Couper	C	20.00
10	Usha Alloys	B	18.00
10	Usha Alloys	C	19.12
10	Usha Alloys	D	19.25
10	Usha Flour	H	10.00
10	Usha Forgings	D	1.06
10	Usha Martin Black	C	35.00
10	Usha Spg. Mills	B	2.90
10	Usha Spg. Mills	D	4.75
10	Usha Telehoist	C	19.31
10	Uttar Pr. Hotels	B	8.00
10	Uttar Pr. Hotels	C	12.12
10	Uttar Pr. Hotels	D	10.75
	"V"		
10	Vaikundam Rubber	M	18.25
100	Vallabh Glass	A	162.00
6	Vanguard Inv.	M	0.50
5	Vankatesa Invest.	D	8.37
10	Vardhman Spg.	B	28.50
10	Vardhman Spg.	D	24.00
100	Vasanta Textile	M	97.00
2	Vayitri Tea	M	1.00
10	Vazir Sultan Tobacco	H	32.25

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	Rate as on 1-4-1974 Rs. P.
10	Veegal Engines	C	2.44
5	Velimalai Rubber	M	8.90
10	Vellore Electric	M	26.75
50	Venkatesa Textile	M	76.00
10	Vickers Sperry	B	35.00
10	Vicon Limited	Bg.	12.50
100	Victoria Mills	B	275.00
10	Vidarbha Glass	B	10.00
10	Vidarbha Iron	B	8.00
10	Vidarbha Paper	B	5.00
100	Vignan Industries	Bg.	100.00
10	Vijay Spg. Mills	H	7.00
10	Vijay Spg. Mills	M	10.00
250	Vijay Textile	A	305.00
100	Vijayakumar Text.	M	135.00
100	Vijayalakshmi Text.	M	122.00
100	Vijayamohini Text.	M	78.00
100	Vijayeshwari Text.	M	94.00
10	Vijaywada Bottling	H	10.00
10	Vikram Investment	D	4.90
200	Vikram Mills	A	170.00
5	Vinod Invest.	D	7.50
50	Virudhunagar Text.	M	48.50
100	Vishnu Sugar	B	120.00
250	Vivekananda Mills	A	280.00
100	**Voltas Limited**	**B**	**251.00**
100	V.S.T. Tillers Tractor	Bg.	48.00
100	V.S.T. Tillers Tractor	M	50.00
10	Vulcan-Laval	B	29.75
40	Vysya Bank	Bg.	46.50

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	Rate as on 1-4-1974 Rs. P.
	"W"		
100	**Walchandnagar Ind.**	**B**	**141.00**
1	Walford Transport	C	0.62
100	Wandleside-National	B	70.00
10	Warner Hindustan	B	33.50
10	Warner Hindustan	H	32.50
2	Wartyhully Coffee	M	4.00
1	Waverley Inv.	C	3.75
10	Wavin (India)	M	9.00
10	Welcast Steels	B	13.00
10	Welcast Steels	Bg.	13.50
10	Wellman Incandescent	C	11.00
10	West Coast Elec.	M	14.00
100	**West Coast Paper**	**B**	**220.00**
100	West Coast Paper	Bg.	179.58
100	West Coast Paper	C	235.00
10	West Laikdih Coal	C	1.25
10	Western Bengal Coal	C	4.25
100	Western India Comm.	C	70.00
10	Western India Ind.	Bg.	8.15
250	Western India Mills	B	197.00
100	Western India Ply.	B	171.00
100	Western India Ply.	Bg.	180.00
100	Western India Ply.	M	190.00
100	Western India Veg.	B	101.25
10	Western Ministeel	B	16.25
10	Western U.P. Elec.	D	6.25
150	W. H. Brady	B	36.00

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	F a 1-4 R
10	W. H. Harton Co.	D	1
100	Wheelabrator	B	9
100	Widia (India)	B	37
100	Widia (India)	M	29
10	Williamson Magor	C	1
100	**Wimco**	**B**	**14**
10	Window Glass	B	
10	Window Glass	C	4
10	Woodland	M	8
10	Wood Polymer	B	4
10	Woolcombers of India	B	17
10	Woolcombers of India	C	17
10	W. S. Insulators	B	9
10	W. S. Insulators	M	9
	"Y"		
50	Yamuna Syndicate	D	75
100	Yemmiganur Spg.	H	85
10	York India	C	4
10	York India	D	7
	"Z"		
100	Zandu Pharmaceuticals	B	100
100	Zell-Ate	B	77
10	Zenith Steel Pipes	B	34
10	Zuari Agro	B	38
10	Zuari Agro	C	39
10	Zuari Agro	D	41
10	Zuari Agro	M	38

Deemed Cost for the purposes of "Capital Gains"

Assessment year 1988-89:

Example

In respect of right of substitution of the fair market value as on 1-4-1974:

Under section 55(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, where the capital asset became the property of the assessee before the 1st day April, 1974, the tax payer has the option of substituting the fair market value as on the 1st day of April, 1974, in place of the original c for the purposes of "Capital gains".

EXAMPLE: It is assumed that Mr. A sold the following shares on 20th July, 1987.

Name of the Co.	*Purchased on*	*Cost price*	*Market value as on 1-4-74*	*Sale price received in July, 1987*	*Differe betw cost price sale p*
		Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupe
A & Co. Ltd.	30-12-70	30,000	60,000	1,00,000	+ 70,0
B & Co. Ltd.	12-11-72	15,000	20,000	25,000	+ 10,0
C & Co. Ltd.	15-5-74	20,000	25,000	30,000	+ 10,0
		65,000	1,05,000	1,55,000	+ 90,0

In the above example "Capital gains" is to be computed as under:

Name of the Co.	*Sale proceeds*	*Cost of shares*	*Market value as on 1-4-1974*	*Long-te Capi Ga*
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupe
A & Co. Ltd.	1,00,000	—	60,000*	+ 40,0
B & Co. Ltd.	25,000	—	20,000*	+ 5,0
C & Co. Ltd.	30,000	20,000†	—	+ 10,0
	1,55,000	20,000	80,000	+ 55,0

*Mr. A is entitled to take advantage of the appreciation in price as on 1st April, 1974 and claim the cost of acquisition at su appreciated value whereby the capital gains will be reduced as shown in respect of shares of A & Co. Limited and B & Co. Limite

† As the shares are purchased after 1-4-1974, Mr. A is not entitled to substitute the market value as on 1-4-1974.

Note:—It is assumed that none of the above companies has issued either bonus shares or right shares from 1-4-1974 to 20-7-198

Computation of long-term capital gains:

Capital gains relating to long-term capital assets in respect of shares		Rs. 55,000
Less: Deduction under section 48(1)(b) read with section 48(2)(b)(ii)(B):		
Basic deduction	Rs. 10,000	
@ 60% of the balance Rs. 45,000 (Rs. 55,000 less Rs. 10,000)	Rs. 27,000	Rs. 37,000
Long-term capital gains to be included in the gross total income ..		Rs. 18,000

In the above example, if Mr. A invests Rs. 1,55,000 (being the sale proceeds of shares in specified financial assets given in item B) on page 112 within the stipulated period of six months from the date of sale of shares, the long-term capital gains is not liable to be ncluded in the gross total income of Mr. A as explained in example no. iv on page 113.

BONUS SHARES

EXAMPLE (i): Mr. A sells shares of Messrs. A & Co. Ltd., details whereof are as under:

(1) Purchased 400 shares @ Rs. 250 per share on 1-8-1967.
(2) Allotted 600 bonus shares between 1967 & 1973.
(3) The fair market value of the share as on 1-4-1974 is Rs. 150 per share.
(4) Sold 500 shares at the rate of Rs. 200 per share on 1-9-1987.

Sale proceeds of 500 shares @ Rs. 200 per share			Rs. 1,00,000
Less:			
Actual cost of 400 shares @ Rs. 250 per share	Rs. 1,00,000		
As the shares have been purchased before 1-4-1974, the cost is to be substituted by the fair market value as on 1-4-1974:			
Fair market value as on 1-4-1974 of 400 shares @ Rs. 150 per share		Rs. 60,000	
Since bonus shares have been allotted prior to 1-4-1974, the fair market value of such bonus shares as on that date is required to be considered:			
Bonus shares 600 × Rs. 150 per share		Rs. 90,000	
Fair market value of 1000 shares as on 1-4-1974		Rs. 1,50,000	
The proportionate fair market value for 500 shares sold on 1-9-1987			Rs. 75,000
Long-term capital gains subject to deduction u/s. 48(1)(b) read with section 48(2)(b)(ii)(B) ..			Rs. 25,000

EXAMPLE (ii): Mr. A's investment portfolio of shares of Messrs. B & Co. Ltd. is as under:

Date	*No. of Shares*	*Rate per share*	*Total cost*	*Remarks*
30-6-1960	100	Rs. 300	Rs. 30,000	Actual purchased
30-9-1970	50	—	—	Bonus in ratio of 1:2
	150		Rs. 30,000	
1-12-1980	150	—	—	Bonus in ratio of 1:1
Total ..	300		Rs. 30,000	

Mr. A sold these 300 shares on 30-4-1987 @ Rs. 400 per share.

(i) The average cost per share is Rs. 100 [Rs. 30,000 (cost)÷300 (shares)].
(ii) The fair market value as on 1st April, 1974 is Rs. 250 per share in respect of shares of Messrs. B & Co. Ltd.

Total sale price Rs. 400 per share × 300 shares sold	Rs. 1,20,000
Less: Cost price of the shares	Rs. 30,000
Profit on sale of 300 shares ..	Rs. 90,000

The long-term capital gains to be included in the gross total income subject to deductions u/s. 48 is to be computed as under:

	Purchase lot (30-6-1960) 1	Bonus lot (30-9-1970) 2	Bonus lot (1-12-1980) 3	Total of (1 + 2 + 3) 4
Sale price ..	100 × Rs. 400 = Rs. 40,000	50 × Rs. 400 = Rs. 20,000	150 × Rs. 400 = Rs. 60,000	Rs. 1,20,000
Less: Cost ..	100 × Rs. 250* = Rs. 25,000	50 × Rs. 250* = Rs. 12,500	150 × Rs. 100† = Rs. 15,000	Rs. 52,500
Long-term capital gains subject to deduction u/s 48(1)(b) read with section 48(2)(b)(ii)(B) ..				Rs. 67,500

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* & † Refer page 128.

*At fair market value of Rs. 250 per share as on 1-4-1974 [Refer (ii) above] instead of actual cost or average cost of shares. Sir in respect of 100 shares purchased on 30-6-1960 and 50 shares allotted by way of bonus shares prior to 1-4-1974, the substituted cos these shares is to be adopted at Rs. 250 per share.

†In respect of 150 shares allotted on 1-12-1980, the cost of acquisition is to be adopted at Rs. 100 per share being the average c per share as explained in (i) above.

RIGHT SHARES

EXAMPLE (iii): Mr. A sells shares of Messrs. A & Co. Ltd., details whereof are as under:

(1) Purchased 200 shares @ Rs. 400 per share on 1-3-1968.
(2) Right shares allotted in the proportion of 1:2 on 1-2-1971 at the rate of Rs. 300 per share.
(3) The fair market value of the share as on 1-4-1974 is Rs. 500 per share.
(4) Sold 100 shares at the rate of Rs. 700 per share on 1-8-1987.

Sale proceeds of 100 shares @ Rs. 700 per share			Rs. 70,0
Less:			
Cost of 200 shares @ Rs. 400 per share purchased on 1-3-1968	Rs. 80,000		
Cost of 100 shares @ Rs. 300 per share allotted on 1-2-1971	Rs. 30,000		
Actual cost	Rs. 1,10,000		
As the shares have been purchased or acquired before 1-4-1974, the actual cost (including that of right shares allotted on 1-2-1971) is to be substituted by the fair market value as on 1-4-1974:			
Fair market value as on 1-4-1974 of 300 shares @ Rs. 500 per share		Rs. 1,50,000	
The proportionate fair market value of 100 shares sold on 1-8-1987			Rs. 50,0
Long-term capital gains subject to deductions u/s. 48(1)(b) read with section 48(2)(b)(ii)(B)			Rs. 20,0

EXAMPLE (iv): Mr. A sells shares of Messrs. A & Co. Limited, details whereof are as under:

(1) Purchased 1,000 shares of A & Co. @ Rs. 50 per share on 1-7-1971.
(2) Right shares allotted in the proportion of 1:1 on 1-2-1980 at the rate of Rs. 60 per share.
(3) The fair market value of the share as on 1-4-1974 is Rs. 100 per share.
(4) Sold 1,500 shares at the rate of Rs. 150 per share on 1-8-1987.

Sale proceeds of 1,500 shares @ Rs. 150 per share			Rs. 2,25,0
Less:			
Cost of 1,000 shares @ Rs. 50 per share purchased on 1-7-1971	Rs. 50,000		
Cost of 1,000 right shares @ Rs. 60 per share allotted on 1-2-1980	Rs. 60,000		
Actual cost	Rs. 1,10,000		
As the shares have been purchased before 1-4-1974, the actual cost is to be substituted by the fair market value as on 1-4-1974 of 1,000 shares @ Rs. 100 per share		Rs. 1,00,000	
Since 1,000 right shares have been allotted after 1-4-1974, the fair market value to be adopted is the actual cost, i.e., 1,000 shares × Rs. 60 per share		Rs. 60,000	
Total cost of 2,000 shares for the purpose of long-term capital gain		Rs. 1,60,000	
The proportionate cost of 1,500 shares sold on 1-8-1987			Rs. 1,20,0
Long-term capital gains subject to deduction u/s. 48(1)(b) read with section 48(2)(b)(ii)(B)			Rs. 1,05,0

NOTES: (1) The cost of bonus shares is to be determined by the process of averaging i.e. by spreading the substituted cost of the c shares over the old shares and the new bonus shares taken together as laid down by the Supreme Court in the case C.I.T. vs. Dalmia Investment Co. Ltd. (52-ITR 567).

(2) The computation of long-term capital gains in example No. (iv) is arrived at on the assumption that the share sold Mr. A is out of the mixed holding of right shares.

1. INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES

Section 56(1) of the Income-tax Act lays down that income of every kind which is not to be excluded om the total income and which is not chargeable under any of the heads specified in section 14 shall be argeable to income-tax under the residuary head "Income from other sources".

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, income from "Interest on securities", hitherto assessed der sections 18 to 21, will be assessed under this head, if it is not chargeable to tax under the head "Profits d gains of business or profession" (Vide section 18 of the Finance Act, 1988).

Section 56(2) enacts that in particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of b-section (1), the following incomes shall be chargeable under the head "Income from other sources".

(i) Dividends:

[Section 56(2)(i)]

A comprehensive definition of dividend is given in section 2(22) of the Income-tax Act. Dividend come arises from ownership of shares of companies. Shares may be held as investment or as stock-in-trade. nder section 8(a) of the Income-tax Act, dividend is deemed to be the income of the previous year in which is declared, distributed or paid. The date of accrual of the dividend is therefore taken to be the date on hich it is declared at the annual general meeting of the company. Under section 8(b), interim dividend all be deemed to be the income of the year in which the amount of such dividend is unconditionally made ailable by the company to the shareholders. Under section 194, tax is to be deducted at source from any yment of dividend at the rates in force, i.e. the rate or rates specified in this behalf in Part II of the Finance ct of the relevant year. Though the dividend is paid to a shareholder "net" after deduction of tax, the nount chargeable to tax is the gross amount of the dividend and not the net. This is because under section 8 of the Income-tax Act, the tax deducted at source in accordance with the provisions of sections 192 to 5 is deemed to be the income received. However, the dividend received from a foreign company is to be xed net and not gross as there is no provision in the Income-tax Act under which the deduction of foreign x is deemed to be the income received.

It may be noted that the dividend is to be taxed in the hands of the person whose name appears as a areholder on the company's register of shareholders at the time when the dividend is declared even though may not have been the owner of the shares for the entire period for which the dividend is declared.

DEDUCTIONS TO BE MADE FROM DIVIDEND INCOME:

(i) Any reasonable sum by way of commission or remuneration (called collection charges) paid for ealising the dividend on behalf of the assessee.

(ii) Interest on loans taken for purchasing shares.

CREDIT FOR TAX DEDUCTED AT SOURCE FROM DIVIDENDS (SECTION 199):

(i) Where the income of any shareholder is included in the total income of another person either nder sections 60, 61, 64, 93 or section 94 the credit for tax deducted at source will be given to such other erson.

(ii) Where the dividend is assessable in the hands of beneficial owner other than the registered areholder, the credit will be given to the beneficial owner on furnishing of declaration in Form No. 15B as rescribed under Rule 30A(2) by the registered shareholder and by the person claiming credit.

(iii) Where any shares are owned jointly by two or more persons not constituting a partnership, redit is to be given to each person in the same proportion in which dividend on such share is assessable as is income (2nd proviso to section 199).

NO DEDUCTION OF TAX TO BE MADE IN CERTAIN CASES:

To avoid inconvenience and hardship to a large number of small investors whose income is below the axable limit, section 197A provides that with effect from 1-6-1982, income-tax shall not be deducted at ource from dividend income in the case of a resident individual if he furnishes a declaration in writing in uplicate in the prescribed form No. 15 G to the payer of such income to the effect that his estimated total ncome for the relevant year will be below the exemption limit. The person responsible for making payment s required to deliver one copy of such declaration to the Commissioner of Income-tax on or before 7th day of he month next following the month in which the declaration is furnished to him.

RELAXATION IN RESPECT OF DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE FROM DIVIDEND UPTO SPECIFIED LIMIT:

With effect from 1st June, 1984, substituted 1st proviso to section 194 provides that no tax shall be educted at source from dividend income subject to the following conditions:

(1) the dividend is payable to an individual, who is resident in India;

(2) the dividend is paid by a company in which the public are substantially interested;

(3) the dividend is paid by the company by an account payee cheque drawn on a bank; a

(4) the aggregate of the amounts of such dividend distributed or paid or likely to be distribu or paid during the financial year by the company to such individual does not exceed Rs. 2,500. U 31st May, 1987, this monetary limit was Rs. 1,000.

(ii) Winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races, card games, etc.:

[Section 56(2)(ib)]

Upto assessment year 1986-87:

Income in respect of winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races including horse races, card games, are chargeable to under the head "Income from other sources".

Winnings from crossword puzzles, races, card games, etc.:

These winnings which are in excess of Rs. 1,000 are to be included in the total income upto assessment year 1986-87.

Winnings from lotteries:

Under section 80TT, upto assessment year 1986-87, a deduction of Rs. 5,000 plus 50% of the balance amount of winnings f lottery was allowed as deduction from the gross total income.

Assessment year 1987-88 & onwards:

For and from assessment year 1987-88, winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races, card games, etc. will be exempt u Rs. 5,000* under section 10(3). The winnings in excess of Rs. 5,000* will be taxed at the flat rate of 40%† under section 115BB. deduction in respect of any expenditure is allowable from the winnings. However, expenditure on maintaining horses for runnin horse races will be allowed in computing the income of the owner of race horses [Section 58(4)].

It may be noted that no separate deduction from winnings from lotteries is available from assessment year 1987-88, as sec 80TT has been deleted.

Winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles and horse races are liable to deduction of tax at source during the financial 1988-89 at the rate of 42% if it exceeds Rs. 5,000.

***For assessment year 1989-90, where the transitional previous year consists of a period of more than 12 mont exclusion of Rs. 5,000 will be increased proportionately in the manner explained in item 1(a) on page 313. Refer Ra Finder on page 336.**

†For assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90, income-tax at the flat rate of 40% is to be increased by surcharge @ 5% such income-tax (i.e. 2%) [Refer section 2(3) of the Finance Act, 1988].

(iii) Income from interest on securities:

[Section 56(2)(id)

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, income from interest on securities will be assessed under the head "Income f other sources", if it is not chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession". As in case of dividend inco any reasonable sum by way of commission or collection charges for realising the income and interest on moneys borrowed for purpose of investment in securities will also be allowed as deduction. Interest on securities is chargeable on accrual basis, where method of accounting is regularly employed [2nd proviso to section 145(1)]. Regarding tax deduction at source, etc., please refer it (iv), (v) & (vi) on page 69.

(iv) Income from machinery, plant or furniture let on hire:

[Section 56(2)(ii) & (iii)]

Where an assessee lets on hire machinery, plant or furniture belonging to him and also buildings and the letting of building inseparable from the letting of the said machinery, plant or furniture; the income from such letting, if it is not chargeable to income- under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession", shall be chargeable under the head "Income from other sources".

(v) Other miscellaneous receipts falling under the head "Income from other sources":

(a) Interest on bank deposits and loans (not being interest arising out of money lending busines interest received on excess payments of advance tax under section 214/244A or on delayed refunds und sections 243 & 244 or under the various provisions of the Income-tax and other taxation acts.

(b) Director's fees from a company, director's commission for standing as a guarantor to bankers allowing overdraft to the company and director's commission for underwriting shares of a new compan

(c) Income from ground rents.

(d) Income from royalties in general.

(e) With effect from the assessment year 1988-89, any sum received by the assessee from employees as contributions to any provident fund or superannuation fund or any fund set up under t Employees' State Insurance Act or any other fund for the welfare of such employees, if such sum is n taxable under the head "Business or profession".

(vi) Method of accounting in respect of "Income from other sources":

Under section 145(1), income under this head is to be computed in accordance with the method accounting regularly employed by the assessee. Thus, accounts may be maintained on cash or mercant basis.

(vii) Deductions to be made from "Income from other sources":

(Section 57)

The following deductions are allowed for computing income under the head "Income from other ources":

(1) In respect of income from machinery, plant or furniture, etc. belonging to the assessee and let on hire, the deductions permissible are:

(a) amount paid on account of current repairs to the premises [Section 30(a)(ii)];

(b) amount paid on account of current repairs to machinery, plant or furniture and premium paid in respect of insurance against risk of damage or destruction thereof (Section 31);

(c) the amount of any premium paid in respect of insurance against risk of damage or destruction of the premises [Section 30(c)];

(d) depreciation in respect of building, machinery, plant or furniture [Section 32(1) & 32(1A)];

(e) benefit of unabsorbed depreciation [Section 32(2)].

(2) In respect of contributions received for provident fund, etc. [refer item (v)(e) on page 130], the deduction of the same will be allowed only if such sum is credited by the assessee to the employee's account in relevant fund on or before the due date, i.e., the date by which the assessee is required as an employer to credit such contribution to the employee's account under the provisions of any law or term of contract or otherwise.

(3) Any other expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) laid out or expended wholly or exclusively for the purposes of making or earning such income.

(viii) Unexplained cash credits:

(Section 68)

Where any sum is found credited in the books of the assessee for any previous year and no satisfactory explanation is offered to he Income-tax Officer about the nature and source thereof, it is liable to be assessed as the income of that previous year.

(ix) Unrecorded investments:

(Section 69)

If in any financial year preceding the assessment year, an assessee has made investments which are not recorded in the books of ccount, the value of such investments may be deemed to be the income of the assessee for such financial year if no satisfactory xplanation is offered to the Income-tax Officer about the nature and source of such investments. Even in cases where the assessee has naintained books of account for a different previous year (other than financial year) such amount is taxable as income of the said nancial year.

(x) Unrecorded money, bullion, jewellery, etc.:

(Section 69A)

Where in any financial year the assessee is found to be the owner of any money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article which re not recorded in the books of account, if any, maintained by him for any source of income, and the assessee offers no satisfactory xplanation to the Income-tax Officer about the nature and source of acquisition, the money and the value of such bullion, jewellery or ther valuable article may be deemed to be the income of the assessee of that financial year.

(xi) Unexplained investments:

(Section 69B)

Where in any financial year the assessee has made investment or is found to be the owner of any bullion, jewellery or other aluable article, and the Income-tax Officer finds that the amount expended on making such investments or in acquiring such bullion, ewellery or other valuable article exceeds the amount recorded in the books of account maintained by the assessee, and the assessee ffers no explanation about such excess amount or the explanation offered by him is not, in the opinion of the Income-tax Officer, atisfactory, the excess amount may be deemed to be the income of the assessee for such financial year.

(xii) Unexplained expenditure:

(Section 69C)

Where an assessee has incurred any expenditure in any financial year and he is unable to offer any satisfactory explanation in espect of the source of such expenditure or part thereof, such unexplained expenditure or part thereof, may be deemed to be the income f the assessee for such financial year.

(xiii) Hundi loans and interest thereon obtained or repaid otherwise than an account payee cheque:

(Section 69D)

A hundi loan obtained or repaid (including interest on such borrowing) otherwise than through an account payee cheque drawn n a bank shall be deemed to be the income of the borrower for the previous year in which the amount was borrowed or repaid.

This section is not applicable to Darshani hundi transactions. Vide Circular 221 dated 6-6-1977.

2. MODE OF TAKING OR ACCEPTING CERTAIN LOANS OR DEPOSITS:

[Sections 269SS, 276DD & 269T]

Section 269SS of the Income-tax Act provides that, after 30th June, 1984, no person shall take accept any loan or deposit from any other person (referred to as the depositor) except by an account pay cheque or account payee bank draft, in the following cases:

(i) where the amount of such loan or deposit or the aggregate amount of such loan or depo taken or accepted after 30th June, 1984 from the depositor is Rs. 10,000* or more;

(ii) where on the date of taking or accepting such loan or deposit, any earlier loan or depo taken or accepted from the depositor and remaining unpaid on the date is Rs. 10,000* or more;

(iii) where the amount of such loan or deposit taken together with the aggregate amou remaining unpaid on the date on which such loan or deposit is proposed to be taken or accepted Rs. 10,000* or more.

The above provision will, however, not apply to any loan or deposit taken or accepted from, or any loan or deposit taken accepted by (a) Government; (b) any banking company, post office savings bank or co-operative bank; (c) any corporation establish by a Central, State or Provincial Act; (d) any Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956; (e) su other institution, association or body or class of institutions, which the Central Government may notify in this behalf in the Offic Gazette; (f) w.e.f. 1-4-1989, where the lender and borrower have agricultural income and neither of them has any income chargeable tax under the Income-tax Act.

It may be noted that non-compliance with the provisions of section 269SS is punishable wi imprisonment for a term upto two years and fine equal to the amount of such loan or deposit [Secti 276DD]. However, with effect from 1-4-1989, for non-compliance with the provisions of this section, inste of prosecution, a penalty equal to the amount of the loan or deposit taken will be levied under new secti 271D.

W.e.f. 19-9-1981, repayments of deposits together with interest exceeding Rs. 10,000* are required be made by a company (including a banking company), co-operative society or firm by an account pay cheque or an account payee bank draft (Section 269 T). The provisions of section 269T do not apply individuals, Hindu undivided families and association of persons. However, w.e.f. 1-4-1989, the provisions section 269T will be applicable to all persons including company, co-operative society or firm. F non-compliance with the provisions of section 269T prosecution will be launched u/s. 276E. However, w.e 1-4-1989, instead of prosecution, a penalty equal to the amount of deposit so repaid will be levied under ne section 271E.

***The monetary limit of Rs. 10,000 has been increased to Rs. 20,000 w.e.f. 1-4-1989.**

3. RETURN OF INCOME

UPTO ASSESSMENT YEAR 1988-89:

The notes given in sub-items (i) to (vii) given hereunder relate to furnishing the return of income f the assessment year 1988-89 and earlier years. The notes relating to furnishing the return of income for th assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years are given in item 7(a) on page 323.

(i) Voluntary return:

[Section 139(1)]

The return of income is required to be filed either by 30th June of the assessment year or within months from the end of the accounting year (where the total income includes income from business profession), whichever is later. On an application made by the assessee in the prescribed Form No. 6, th Income-tax Officer has the discretion to extend the date for furnishing the return beyond the prescribe date.

(ii) Return in response to specific notice:

[Section 139(2)]

If notice under sub-section (2) of section 139 is issued by the Income-tax Officer, the return has to b furnished within 30 days from the receipt of such notice even if the due date in such case falls before the dat allowed by sub-section (1). Here also an assessee can apply for extension of time in Form No. 6 if it is no possible to file the return of income in time.

(iii) Belated return:

[Section 139(4)]

If an assessee has not furnished a return of income within the time allowed under sub-section (1) o sub-section (2) of section 139, he may furnish it voluntarily at any time before the end of the perio prescribed under section 139(4)*(b)* which is as under:—

In respect of assessment year	*Last date for filing the return*
1985-86	31-3-1988
1986-87	On or before 31-3-1989
1987-88	On or before 31-3-1990
1988-89	On or before 31-3-1991

NOTE: The assessee will be liable to pay interest under section 139(8) for the period of delay. Penalty under section 271(1)(a will also be levied for the period of delay, if an assessee had not taken extension of time by filing Form No. 6.

(iv) Revised return:

[Section 139(5)]

If after furnishing a return, any omission or wrong statement is discovered, a revised return can be led under section 139(5) at any time before the assessment is made. No interest under section 139(8) is hargeable on the basis of the date of filing of the revised return.

(v) Defective return:

[Section 139(9)]

The procedure for assessment as laid down in Chapter XIV of the Income-tax Act starts with the ling of return of income under the provisions of section 139. It is, therefore, essential that the return filed hould be correct and complete in all respects and should be accompanied by prescribed statements and opies of accounts and proofs in respect of tax deducted at source and the advance tax and tax on elf-assessment, if any, claimed to have been paid.

Where the Income-tax Officer considers that the return of income furnished by the assessee *on or after -9-1980* is defective, he may intimate the defect to the assessee for rectifying the same within 15 days from he date of such intimation or within such further period which he may grant, on an application made in this ehalf. If the defect is not rectified within the period allowed, the return filed will be treated as invalid and he assessee would render himself liable to the resultant consequences such as *ex-parte* assessment, levy of enalty and interest for non-submission of a valid return. The requirements which will have to be fulfilled in rder to ensure that a return is not considered to be defective are mentioned in the *Explanation* to sub-section 9) given hereafter. It will, therefore, be in the interest of the assessee to conform to the specified equirements in order to avoid any penal actions consequent on the filing of a defective return.

However, where the defect is rectified after the expiry of 15 days or extended time allowed by the ncome-tax Officer but before the assessment is made, the Income-tax Officer may condone the delay and reat the return as a valid return.

REQUIREMENTS TO BE FULFILLED UNDER EXPLANATION TO SECTION 139(9):

A return of income shall be regarded as defective unless all the following conditions are fulfilled:

(i) the annexures, statements and columns in the return of income relating to computation of income chargeable under each head of income, computation of gross total income and total income have been duly filled in;

(ii) the return is accompanied by a statement showing the computation of the tax payable on the basis of the return;

(iii) the return is accompanied by proof of the tax, if any, claimed to have been deducted at source and the advance tax and tax on self-assessment, if any, claimed to have been paid;

(iv) where regular books of account are maintained by the assessee, the return is accompanied by copies of—

(a) manufacturing account, trading account, profit & loss account or income and expenditure account or any other similar account and balance sheet;

(b) in the case of a proprietory business or profession, the personal account of the proprietor; in the case of a firm or association of persons, personal accounts of the partners or members; and in the case of a partner or member of a firm or association of persons, etc., also his personal account in the firm or association of persons;

(v) where the accounts have been audited, the return is accompanied by copies of the audited profit and loss account, balance sheet and the auditor's report, where an audit of cost accounts has been conducted u/s. 233B of the Companies Act, 1956, also the report under that section and from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, where an audit has been conducted u/s. 44AB of the Income-tax Act, also the report under that section;

(vi) where regular books of account are not maintained by the assessee, the return is accompanied by—

(a) a statement indicating the amounts of turnover or gross receipts, gross profit, expenses and net profit of the business or profession and the basis on which such amounts have been computed; and

(b) the list of sundry debtors, sundry creditors, stock-in-trade and cash balance as at the end of the previous year.

(vi) Loss returns:

[Section 139(3) read with Section 80]

Upto assessment year 1986-87, if any person has suffered a loss in any previous year from "busine or profession" or under the head "capital gains" and claims that the loss be carried forward and set against the profits under the same head for the subsequent assessment year, then, he must file the return income showing the loss within the time allowed under section 139(1) or within the extended time allowe by the Income-tax Officer, failing which he would forfeit his right to the carry forward of the loss succeeding year(s).

However, for assessment years 1987-88 and 1988-89, under amended section 139(3), the right carry forward of losses will not be available in cases where return of loss is furnished after 31st day of July the assessment year relevant to the previous year during which loss was sustained.

(vii) Return of income below the taxable limit:

[Section 139(10)]

W.e.f. 1-4-1986, a return of income which shows the total income below the maximum amount whic is not chargeable to tax shall be deemed never to have been furnished. However, the returns mentione hereunder are not covered under sub-section (10) of section 139:

(1) Return in response to notice under section 148(2);
(2) return of a partner of a firm;
(3) a return of a person who has claimed exemption of income from property held for charitable religious purposes;
(4) a return of loss furnished before 31st July of the assessment year relevant to the previous yea during which the loss was sustained;
(5) a return under sub-section (4B) of section 139 in respect of a political party; and
(6) a return in support of a claim for refund under section 237.

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, section 139 has been recast, including the due dates for filing the retur of income. For further details, refer item 7(a) on page 323.

4. KINDS OF ASSESSMENTS UNDER THE INCOME-TAX ACT, 1961

(i) Self-assessment:

(Section 140A)

Under section 140A(1), if any tax is payable on the basis of the return of income required to b furnished under section 139 or 148, then, such tax shall be paid before the filing of the return and the retur shall be accompanied by proof of payment of such tax (i.e. a copy of the self-assessment challan).

For failure to pay the self-assessment tax or any part thereof, no interest is chargeable but penalty imposable at the rate of 2% of the tax due for every month of default [Section 140A(3)].

Example: Shri A filed his return of income for assessment year 1987-88 on 26-6-1987. He had to pay self-assessment tax Rs. 2,000 before filing the return which he failed to pay till the regular assessment was completed on 25th April, 1988. While Shri "A" not liable to any interest for failure to pay self-assessment tax, he is liable for penalty under section 140A(3) as under:

(i) Period of default: from 1-7-1987 to 25-4-1988.
(ii) Completed months of default .. .. 9 month
(iii) Penalty @ 2% per month on Rs. 2,000 .. .. Rs. 4
(iv) Penalty payable for default of 9 completed months i.e., Rs. 40 penalty per month × 9 months .. Rs. 36

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards self-assessment tax shall include interest payable for the delay in filing the return of income and defaults payment of advance tax. No penalty is leviable for non-payment u/s. 140A (3). For further details, refer item 7(c) on page 323.

(ii) Provisional assessment for refund:

(Section 141A)

Provisional assessment under section 141A is required to be made *suo moto* in cases where the tax paid by the assessee by way advance tax and deduction of tax at source, as the case may be, exceeds the tax payable on the basis of return of income filed by him an the Income-tax Officer is of the opinion that the regular assessment is not likely to be completed within six months from the date of th receipt of the return. It is, then, obligatory for him to make in a summary manner within the said six months a provisional assessment the sum refundable to the assessee. In the course of such assessment, the Income-tax Officer is authorised to make the followin adjustments to the income or loss declared in the return:

(a) rectify the arithmetical error in the return;
(b) allow any deduction, allowance or relief which is, *prima facie*, admissible, but is not claimed in the return;
(c) disallow any deduction, allowance or relief claimed which is, *prima facie*, not admissible;
(d) give due effect to the deduction of carry forward loss, etc., etc.

After giving due effect to the above adjustments, the Income-tax Officer has to complete the assessment under this section an grant the refund due.

Section 141A has been omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.

(iii) Regular assessment:

(Sections 143 & 144)

Regular assessment means the assessment made under section 143* or section 144. This may be classified as under:

(a) Summary assessment without calling the assessee:

[Section 143(1)]

Where the return of income is furnished on or after 1-4-1980 under section 139, the Income-tax Officer may, without requiring the presence of the assessee or the production by him of any evidence in support of the return, make an assessment of the total income or loss after making the following adjustments:

(1) rectify any arithmetical errors in the return, accounts and documents, and

(2) give due effect to the deduction of carry forward loss, etc. etc., with reference to past records.

The assessment made under section 143(1) is not appealable. But application in Form No. 6A can be made within one month of the service of the notice of demand objecting to such assessment. The Income-tax Officer shall then make a fresh assessment u/s 143(3) on such filing of Form No. 6A.

There was no separate time limit for making fresh assessment under section 143(3) upto 30-9-1984.

With effect from 1-10-1984, section 153(1)(d) provides that in such cases, fresh assessment should be made within six months from the end of the month in which the assessee filed an application in Form No. 6A objecting to the assessment made under section 143(1).

(b) Assessment after hearing evidence:

[Section 143(3)]

Where the Income-tax Officer does not accept the return of income filed by the assessee, he will issue a notice under section 143(2), requiring the assessee either to attend his office or to produce, or to cause there to be produced, evidence in support of the return filed. He may also call for the production of any accounts and documents by issuing notice under section 142(1).

It may be noted that having regard to the nature and complexity of accounts of the assessee and in the interests of the revenue, the Income-tax Officer may direct the assessee, after obtaining previous approval of the Commissioner, to get the accounts audited by an accountant, nominated by the Commissioner in this behalf, and to submit the report of such audit in the prescribed Form No. 6B duly signed and verified by such accountant [Section 142(2A)].

The assessment shall then be made under section 143(3) on the basis of evidence produced or report of audit, as the case may be. The assessment so made is appealable. However, section 249(4) *(a)* provides that an appeal against the assessment order shall not be admitted unless the assessee has paid the admitted portion of the tax. This requirement can be waived by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner/Commissioner (Appeals) for any good and sufficient reason on an application being made by the appellant.

(c) Best judgment assessment:

(Section 144*)

This is an *ex-parte* assessment called the "best judgment assessment" and is made in the following circumstances:

(i) failure to file return of income in response to notice issued by the Income-tax Officer under section 139(2) or 148 of the Income-tax Act; or

(ii) failure to comply with all the terms of a notice under section 142(1); or failure to comply with directions issued under section 142(2A); or

(iii) having filed the return of income, the assessee fails to comply with the terms of a notice issued under section 143(2).

(d) Appeal against ex-parte assessment:

(Sections 246 & 264)

The assessee will have the right to file an appeal against the *ex-parte* assessment to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner/the Commissioner (Appeals) under section 246 or to file revision application under section 264 to the Commissioner.

Section 249(4)(b) provides that an appeal against the *ex-parte* assessment order (where no return has been filed) shall not be admitted unless the assessee has paid an amount equal to the amount of advance tax which was payable by him.

This requirement can be waived by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner/Commissioner (Appeals) for any good and sufficient reasons, on an application being made by the appellant.

*** Section 143 has been substituted w.e.f. 1-4-1989. For further details, refer item 7(e) on page 323.**

*** Section 144 has been amended w.e.f. 1-4-1989. For further details, refer item 7(f) on page 324.**

(iv) Time limit for completion of assessment or re-assessment:

(Section 153)

(i) Under sub-section (1) of section 153, the assessment proceedings have to be completed witl two years from the end of the assessment year or within one year from the date of the filing of the return o revised return under section 139(4) or section 139(5), whichever is later.

Illustration: (1) Suppose the return of income for the assessment year 1988-89 is filed by the assessee on 11-8-1988, Income-tax Officer has to complete the assessment for the said assessment year on or before 31-3-1991.

(2) Assessment for assessment year 1986-87 is ordinarily to be completed by 31-3-1989. If the assessee has voluntarily file return for the said year under section 139(4) or having already filed the return files a revised return say, on 16-3-1989; then, assessment for assessment year 1986-87 will have to be completed on or before 15-3-1990.

(ii) Section 153(2A) provides that where the original assessment made under section 144 cancelled under section 146 or the original assessment is set aside or cancelled in appeal, then, the fre assessment is to be made before the expiry of 2 years from the end of the financial year in which the origi assessment was cancelled and in the case of assessment set aside in appeal, fresh assessment has to completed before the expiry of 2 years from the end of the financial year in which the order of the Appella Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax/Commissioner (Appeals) or Appellate Tribunal is received by t Commissioner of Income-tax or in which the order in revision is passed by the Commissioner.

Section 153 has been amended w.e.f. 1-4-1989. For further details, refer item 7(g) on page 324.

(v) Rectification of mistake:

(Section 154)

Any mistake—

(a) in any order of assessment or any other order passed by the Income-tax Officer; or

(b) in any order passed by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner/Commissioner (Appeals) under section 250 or section 271;

(c) in any order passed by the Commissioner of Income-tax under section 263 or section 264:

which is apparent from the records can be rectified by the authority who has passed the order within 4 years from the date of order sought to be amended.

With effect from 1-10-1984, section 154(1) provides that all income-tax authorities referred to in section 116 of the Income- Act may rectify the mistake apparent from the record in any order passed by them under the provisions of the Income-tax Act.

The authorities specified in section 116 are all income-tax authorities from the Central Board of Direct Taxes to the Inspector Income-tax.

Further, with effect from 1-10-1984, the time limit of four years for rectification will be reckoned from the end of the financ year in which the order sought to be amended was passed.

Where the rectification has the effect of enhancing an assessment or reducing the refund originally granted or otherw increasing the liability of the assessee, a show cause notice is required to be issued to the assessee before the order of rectification passed.

Where application for rectification has been filed by the assessee within the statutory time limit but was not disposed off by t authority concerned within the specified time, it may be disposed off by that authority even after the expiry of the time limit (Circul No. 73 F. No. 245/13/71-A & PAC., dated 7-1-1972. Refer 84 I.T.R. St. 4).

5. MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Set off and carry forward of losses:

(Sections 70, 71 & 72)

Loss under any source falling under any head of income is to be set off against income from any oth source under the same head of income in the same assessment year. This will not apply to losses relating speculation business*, long-term capital gains and lotteries, crossword puzzles, races, etc. [Section 70].

Loss under any head of income including loss in respect of short-term capital assets may be set c against income under any other head of income in the same assessment year.

Upto assessment year 1987-88, loss under the head long-term capital gains can be set off only again income under long-term capital gains. Where there is income under long-term capital gains and loss unde any other head of income, the assessee has the option under section 71(2) either to claim the set off of suc loss against income from long-term capital gains or not to claim such set off, whichever option is mor beneficial to him for the purpose of getting full benefit of deduction under section 80T and carry forward c business loss, if any, to subsequent years.

From assessment year 1988-89 and onwards, long-term capital loss will not be treated as a separat kind of loss for the purpose of set off and carry forward. Long-term capital loss can be set off agains short-term capital gain. It can also be set off against income under any other head in the same year. But th long-term capital loss will be scaled down by the deductions specified in the amended section 48(2), that is by the initial deduction of Rs. 10,000 and the specified percentage of the balance as stated on page 138.

Unabsorbed business losses in a previous year can be carried forward and set off against income i the subsequent previous year subject to certain conditions given hereunder:

(a) Loss arising from business or profession can be carried forward and set off for eigh succeeding assessment years; but only against profits and gains from business or profession.

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*Refer page 137.

(b) The business or profession in which the loss occurred is continued to be carried on in the year or years in which the set off is claimed.

(c) Where in addition to unabsorbed business loss, there is unabsorbed depreciation, effect should be given to unabsorbed business loss first;

(d) The loss must have been determined in pursuance of a return filed:

(1) within the time or extended time allowed u/s. 139(1), upto assessment year 1986-87,

(2) within the time allowed u/s. 139(1) or before the 31st day of July of the assessment year relevant to the previous year, for assessment years 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(3) within the time allowed u/s. 139(1), from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards; and

(e) Loss in speculation business will be treated separately. Such losses can be set off only against speculation profit of eight succeeding assessment years as provided in section 73.

*In respect of speculation business, the assessee has an option as under:

either to set off the current speculation losses against current speculation profits

or

to set off the carried forward speculation loss of earlier years against current speculation profit and thereafter set off the other current speculation losses against the balance of current speculation profits [vide Circular No. 23(XXXIX-4) D dated 12-9-1960].

(ii) Carry forward and set off of loss, etc. in cases of sick industrial units amalgamating with other companies:

(Section 72A)

From assessment year 1978-79 and onwards, unabsorbed loss and unabsorbed depreciation of amalgamating company can be arried forward and set off against the profits of amalgamated company, subject to the following conditions:

(a) the sick industrial unit was not financially viable due to liabilities, losses and other relevant factors;

(b) amalgamation was in the public interest;

(c) the amalgamated company furnishes along with the return of income a certificate from the specified authority that adequate steps have been taken for rehabilitation or revival of the business of the sick industrial unit;

(d) the proposed scheme of amalgamation is submitted to the specified authority and if that authority is satisfied, after examining the scheme that the required conditions would be fulfilled, it would make a recommendation to the Central Government under section 72A(1);

(e) such other conditions as may be specified by the Central Government.

The benefits available to the amalgamated company are:

(a) in the year of amalgamation, the unabsorbed loss of the sick unit could be set off against the income of the amalgamated company under any head of income. This is so because the unabsorbed loss of the sick unit becomes the "current loss of the amalgamated company" in the year of amalgamation. Hence the provisions of section 71 will apply.

(b) the amalgamated company can carry forward and set off the loss for eight succeeding assessment years, irrespective of the number of years for which the sick industrial unit itself has availed of the carry forward and set off [Sec. 72A(1)].

In respect of unabsorbed Investment Allowance in such cases, the provisions of section 32A(6) will apply.

(iii) Speculation loss:

(Section 73)

Speculation loss can be set off in the same year only against the speculation profits. Unabsorbed speculation loss will be carried orward and set off against speculation profits of the subsequent assessment years upto 8 years. It may, however, be noted that loss nder any other ordinary head of income (other than long-term capital gains) can be set off against the speculation profits in the same ssessment year under section 71(1).

The business of purchase or sale of shares by companies (which are not investment, banking or financial companies) shall be treated as speculation business. The loss from such dealings can be set off only against profits or gains of a speculation business (Explanation to section 73).

(iv) Loss under the head "Capital gains":

(Section 74)

Upto assessment year 1987-88:

Losses arising out of short-term capital asset and long-term capital asset are to be treated separately.

(a) Loss relating to short-term capital assets:

This loss can be set off against any other head of income in the same year. The unabsorbed loss can be carried forward and set off for eight succeeding assessment years only against short-term capital gains [Section 74(1)(a)(i) & 74(2)(a)].

(b) Loss relating to long-term capital assets:

Where there is a loss in respect of any long-term capital asset, the assessee is entitled to have the amount of such loss set off against the gains, if any, of any other long-term capital asset [Section 70(2)(ii)].

Current loss relating to long-term capital assets cannot be set off against any head of income or ev against short-term capital gains.

Unabsorbed loss relating to long-term capital assets can be carried forward and set off for fo succeeding assessment years against capital gains from long-term capital assets provided such loss exceeds-

(a) Rs. 5,000 upto assessment year 1986-87; and
(b) Rs. 10,000 for the assessment year 1987-88.

If the assessee is a company, it can carry forward losses of any amount.

Assessment year 1988-89 & onwards:

Loss arising out of long-term capital asset and short-term capital asset will not be treated separatel Under the amended section 48(3), the loss relating to long-term capital asset will first be scaled down by tl deductions available from the long-term capital gains under section 48(2), which are as under:

Status of the assessee	Rates of deduction for gains relating to land or building or gold, bullion or jewellery	Rates of deduction for gains relating to other capital assets
Company	Rs. 10,000 + 10% of balance	Rs. 10,000 + 30% of balance.
Any other assessee	Rs. 10,000 + 50% of balance	Rs. 10,000 + 60% of balance.

Such reduced long-term capital loss will be set off against income under short-term capital gai and/or under any other head in the same year. Unabsorbed capital loss which cannot be set off in the sam year can be carried forward and set off against income from capital gains, both long-term and short-tern The unabsorbed loss relating to assessment year 1988-89 and onwards can thus be carried forward for eigl succeeding assessment years. The unabsorbed long-term capital loss of assessment year 1987-88 and earli years will first be reduced by the deductions as per chart above and then carried forward and set off for fou assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year for which the loss was first computed.

(v) Losses from (a) lotteries, (b) crossword puzzles, (c) races including horse races, (d) card games, (e) other games of any sort and (f) gambling or betting of any form:

(Section 74A)

Section 74A provides that for the purposes of set off of such losses, each of the sources mentioned above will be treated as separate source and the losses from each such source can be set off only against income from the same source in the year in which tl loss is incurred.

From assessment year 1987-88 and onwards, no such loss will be set off even under the same source of income. The loss arisir from owning and maintaining race horses will, however, be allowed to be set off in the same year from the income arising out of ownir and maintaining race horses only.

There is no provision for carry forward of unabsorbed loss from any of the above sources to the following assessment yea However, the losses incurred by the owners of race horses in the activity of owning and maintaining such horses which cannot be whol set off in the same year in which the loss is incurred against income from "races including horse races" are allowed to be carried forwar under section 74A(3) and set off against income from the same source in subsequent years upto a period of four assessment yea immediately following the assessment year for which the loss is first computed.

(vi) Losses of registered firms or unregistered firms assessed as registered firms:

(Sections 75 & 76)

The above two types of assessees cannot carry forward the following losses in their own hands. Onl the partners can carry forward the unabsorbed losses in respect of:

(a) unabsorbed business loss
(b) unabsorbed depreciation
(c) unabsorbed capital expenditure in scientific research
(d) unabsorbed expenditure on promotion of family planning.

The other losses viz. Development Allowance, Investment Allowance, and the deficiency in the ta holiday profits under section 80J(3), will however be carried forward in the hands of the firm itself.

The loss of an unregistered firm which is assessed as a registered firm in the subsequent year is to b carried forward and set off against the income of the registered firm but the proportionate share of loss of retiring or deceased partner, will not be allowed as a set off against the income of such firm. Refer exampl given under item (vii) hereafter.

Sections 75 and 76 have been omitted consequent to the revised method of assessment of firms and as such the above types of unabsorbed losses will be carrie forward and set off in the hands of the firm only and not in the hands of partners. For further details, refer item 10 on page 326.

(vii) Losses of unregistered firms & their partners:

(Sections 77 & 78)

Loss of an unregistered firm is not to be allocated amongst the partners of the firm, as they are no entitled to set off of such loss against their personal income but shall be carried forward and set off agains the income of the firm in the subsequent assessment year. However, the proportionate share of the loss of partner who has retired or who had died will not be carried forward.

EXAMPLE: The income of an assessee being an unregistered firm for the assessment year 1987-88 has been assessed at a loss of s. 60,000. The firm consists of four partners A, B, C & D with equal shares. During the previous year relevant to the assessment year 88-89, partner D has retired and in his place E has been taken up as a partner with the same share. For the assessment year 1988-89 e firm is assessed as a registered firm on an income of Rs. 1,15,000 without set off of the loss of the preceding year. The net assessable come for the assessment year 1988-89 will be as under:

Income for the assessment year 1988-89		Rs. 1,15,000
Less: Assessed loss for the assessment year 1987-88	Rs. 60,000	
Less: Share of partner D who has retired	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 45,000
Total income of the firm ..		Rs. 70,000

For the assessment year 1988-89, the income of Rs. 70,000 will be apportioned amongst the partners A, B, C & E in accordance ith their shares.

Section 77 has been omitted and section 78 amended consequent to the revised method of assessment of firms. For further details, refer item 10 on page 326.

(viii) Closely-held companies where change in shareholding has taken place:

(Section 79)

The unabsorbed losses will be set off in the year in which a change in shareholding has taken place provided the following nditions are satisfied:

(i) shares carrying atleast 51% of voting power are beneficially held on the last day of the previous year by persons who held shares to a similar extent on the last day of the previous year to which the unabsorbed loss related. However, with effect from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, carry forward and set off of past years' losses shall not be denied where a change in the said voting power takes place in a previous year consequent upon the death of a shareholder or gift of shares made by a shareholder to any of his relative.

(ii) the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that the change in shareholding was not effected with a view to avoid or reduce tax liability. From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, this condition has been omitted (vide section 21 of the Finance Act, 1988).

(ix) Priorities in carry forward and set off of losses and allowances:

The following priorities in the carry forward and set off of losses and allowances will have to be observed:

(i) Current scientific research capital expenditure [Section 35(1)].
(ii) Current depreciation [Section 32(1)].
(iii) Unabsorbed business/profession losses [Section 72(1)].
(iv) Unabsorbed depreciation [Section 32(2)].
(v) Unabsorbed scientific research capital expenditure [Section 35(4)].
(vi) Unabsorbed family planning promotion expenditure [Section 36(1) (ix)].
(vii) Unabsorbed development rebate [Section 33(2)(ii)].
(viii) Current development rebate [Section 33(2)(i)].
(ix) Unabsorbed development allowance [Sec. 33A(2)(ii)].
(x) Current development allowance [Sec. 33A(2)(i)].
(xi) Unabsorbed investment allowance [Sec. 32A(3)(ii)].
(xii) Current investment allowance [Sec. 32A(3)(i)].
(xiii) Current tax holiday profits [Sec. 80J(1)].
(xiv) Unabsorbed tax holiday profits [Sec. 80J(3)].

Note: Where in the case of companies, allowances & deductions mentioned in section 80VVA (refer page 96) have been carried forward, they have to be treated as current allowances & deductions in the year of set off. For example, investment allowance not allowed in assessment year 1987-88 under section 80VVA to a company will become current investment allowance in assessment year 1988-89 and will accordingly be allowable as per the priority list above.

(x) Procedure for registration of firm:

(Sections 184 & 185)

UPTO ASSESSMENT YEAR 1989-90:*

(a) An application under section 184 for registration of a firm under the Income-tax Act is to be made to the Income-tax Officer having jurisdiction over the firm, if—

(1) the firm is evidenced by a deed of partnership [Section 184(1)(i)];

(2) the individual shares of the partners are specified in the partnership deed [Section 184(1)(ii)];

(3) the application for registration is made before the end of the previous year for the assessment year in respect of which registration is sought [Section 184(4)]; and

(4) the application for registration is personally signed by all the partners (not being minors) in the firm as constituted at the date of the application and in the case of dissolved firm, the application should be signed by all persons who were partners in the firm before its dissolution. If any partner is absent from India, the application may be signed by any person specifically authorised by him in this behalf [Section 184(3) read with the Explanation].

(b) Where an application for registration is made after the end of the previous year for the assessment year for which registration is sought, the delay in the submission of the application can be condoned by Income-tax Officer if he is satisfied about the sufficiency of the reasons for the delay [Proviso to section 184(4)].

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*Refer page 140.

(c) Where there is no change in the constitution of the firm or shares of the partners during relevant previous year, the application for registration should be made in Form No. 11 before the end of previous year and should be accompanied by the original or certified copy of the deed of partnership [R 22(2)(i)].

(d) Where the application for registration is made after the expiry of the previous year but no char in the constitution of the firm or the shares of the partners has occurred upto the date of making application, the application should be made in Form No. 11 and should be accompanied by original certified copy of the deed of partnership [Rule 22(4)(i)].

(e) Where any change or changes have occurred in the constitution of the firm or the shares of partners during the relevant previous year before the date of the application, the application for registrati should be submitted in Form No. 11A before the end of the previous year along with the original or certifi copies of the deeds of partnership in force from time to time in that year upto the date of the applicati [Rule 22(2)(ii)].

Under the existing provisions of section 187(2), change in the constitution of the firm occurs wher

(1) one or more of the partners cease to be partners or one or more new partners are admitted such circumstances that one or more of the persons who were partner of the firm before the change contin as partner or partners after the change; or

(2) there is a change in the share of some or all the partners and all the partners continue before a after the change in shares.

Where a firm is dissolved on the death of a partner it will not be treated as a change in t constitution of the firm under section 187(2) (a) [Refer proviso to section 187(2)]. If, in such a case, t surviving partners continue the business of the firm, it will not be treated as change in constitution b succession, provided the firm was dissolved on death of partner. The result will be that two separa assessments will have to be made, treating it as two separate firms in pursuance of provisions contained section 188. The firm's income of the period before death and after death of partner cannot be clubbed a assessed to tax. The surviving partners will have to file Form No. 11 together with original or certified co of deed of partnership and not Form No. 11A.

However, it may be noted that even after death of any partner, partnership can be continued if t partnership deed specifically provides that the firm shall not be dissolved on the death of any partner. such cases, it will be treated as a change in constitution and not succession.

(f) Where after making the application in Form No. 11 or 11A before the end of the releva previous year as required under Rule 22(2)(i) or (ii), any change or changes in the constitution of the firm shares of the partners have taken place during the previous year, a fresh application in Form No. 11A shou be submitted after each such change takes place along with the original or certified copies of the partnersh deeds in existence at the date of the application [Rule 22(3)].

(g) Where no application for registration has been submitted before the expiry of the releva previous year and any change or changes in the constitution of the firm or shares of the partners have tak place during the relevant previous year and/or after the end of the previous year but before the date application, the application should be in Form No. 11A and should be accompanied by the original certified copies of the deeds of partnership which were in existence from time to time during the previo year and upto the date of the application [Rule 22(4)(ii)].

***From assessment year 1990-91 and onwards, a revised scheme of assessment of firms has been prescribed. F further details, refer item (10) on page 326. Filing of Form No. 11, 11A or 12, for availing registration of firm, is not requir from assessment year 1990-91 and onwards.**

GRANT OF REGISTRATION OF FIRMS:*

(Section 185)

On receipt of an application for registration, the Income-tax Officer shall enquire into th genuineness of the firm and its constitution. If the application for registration is not in order, the Income-ta Officer shall intimate the defect in the application to the firm and give it an opportunity to rectify the sam within one month from the date of such intimation and if the defect is not rectified within that period, h shall pass an order rejecting the application.

Under the Explanation to section 185(1), a firm shall not be regarded as a genuine firm if—

(a) any partner of the firm was, at any time during the previous year, a benamidar of any othe partner to whom he does not bear the relationship of a spouse or minor child; or

(b) any partner is an undisclosed benamidar of an outsider and such fact was within th knowledge of any other partners which has not been communicated to the Income-tax Officer in th prescribed Form No. 12A.

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*Refer page 141.

uch communication, as required under Rule 24A (Form No. 12A) is to be made,—

(1) where the firm has not been registered under section 184, before the end of the previous year for the ssessment year for which the registration is sought;

(2) where the registration of the firm has effect under section 184(7) for any assessment year, before the xpiry of the time allowed under section 139(1) or 139(2) [whether fixed originally or on extension] for rnishing the return of income for that assessment year.

However, where karta or a coparcener of a Hindu undivided family is a partner, he need not be onsidered as benamidar of the family and there is no need to file Form No. 12A. The filing of Form No. 12 ill be sufficient for this purpose (Vide circular No. 224 Dt. 22-6-77).

If the Income-tax Officer is satisfied about the genuineness of the firm and its constitution, he will rant registration to the firm for the assessment year. Thereafter, the assessee has only to file a declaration nder section 184(7) in Form No. 12 for continuation of registration for every subsequent assessment year rovided there is no change in the constitution of the firm or the shares of the partners as evidenced by the eed of partnership on the basis of which the registration was granted. Such declaration in Form No. 12 is to e furnished at any time before the expiry of the time allowed for furnishing the return. If there is any hange, the firm has to make fresh application in Form No. 11A before the end of the previous year in which he change has taken place along with the prescribed enclosures.

WHERE AN APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION FOR AN EARLIER ASSESSMENT YEAR IS PENDING:*

Where an application for registration has been filed but such application has not been disposed off by he Income-tax Officer, it will be advisable for the firm to file an application for registration for every ubsequent assessment year and also declaration in Form No. 12 to avoid the benefit of registration for ubsequent year or years being denied on the technical ground that declaration in Form No. 12 for ontinuation of registration is not valid since the firm has not been granted registration when the declaration n Form No. 12 was made.

ASSESSMENT OF REGISTERED FIRMS:*

(Section 182)

(i) The total income of a registered firm is to be first determined.

(ii) The tax payable by the firm itself on its total income shall then be determined.

(iii) The tax payable by a registered firm is to be deducted from its total income and the balance pportioned amongst the partners according to their profit or loss sharing proportions. Refer example given n page 188.

(iv) If the share income of a partner is a loss, it will be set off against his other income or carried orward and set off as provided in sections 70 to 75 [*Section 182(2)*].

(v) When any of the partners of a registered firm is a non-resident, the tax on his share income shall e assessed on the firm at the rates applicable to his total income and the tax so assessed shall be paid by the irm [*Section 182(3)*].

(vi) A registered firm can retain out of the share income of each partner, a sum equivalent to 30% of uch share income until such time as the tax levied on the partner in respect of his share income is paid by him. Where the tax so levied cannot be recovered from the partner, wholly or in part, the firm shall be liable o pay the tax to the extent of the amount retained or could have been so retained [*Section 182(4)*].

The tax payable by the firm shall also include the tax which could have been retained by the firm out of the share income of each partner @ 30% as required under section 182(4) before or after the discontinuance or dissolution of the firm [Explanation to section 189(3)].

This means, where a partner fails to pay tax on his share, the other partners shall be liable to pay the ax to the extent not exceeding 30% of the share income of such partner.

ASSESSMENT OF UNREGISTERED FIRMS:*

(a) In the case of an unregistered firm, tax is payable under section 183*(a)* by the firm itself on its total income. The share income of each partner (share of loss to be ignored vide section 77) will be included in his individual assessment only for rate purposes and rebate will be allowed on such share income under section 86(iii).

(b) An unregistered firm will be treated as registered firm if the tax payable by the firm if assessed as registered firm, taken together with the tax payable by the partners on their total income (inclusive of share income in the firm so assessed) is greater than the tax payable by the firm as unregistered firm and tax payable by the partners [*Section 183 (b)*].

For assessment year 1990-91 and onwards, a revised scheme of assessment of firms has been prescribed. For further details, refer item (10) on page 326.

(xi) Interest payable & receivable by an assessee:

Under the Income-tax Act, interest is chargeable from the assessee in respect of certain defaults. T assessee is also entitled to receive interest in certain cases.

The various sections under which interest is payable or receivable by the assessee are:

Section 132B	—payable to assessee—on excess money retained for tax liability—out of seized ass u/s. 132.
Section 139	—payable by assessee on delayed filing of return.
Section 201	—payable by assessee for failure to deduct tax at source or on delayed payment of deducted at source.
Sections 213 & 215 to 217	—payable by assessee for defaults in advance tax payments.
Section 214	—payable to assessee on excess advance tax paid.
Section 220	—payable by assessee on delayed payment of tax.
Sections 243 & 244	—payable to assessee on delayed refunds.
Section 269K	—payable to assessee on delayed payment of compensation on acquired property.
Rule 60 of the Second Schedule to Income-tax Act	—payable by assessee—on application to set aside sale of property done by the T Recovery Officer for recovery of tax dues.

Upto 30-9-1984, the rate of interest in all the above cases was 12% per annum. With effect fro 1-10-1984, this rate has been enhanced to 15% per annum. Accordingly, interest shall be calculated at 12 per annum upto period ending on or before 30-9-1984 and at 15% per annum from 1-10-1984 and onwar

The circumstances under which the liability to pay interest or the right to receive interest arises a explained hereafter and are applicable in relation to assessment year 1988-89 and earlier years.

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, interest payable under section 139 or 215, 216 and 2 will be leviable under newly inserted section 234A or 234B and 234C respectively. Section 213 has bee omitted. Interest on refunds will be under newly inserted section 244A instead of under section 243 and 24 Rates of interst have been increased from 15% p.a. to 2%/1½% for every month or part of a month. F further details, refer item 13 on page 328.

1. *INTEREST PAYABLE BY ASSESSEE:*

(a) For delay or failure in furnishing the return of income under section 139:

[Section 139 (8)]

Where a return is furnished after the due date specified in section 139(1) or where no return wa furnished in response to notice under section 139(2) or section 148 and the assessment is completed und section 143 or 144, interest is chargeable at specified rate of interest (i.e. @ 12% p.a. upto 30-9-1984 & 15% p.a. thereafter) from the specified date to the date of filing the return, or where no return is furnishe the date of completion of the assessment under section 144. The interest is chargeable even if extension time has been granted by the Income-tax Officer for furnishing the return of income.

The specified date for furnishing the return of income, in respect of assessment year 1988-89 an earlier years, under section 139(1) and the date from which interest is chargeable are as under:

		Specified date for filing the return	Period for which interest is chargeabl
(a)	where the assessee has no income from business or profession or where the total income includes income from business or profession in respect of which the accounting year ended on or before 28th/29th February	30th June of the assessment year	From 1st July of th assessment year to th date of filing the retur of income
(b)	where the total income of the assessee includes income from business or profession in respect of which the accounting year ends on 31st March	31st July of the assessment year	From 1st August of th assessment year to th date of filing the retur of income
(c)	where no return of income is filed	From 1st July or 1st August, as the case may be, the date of completion of *ex-parte* assessme u/s. 144.	

NOTE: For rounding off of month and amount while calculating the interest under Rule 119A, refer page 146.

Illustration (1): For the assessment year 1987-88 an assessee has income from business and other sources. His accounting year ende on 31-3-1987. He is granted extension for filing the return by 31st December, 1987 and actually files the return on 1-1-1988. He assessed on total income of Rs. 35,000. He had paid advance tax of Rs. 3,950. What is the amount of interest payable by him?

Due date for filing the return		31-7-198
Delay in filing the return from 1-8-1987 to 31-12-1987		5 month
Tax on Rs. 35,000	Rs.	4,75
Less: Advance tax paid	Rs.	3,95
Net tax payable	Rs.	80
Interest payable u/s. 139(8) at 1.25% per month on Rs. 800 from 1-8-1987 to 31-12-1987 (5 months)	Rs.	5

The interest is chargeable on the net amount of tax payable on completion of the regular assessment, e., total tax as reduced by advance tax paid and/or any tax deducted at source, but excluding any lf-assessment tax paid.

In the case of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under section 33(b), interest upto assessment year 1984-85 will be charged on the amount of tax payable if the firm had een assessed as an unregistered firm [vide Explanation 2 to section 139(8)*(a)*].

However, as original Explanation 2 to section 139(8)(a) is substituted with effect from 1-4-1985 ssessment year 1985-86 and onwards), the registered firm will be charged interest on the tax payable as gistered firm only.

Upto assessment year 1988-89, the interest chargeable for late filing of the return can be waived or educed by the Income-tax Officer under circumstances mentioned in Rule 117A given hereunder:

(i) where the return of income is furnished by a person who has been treated under section 163 as an agent of a non-resident and is assessed in respect of the latter's income;

(ii) where the return of income is furnished by an assessee whose only source of income during the relevant previous year is a share in the income of an unregistered firm which has been assessed on its total income in respect of that previous year under clause (b) of section 183;

(iii) where the return of income of a deceased individual is furnished by his legal representative and the legal representative satisfies the Income-tax Officer that he had sufficient cause for not furnishing such return within time;

(iv) where the return of income has been furnished in pursuance of a notice issued under section 148;

(v) in any case in which the assessee produces evidence to the satisfaction of the Income-tax Officer that he was prevented by sufficient cause from furnishing the return within time:

Provided that the previous approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner has been obtained where the amount of interest educed or waived, as the case may be, under clause (iv) or clause (v) exceeds one thousand rupees.

If the amount of tax on which interest has been charged for late filing of the return is reduced as a esult of any rectification, appeal or revision, the interest will also be reduced accordingly.

For assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89, the substituted section 139(8)(b) provides that the interest evied under this section can be increased or decreased as a result of any rectification, appeal or revision. Jpto assessment year 1984-85, there was provision only for reducing the interest in such cases but not for ncreasing the same.

Illustration (2): In assessment year 1988-89, Mr. A's income was determined at Rs. 35,000 and gross tax ereon at Rs. 4,750. After advance tax paid of Rs. 2,750, net tax payable worked out to Rs. 2,000. Interest u/s. 139(8) or delay of 4 months in filing return was levied at 15% per annum which came to	Rs.	100
On revision, his income was increased to Rs. 50,000 and gross tax payable thereon is Rs. 9,250. Net tax came o Rs. 6,500 [Rs. 9,250—Rs. 2,750 (advance tax paid)]. Interest u/s. 139(8) on Rs. 6,500 at 1.25% per month for 4 onths would be	Rs.	325
Additional tax liability of Mr. A will be:		
Tax on revised income of Rs. 50,000	Rs.	9,250
Less: Advance tax paid	Rs.	2,750
Net tax ..	Rs.	6,500
Add: Interest u/s. 139(8) as computed above	Rs.	325
	Rs.	6,825
Less: Tax and interest paid on original assessment (Tax Rs. 2,000 & interest Rs. 100)	Rs.	2,100
Additional tax and interest payable ..	Rs.	4,725

Note: From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, mandatory interest will be levied under section 234A at the rate of 2% for very month or part of a month for delay in furnishing the return of income. For further details, refer item (13) on page 328.

(b) Interest chargeable for filing untrue estimate under section 209A or 212:

(Section 215)

For filing an untrue estimate (including a revised estimate) under sections 212(1) or 212(2) or 212(3A) or under sections 209A(1)(b) or 209A(2) or 209A(3) or 209A(4) or 209A(5), the assessee will be iable to pay interest under section 215 as explained with examples on pp. 301-304.

(c) Interest chargeable for failure to file a mandatory estimate of advance tax:

(Section 217)

For failure to file estimate of advance tax, the assessee will be liable to interest under section 217 as xplained with examples on pp. 301-304.

Note: From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, interest at the rate of 2% for every month or part of a month will be levied nder newly inserted section 234B instead of section 215 and 217. For further details, refer item 7(i) on page 309.

(d) *Interest payable by assessees on delayed payment of tax other than advance tax:*

[Section 220(2)]

If an assessee fails to pay any tax, penalty, etc., within 35 days* from the date of receipt of the not of demand issued under section 156, he shall be liable to pay interest on the outstanding demands specified rates i.e. @ 12% p.a. for the period of default upto 30-9-1984 and @ 15% p.a.† for the period default after 30-9-1984.

Illustration (3): An assessee was served with a notice of demand for Rs. 8,000 on 27-7-1987. He was allowed to pay the tax four equal instalments of Rs. 2,000 each on 1-9-1987, 1-10-1987, 1-11-1987 and 1-12-1987 and pays accordingly. What will be interest payable by him on delayed payments?

Notice of demand served on		27-7-19
Demand payable within 35 days, i.e., by		1-9-19
Demand	Rs.	8,0
Less: Paid on 1-9-1987	Rs.	2,0
	Rs.	6,0
(i) Interest on Rs. 6,000 for one month from 1-9-1987 to 30-9-1987 @ 15% per annum	Rs.	
(ii) Interest on Rs. 4,000 (Rs. 6,000 less Rs. 2,000 paid on 1-10-1987) for one month from 1-10-1987 to 31-10-1987 @ 15% per annum	Rs.	
(iii) Interest on Rs. 2,000 (Rs. 4,000 less Rs. 2,000 paid on 1-11-87) for one month from 1-11-87 to 30-11-87 at 15% per annum	Rs.	
Total interest payable ..	Rs.	1

Notes:

1. Interest under section 220(2) is payable on delayed payments irrespective of whether time for making the payment has be granted or not.
2. Interest charged under section 220(2) is to be reduced in consequence of any reduction in tax as a result of any appe rectification or revision.
3. Interest under section 220(2) is not chargeable in respect of delayed payments of advance tax. For default in payment advance tax, the assessee will render himself liable to penalty under section 221.
4. In addition to interest under section 220(2), an assessee will also be liable to penalty under section 221 for default witho good and sufficient reasons in making the payment of tax within the time allowed. The penalty under section 221 can imposed from time to time to the extent of the tax (including advance tax) in arrears. W.e.f. 1-10-1975, the penalty unc section 221 would be imposable even if the tax has been paid after the default in payment has occurred.
5. The Commissioner may reduce or waive the interest paid or payable u/s. 220(2), if the following conditions are fulfille
   - (i) payment has caused or would cause genuine hardship to the assessee;
   - (ii) the non-payment of demand u/s. 156 was due to circumstances beyond the control of the assessee; and
   - (iii) the assessee has co-operated with the department in assessment and recovery proceedings.
6. Where an assessment order is cancelled u/s. 146 or cancelled/set aside by an appellate/revisional authority and cancell tion/setting aside becomes final, then, no interest u/s.220(2) can be charged pursuant to the original demand notice but c be charged only after the expiry of 35 days from the date of service of demand notice pursuant to such fresh assessment ord [Vide Circular No. 334, dated 3rd April, 1982].

*W.e.f. 1-4-1989, period of payment of demand has been reduced from 35 days to 30 days.

†W.e.f. 1-4-1989, rate of interest has been increased from 15% p.a. to 1½% for every month or part of a month.

2. *INTEREST PAYABLE TO ASSESSEE:*

(i) *On excess payment of advance tax:*

(Section 214)

Where the advance tax paid during any financial year in which it is payable under sections 207 to 21 exceeds the amount of the tax determined on regular assessment, the assessee will be entitled to interest c such excess payment of advance tax from 1st April of the relevant assessment year to the date of regula assessment at specified rate of interest (i.e. @ 12% p.a. upto 30-9-1984 & @ 15% p.a. thereafter).

Illustration (4): For the assessment year 1988-89, the assessee was required to pay advance tax of Rs. 10,000 during th financial year 1987-88. He paid Rs. 8,000 during the financial year 1987-88 and the balance of Rs. 2,000 on 8-4-1988. The regula assessment is completed on 1-7-1988 when the demand is determined at Rs. 6,000 after allowing credit for tax of Rs. 2,000 deducted source. The interest payable to assessee under section 214 will be as under:

Total advance tax paid	Rs	10,00
Less: Advance tax paid after the end of the financial year 1987-88 which does not qualify for interest	Rs.	2,00
Advance tax paid during financial year 1987-88 ..	Rs.	8,00
Less: Demand on regular assessment (gross tax as reduced by tax deducted at source)	Rs.	6,00
Excess payment of advance tax which qualifies for interest	Rs	2,00
Interest on Rs. 2,000 from 1-4-1988 to 30-6-1988 @ 15% per annum for three completed months	Rs.	7

It may be noted that:—

(1) Interest under section 214 is to be allowed upto the date of regular assessment, i.e., the first or original assessment made under section 143 or 144.

(2) There was no specific provision in section 214 for revising the interest allowed on the regular assessment as a result of any appeal, revision or rectification upto assessment year 1984-85.

W.e.f. 1-4-1985 (assessment year 1985-86), the interest allowed on the regular assessment can be increased or decreased corresponding to the variation in income due to re-assessment or rectification or appeal or revision.

(3) From the assessment year 1985-86 assessments done for the first time u/s. 147 will be treated as regular assessment and interest u/s. 214 will be allowed, if due.

(4) For determining the excess payment of advance tax which qualifies for grant of interest u/s. 214, only those advance tax payments are to be considered which were made on due dates viz., on or before 15th June, 15th September, 15th December and 15th March, as the case may be.

However, the Kerala High Court, in the case of Santha S. Shenoy & others v/s. Union of India, has held that "where payments of the advance tax have been made within the financial year, the assessee cannot be denied the right to claim interest under section 214 of the Income-tax Act", (135 I.T.R. 39).

(5) Interest under section 214 is not payable in respect of any payments of advance tax made voluntarily, i.e., not in pursuance of an order under section 210 or statement filed under section 209A or without furnishing any estimate under section 212 or section 209A.

(6) Interest allowed under section 214 is to be treated as the income of the previous year in which it is allowed and is, therefore, required to be declared in the return of income for the corresponding assessment year.

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, interest on excess payment of advance tax, tax deducted at source, etc. will be payable to assessee under newly inserted section 244A instead of under section 214. For further details, refer item 7(iii) on page 311.

(ii) Interest on delayed refunds:

Sections 243 and 244 provide for the grant of interest on delayed refunds at 12% per annum for any elay upto 30-9-1984 and at 15% per annum for any delay beyond the said date. The period during which ie refund has to be granted is prescribed as under and interest will be payable for any delay in the grant of efund beyond the prescribed period:

	Prescribed period for grant of refund:
(1) where the total income of the assessee consists solely of interest on securities or dividends or both [Section 243 (1)(b)]	within 3 months from the end of the month in which the claim for refund is made under section 237.
(2) where the total income consists of income from sources other than or in addition to interest on securities and dividends [Section 243(1)(a)]	within 3 months from the end of the month in which the assessment order is passed.
(3) refunds arising as a result of the tax paid after 31-3-1975 in pursuance of any order of assessment or penalty [Section 244(1A)]	from the date of payment of tax to the date on which the refund is granted (but after excluding a period of one month from the date of the order in appeal, revision, etc).
(4) where a refund arising from any order is withheld under section 241 on the ground that such order is the subject matter of appeal or further proceeding and the grant of refund is likely to adversely affect the revenue [Section 244(2)]	where the amount of refund is ultimately determined as a result of appeal or further proceeding, interest will be paid on such amount from the date commencing after the expiry of 3 months from the end of the month in which the order u/s. 241 is passed to the date the refund is granted.

Under the Explanation to section 243(1), if the delay in granting the refund within the stipulated eriod as shown above is attributable to the assessee, whether wholly or in part, the period of the delay ttributable to him shall be excluded from the period for which interest is payable.

Illustration (5): Mr. A filed an appeal against assessment for the assessment year 1985-86 and paid the tax in full on 30-6-1986 s per demand notice issued by the Income-tax Officer on 31-5-1986.

In appeal, the total income is reduced and in consequence thereof he is entitled to a refund of Rs. 10,000. The Appellate ssistant Commissioner of Income-tax passed the order on 31-10-1987. The refund order is issued, say, on 1-11-1988.

Mr. A will be entitled to interest on Rs. 10,000 at 15% per annum from 1-7-1986 to 31-10-1988 as explained hereunder:

(i)	On Rs. 10,000 from 1-7-1986 to 31-10-87 (16 months) at 15% p.a.	Rs.	2,000
(ii)	On Rs. 10,000 for the month of November 1987 (not eligible for interest being exclusion of a period of one month from the date of appellate order)	Rs.	Nil
(iii)	On Rs. 10,000 from 1-12-1987 to 31-10-88 (11 completed months) at 15% p.a.	Rs.	1,375
	Total interest due	Rs.	3,375

In cases where the tax is paid in instalments, interest is to be computed (in the manner explained in illustration No. 3 on page . 144) from the dates of payments of instalments to the date on which the refund is granted excluding a period of one month as plained in the above illustration.

For and from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, interest will be paid on all refunds whether delayed or not u newly inserted section 244A instead of under section 243 and 244. For further details, refer item 7(iii) on page 311.

3. *ROUNDING OFF OF MONTH AND AMOUNT WHILE CALCULATING THE INTEREST PAYABLE BY THE ASSESSEE THE INTEREST PAYABLE BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:*

Under Rule 119A of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 with effect from 1-1-1975, in calculating the interest payable by the assess the interest payable by the Central Government to the assessee under any provision of the Income-tax Act,—

- (i) interest is to be calculated on completed months ignoring the fraction of a month, and
- (ii) the amount of tax, penalty or other sum in respect of which interest is to be calculated is to be rounded off to the nea multiple of Rs. 100 and for this purpose any fraction of Rs. 100 is to be ignored.

Example: Shri A filed his return of income for the assessment year 1988-89 on 27th January, 1989. The accounting perio respect of his business income is 31st December. The advance tax paid by him in respect of the above assessment year is Rs. 5,680. regular assessment completed by the Income-tax Officer on 24-2-1989, the tax payable is Rs. 7,340. The interest for late submissio return of income is to be computed as explained hereunder:

Gross tax demand	Rs. 7
Less: Advance tax paid	Rs. 5
Amount on which interest is to be calculated	Rs. 1,
This amount is to be rounded off under Rule 119A to	Rs. 1,
Return due to be filed on	30-6-1
Return filed on	27-1-1
Delay in submitting the return of income	6 Months & 26 d
The period is to be rounded off under Rule 119A to	6 Mon
Interest on Rs. 1,600 (instead of Rs. 1,660 as computed above) for default of 6 months @ 15% per annum	Rs.

(xii) Penalties leviable under the Income-tax Act, 1961:

(Applicable upto assessment year 1988-89)

Section of the Income-tax Act	*Nature of default*	*Penalty leviable*	
140A(3)†	Failure to pay the self-assessment tax or part thereof under section 140A(1)	2% of the self-assessment tax for each month during which default continues (Fraction of a month to be ignored).	
221(1)	Failure in making payment of tax and interest payable under section 220(2) within the prescribed time limit	The penalty can be imposed from time to time to the extent of tax in arrears. The penalty is imposable even if the tax has b paid after the default in payment has occurred.	
271(1)(*a*)†	(i) Failure to file the return of income as required under section 139(1), 139(2) or 148	2% of the assessed tax for each completed month of default. Fr tion of a month to be ignored.	
	(ii) Failure to file the return of income as required u/s. 139(4A) where total income of the trust without applying the provisions of sections 11 & 12 does not exceed the maximum amount not chargeable to tax	1% of the total income (without applying the provisions of secti 11 & 12) for each year of default.	
	(iii) Failure to file the return within the extended time allowed under section 139(1)	2% of the assessed tax payable for each completed month after expiry of time allowed by the Income-tax Officer. Fraction c month to be ignored.	
271B	Failure (*without reasonable cause) to get the accounts audited or obtain a report of such audit u/s. 44 AB	½% of the total sales, turnover or gross receipts in business o the gross receipts in profession, OR a sum of Rs. 1,00,000, whichever is less.	
272B†	Failure to apply or quote permanent account number (*without reasonable cause) as required under section 139A	At the discretion of the Income-tax Officer subject to a maximum Rs. 500.	
		Minimum penalty	*Maximum penalt*
271(1)*(b)*†	Failure to comply (*without any reasonable cause) with a notice under section 142(1) or 143(2) or failure to comply with directions issued under section 142(2A)	10% of the difference between the tax on assessed income and tax on the income as per return of income	50% of such difference.
271(1)*(c)*†	For concealing the particulars of income or furnishing inaccurate particulars of such income	100% of the amount of tax sought to be evaded	200% of the amou of tax sought to evaded.

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† & * Refer page 147.

ection of e Income-tax Act	Nature of default	Penalty leviable	
		Minimum penalty	*Maximum penalty*
71A†	Failure (*without reasonable cause) to keep, maintain or retain books of account, etc., as required under section 44AA	10% of the amount of tax which would have been avoided if the income returned had been accepted as the correct income	50% of the amount of tax which would have been avoided if the income returned had been accepted as the correct income.

†From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, penalty u/s 140A(3) has been deleted. There will be no penalty u/s. 271(1)(a) for elay in furnishing return of income but interest will be charged u/s. 234A. Penalty under section 271A and 272B will be charged under e amended section 271A and new section 272A(1) respectively [Refer chart on page 330]. Penalty for concealment of income u/s. 71(1)(c) has been substituted by levy of additional income-tax under new section 158B [Refer item 8 on page 324]. Penalty u/s. 71(1)(b) will be levied under substituted section 271 [Refer chart on page 330].

*The words "without reasonable cause" in bracket omitted w.e.f. 10-9-1986.

Upto assessment year 1988-89, maximum and minimum penalties leviable under section 273(1)(a), 273(1)(b), 273(2)(a), 73(2)(aa), 273(2)(b) and 273 (2)(c) in respect of various defaults under "advance tax" are given on page 312. Provisions of section 273 e not applicable from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards.

NOTES:

1. No penalty for failure to file the return of income in time is imposable if the total income does not exceed the maximum mount not liable to tax by Rs. 1,500 [Section 271(3)(*a*)].

2. For the purpose of penalty imposable under section 271(1)*(a)*, 271(1)*(b)* and 271(1)*(c)*, the tax in the case of a registered rm or an unregistered firm treated as registered firm u/s. 183*(b)* will be calculated as if it is an unregistered firm [Sec. 271(2)].

3. The penalty under section 271(1)*(a)* has to be computed with reference to the assessed tax, i.e., tax payable on total income s reduced by the sum, if any, deducted at source or paid under the provisions of "advance payment of tax". The assessed tax, so arrived t, is not to be reduced by the sum, if any, paid by way of self-assessment tax or otherwise.

4. No penalty under section 271(1)*(a)* is imposable in respect of the period for which extension of time has been allowed for ling the return.

5. W.e.f. 10-9-1986, no penalty shall be imposable for default under section 271(1)(a), 271(1)(b), 271A, 271B & 272B if ssessee proves that there was reasonable cause for the said failure [Section 273B].

(xiii) Waiver or reduction of penalty and interest:

For waiver or reduction of penalty under section 273A, please refer page 142 of I.T.R.R. 1986-87 (46th Consecutive Edition). Provisions of section 273A are applicable to assessment year 1988-89 and earlier assessment years.

(xiv) Time limit for completion of penalty proceedings:

[Section 275]

Penalty proceedings initiated for defaults mentioned in section 271 and section 273 have to be completed within 2 years from the nd of the financial year in the course of which the penalty proceedings were started. But where the relevant assessment order is the ubject matter of appeal before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner/Commissioner (Appeals) or the Appellate Tribunal or where the ppeal is filed by the Income-tax Officer under section 253(2), the time limit for completion of the penalty proceedings will be either:

(1) 2 years from the end of the financial year in which the proceedings were started, or

(2) Six months from the end of the month in which the order of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner/Commissioner (Appeals) or of the Appellate Tribunal is received by the Commissioner of Income-tax,

whichever period expires later.

The time limit for completion of penalty proceedings is revised w.e.f. 1-4-1989 [Refer note 1 to penalty chart on page 330].

EXCLUSIONS FROM TOTAL INCOME

Incomes which do not form part of total income

ASSESSMENT YEARS: 1988-89 & 1989-90

Section

10 In computing the total income of a previous year of any person, any income falling within any of the following cla shall not be included—

10(1) agricultural income;

10(2) subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 64, any sum received by an individual as a member of a Hi undivided family, where such sum has been paid out of the income of the family, or, in the case of any impartible es where such sum has been paid out of the income of the estate belonging to the family;

10(2A) *in the case of a person being a partner of a firm which is assessed as such, his share in the total income of the firm.*

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, the share of a partner in the total income of a firm assessed as such shall, notwithstan anything contained in any other law, be an amount which bears to the total income of the firm the same proportion as the amount of his s in the profits of the firm in accordance with the partnership deed bears to such profits;

The above clause is proposed to be inserted w.e.f. 1.4.1990 (assessment year 1990-91).

10(3) any receipts which are of a casual and non-recurring nature, to the extent such receipts do not exceed five thous rupees in the aggregate:

Provided that this clause shall not apply to—

- (i) capital gains chargeable under the provisions of section 45; or
- (ii) receipts arising from business or the exercise of a profession or occupation; or
- (iii) receipts by way of addition to the remuneration of an employee;

10(4) in the case of a non-resident, any income from interest on such securities as the Central Government may, by notifica in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, or any income from interest on, or from premium on the redemption of, bonds issued by the Central Government under a loan agreement between the Central Government and the Internatio Bank for Reconstruction and Development or under a loan agreement between the Central Government and Development Loan Fund of the United States of America or by any industrial undertaking or financial corporatio India under a loan agreement with the said Bank or Fund, as the case may be, which is guaranteed by the Cen Government;

The above clause 10(4) is substituted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. The substituted clause is as un

(i) in the case of a non-resident, any income by way of interest on such securities or bonds as the Central Government may, by notificatio the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, including income by way of premium on the redemption of such bonds;

(ii) in the case of an individual, who is a person resident outside India as defined in clause (q) of section 2 of the Foreign Exch Regulation Act, 1973, any income by way of interest on moneys standing to his credit in a Non-Resident (External) Account in any ban India in accordance with the said Act and the rules made thereunder;

10(4A) in the case of a person resident outside India, any income from interest on moneys standing to his credit in a Non-resid (External) Account in any bank in India in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, and any ru made thereunder.

Explanation.—In this clause, "person resident outside India" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (q) of sect 2 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973;

The above clause 10(4A) has been omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.

10(4B) in the case of an individual, being a citizen of India or a person of Indian origin, who is a non-resident, any income fr interest on such savings certificates issued by the Central Government as that Government may, by notification in Official Gazette, specify in this behalf:

Provided that the individual has subscribed to such certificates in convertible foreign exchange remitted fro country outside India in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, and any ru made thereunder.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause,—

- *(a)* a person shall be deemed to be of Indian origin if he, or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents, was bor undivided India;
- *(b)* "convertible foreign exchange" means foreign exchange which is for the time being treated by the Reserve Ban India as convertible foreign exchange for the purposes of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, and any ru made thereunder;

10(5) subject to such conditions as the Central Government may prescribe, in the case of an individual being a citizen India,—

- (i) in relation to any assessment year not being an assessment year commencing after the 1st day of April, 1970, value of any travel concession or assistance received by or due to such individual,—
  - *(a)* from his employer for himself, his spouse and children, in connection with his proceeding on leave to home-district in India;
  - *(b)* from his employer or former employer for himself, his spouse and children, in connection with his proceeding his home-district in India after retirement from service or after the termination of his service;

ection

0(5) (ii) in relation to any other assessment year, the value of any travel concession or assistance received by or due to such individual,—

(a) from his employer for himself and his family, in connection with his proceeding on leave to any place in India;

(b) from his employer or former employer for himself and his family, in connection with his proceeding to any place in India after retirement from service or after the termination of his service:

Provided that the amount exempt under item *(a)* or item *(b)* of this sub-clause shall not, except in such cases and under such circumstances as may be prescribed having regard to the travel concession or assistance granted to the employees of the Central Government, exceed the value of the travel concession or assistance which would have been received by or due to the individual in connection with his proceeding to his home-district in India on leave or, as the case may be, after retirement from service or after the termination of his service.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-clause, "family", in relation to an individual, means—

(i) the spouse and children of the individual; and

(ii) the parents, brothers and sisters of the individual or any of them, wholly or mainly dependent on the individual;

The above clause is substituted w.e.f. 1.4.1989 by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. The substituted clause is as under:

subject to such conditions as the Central Government may prescribe (including conditions as to number of journeys and the amount which shall be exempt per head) in the case of an individual, the value of any travel concession or assistance received by or due to him, —

(a) from his employer for himself and his family, in connection with his proceeding on leave to any place in India;

(b) from his employer or former employer for himself and his family, in connection with his proceeding to any place in India after retirement from service or after the termination of his service:

Provided that the amount exempt under sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) shall not, except in such cases and under such circumstances as may be prescribed having regard to the travel concession or assistance granted to the employees of the Central Government, exceed the value of the travel concession or assistance which would have been received by or due to the individual in connection with his proceeding to any place in India on leave or, as the case may be, after retirement from service or after the termination of his service:

Provided further that the amount exempt under this clause shall in no case exceed the amount of expenses actually incurred for the purpose of such travel.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "family", in relation to an individual , means—

(i) the spouse and children of the individual; and

(ii) the parents, brothers and sisters of the individual or any of them, wholly or mainly dependent on the individual;

10(5A) in the case of an individual who is not a citizen of India and is a non-resident, who comes to India solely in connection with the shooting of a cinematograph film in India by the individual, firm or company referred to in clause *(d)* of the *Explanation* to clause *(i)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 9, any remuneration received by him for rendering any service in connection with such shooting;

10(6) *this clause relates in respect of an individual who is not a citizen of India. For text of this clause, refer pp. 128-130 of Income-tax Ready Reckoner for the assessment year 1981-82 (41st consecutive edition) and for amendments made to this clause refer section 4(a) of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 6.*

10(6A) where in the case of a foreign company deriving income by way of royalty or fees for technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by the foreign company with Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976, and approved by the Central Government, the tax on such income is payable, under the terms of such agreement, by Government or the Indian concern to the Central Govt., the tax so paid.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause and clause (6B),—

(a) "fees for technical services" shall have the same meaning as in *Explanation 2* to clause *(vii)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 9;

(b) "foreign company" shall have the same meaning as in section 80B;

(c) "royalty" shall have the same meaning as in *Explanation 2* to clause *(vi)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 9;

10(6B) *For text of this new clause refer section 4(c) of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 6.*

10(7) any allowances or perquisites paid or allowed as such outside India by the Government to a citizen of India for rendering service outside India;

10(8) in the case of an individual who is assigned to duties in India in connection with any co-operative technical assistance programmes and projects in accordance with an agreement entered into by the Central Government and the Government of a foreign State (the terms whereof provide for the exemption given by this clause)—

(a) the remuneration received by him directly or indirectly from the Government of that foreign State for such duties, and

(b) any other income of such individual which accrues or arises outside India, and is not deemed to accrue or arise in India, in respect of which such individual is required to pay any income or social security tax to the Government of that foreign State;

10(9) the income of any member of the family of any such individual as is referred to in clause (8) accompanying him to India, which accrues or arises outside India, and is not deemed to accrue or arise in India, in respect of which such member is required to pay any income or social security tax to the Government of that foreign State;

10(10) (i) any death-cum-retirement gratuity received under the revised Pension Rules of the Central Government or, as the case may be, the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, or under any similar scheme applicable to the members of the civil services of the Union or holders of posts connected with defence or of civil posts under the Union (such members or holders being persons not governed by the said Rules) or to the members of the all-India services or to the members of the civil services of a State or holders of civil posts under a State or to the employees of a local authority or any payment of retiring gratuity received under the Pension Code or Regulations applicable to the members of the defence services;

(ii) any gratuity received under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, to the extent it does not exceed an amount calculated in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 4 of that Act;

(iii) any other gratuity received by an employee on his retirement or on his becoming incapacitated prior to such retirement or on termination of his employment, or any gratuity received by his widow, children or dependents on his

Section

10(10) death, to the extent it does not, in either case, exceed one-half month's salary for each year of completed serv calculated on the basis of the average salary for the three years immediately preceding the year in which the gratu is paid, subject to a maximum of thirty-six thousand rupees* or twenty months' salary so calculated, whicheve less:

The above sub-clause (iii), as amended w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90) by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 19 will read as under:

any other gratuity received by an employee on his retirement or on his becoming incapacitated prior to such retirement or on terminatio his employment, or any gratuity received by his widow, children or dependents on his death, to the extent it does not, in either case, exc one-half month's salary for each year of completed service, calculated on the basis of the average salary for the ten months immedia preceding the month in which any such event occurs, subject to such limit as the Central Government may, by notification in the Offi Gazette, specify in this behalf having regard to the limit applicable in this behalf to the employees of that Government:

Provided that where any gratuities referred to in this clause are received by an employee from more than c employer in the same previous year, the aggregate amount exempt from income-tax under this clause† shall exceed thirty-six thousand rupees*:

Provided further that where any such gratuity or gratuities was or were received in any one or more earl previous years also and the whole or any part of the amount of such gratuity or gratuities was not included in t total income of the assessee of such previous year or years, the amount exempt from income-tax under this clau †shall not exceed thirty-six thousand rupees* as reduced by the amount or, as the case may be, the aggregate amou not included in the total income of any such previous year or years:

§Provided also that the Central Government may, having regard to the maximum amount which may for t time being be exempt under sub-clause *(i)*, increase, by notification in the Official Gazette, the limit of thirty- thousand rupees*, for all the three purposes for which it has been mentioned in the foregoing provisions of th clause, up to such maximum amount:

§Provided also that in relation to cases in which the event (that is to say, retirement of the employee or l becoming incapacitated or termination of his employment or his death, as the case may be) on which gratuity received had taken place before the 31st day of January, 1982, the proviso immediately preceding this proviso sh not apply and the remaining provisions of this clause shall have effect as if for the words "thirty-six thousar rupees", at the three places where they occur, the words "thirty thousand rupees" had been substituted.

Explanation.—In this clause *and in clause (10AA)‡*, "salary" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause *(h)* rule 2 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule;

10(10A) (i) any payment in commutation of pension received under the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules of the Centr Government or under any similar scheme applicable to the members of the civil services of the Union or holders posts connected with defence or of civil posts under the Union (such members or holders being persons not governe by the said Rules) or to the members of the all-India services or to the members of the defence services or to th members of the civil services of a State or holders of civil posts under a State or to the employees of a local authority a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;

(ii) any payment in commutation of pension received under any scheme of any other employer, to the extent it does n exceed—

(a) in a case where the employee receives any gratuity, the commuted value of one-third of the pension which he normally entitled to receive, and

(b) in any other case, the commuted value of one-half of such pension,

such commuted value being determined having regard to the age of the recipient, the state of his health, the rate interest and officially recognised tables of mortality:

Provided that the maximum limit of payment specified in sub-clause (ii) *(a)* or sub-clause (ii)*(b)* shall not appl in respect of any such payment made before the 19th day of August, 1965;

The above proviso is omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90) by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.

10(10AA) (i) any payment received by an employee of the Central Government or a State Government as the cash equivalent the leave salary in respect of the period of earned leave at his credit at the time of his retirement whether o superannuation or otherwise;

(ii) any payment of the nature referred to in sub-clause (i) received by an employee, other than an employee of th Central Government or a State Government, in respect of so much of the period of earned leave at his credit at th time of his retirement whether on superannuation or otherwise as does not exceed eight months, calculated on th basis of the average salary drawn by the employee during the period of ten months immediately preceding hi retirement whether on superannuation or otherwise, subject to such limit as the Central Government may, b notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf having regard to the limit applicable in this behalf to th employees of that Government:

**The exemption limit of "thirty-six thousand rupees" has been increased to:*

(i) "fifty thousand rupees" in relation to gratuity becoming payable on or after 31st March, 1985 but before 1st January, 1986 [vid Notification No. G.S.R. 537(E) dated 1st July, 1985].

(ii) "one lakh rupees" in relation to gratuity becoming payable on or after 1st January, 1986 [Vide Notification No. 7534 dated 18t September, 1987].

†For the words "shall not exceed thirty-six thousand rupees", the words "shall not exceed the limit so specified" are substituted w.e.f. 1-4-198 (assessment year 1989-90) by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.

§These provisos are omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90) by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.

‡The words in italics inserted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90) by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.

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(10AA) Provided that where any such payments are received by an employee from more than one employer in the same previous year, the aggregate amount exempt from income-tax under this sub-clause shall not exceed the limit so specified:

Provided further that where any such payment or payments was or were received in any one or more earlier previous years also and the whole or any part of the amount of such payment or payments was or were not included in the total income of the assessee of such previous year or years, the amount exempt from income-tax under this sub-clause shall not exceed the limit so specified, as reduced by the amount or, as the case may be, the aggregate amount not included in the total income of any such previous year or years.

Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-clause (ii), the entitlement to earned leave of an employee shall not exceed thirty days for every year of actual service rendered by him as an employee of the employer from whose service he has retired;

(10B) any compensation received by a workman under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or under any other Act or rules, orders or notifications issued thereunder or under any standing orders or under any award, contract of service or otherwise, at the time of his retrenchment:

Provided that the amount exempt under this clause shall not exceed—

(i) an amount calculated in accordance with the provisions of clause (b) of section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; or

(ii) fifty thousand rupees,

The above clause (ii) of the proviso is substituted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90) by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. The substituted clause is as under:

such amount, not being less than fifty thousand rupees, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf,

whichever is less:

Provided further that the preceding proviso shall not apply in respect of any compensation received by a workman in accordance with any scheme which the Central Government may, having regard to the need for extending special protection to the workmen in the undertaking to which such scheme applies and other relevant circumstances, approve in this behalf.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause—

(a) compensation received by a workman at the time of the closing down of the undertaking in which he is employed shall be deemed to be the compensation received at the time of his retrenchment;

(b) compensation received by a workman, at the time of the transfer (whether by agreement or by operation of law) of the ownership or management of the undertaking in which he is employed from the employer in relation to that undertaking to a new employer, shall be deemed to be compensation received at the time of his retrenchment if—

(i) the service of the workman has been interrupted by such transfer; or

(ii) the terms and conditions of service applicable to the workman after such transfer are in any way less favourable to the workman than those applicable to him immediately before the transfer; or

(iii) the new employer is, under the terms of such transfer or otherwise, legally not liable to pay to the workman, in the event of his retrenchment, compensation on the basis that his service has been continuous and has not been interrupted by the transfer;

(c) the expressions "employer" and "workman" shall have the same meanings as in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;

0(10C) any payment received by an employee of a public sector company at the time of his voluntary retirement in accordance with any scheme which the Central Government may, having regard to the economic viability of such company and other relevant circumstances, approve in this behalf;

0(11) any payment from a provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925, applies or from any other provident fund set up by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf in the Official Gazette;

0(12) the accumulated balance due and becoming payable to an employee participating in a recognised provident fund, to the extent provided in rule 8 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule;

0(13) any payment from an approved superannuation fund made—

(i) on the death of a beneficiary; or

(ii) to an employee in lieu of or in commutation of an annuity on his retirement at or after a specified age or on his becoming incapacitated prior to such retirement; or

(iii) by way of refund of contributions on the death of a beneficiary; or

(iv) by way of refund of contributions to an employee on his leaving the service in connection with which the fund is established otherwise than by retirement at or after a specified age or on his becoming incapacitated prior to such retirement, to the extent to which such payment does not exceed the contributions made prior to the commencement of this Act and any interest thereon;

0(13A) any special allowance specifically granted to an assessee by his employer to meet expenditure actually incurred on payment of rent (by whatever name called) in respect of residential accommodation occupied by the assessee, to such extent as may be prescribed having regard to the area or place in which such accommodation is situate and other relevant considerations.

Explanation.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that nothing contained in this clause shall apply in a case where—

(a) the residential accommodation occupied by the assessee is owned by him; or

(b) the assessee has not actually incurred expenditure on payment of rent (by whatever name called) in respect of the residential accommodation occupied by him;

0(14) any special allowance or benefit, not being in the nature of an entertainment allowance or other perquisite within the meaning of clause (2) of section 17, specifically granted to meet expenses wholly, necessarily and exclusively incurred in the performance of the duties of an office or employment of profit, to the extent to which such expenses are actually incurred for that purpose.

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10(14) Explanation.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that any allowance granted to the assessee to meet personal expenses at the place where the duties of his office or employment of profit are ordinarily performed by him or the place where he ordinarily resides shall not be regarded, for the purposes of this clause, as a special allowance grant to meet expenses wholly, necessarily and exclusively incurred in the performance of such duties;

The above clause (14) is substituted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90) by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 19 Substituted clause is as under:

(i) any such special allowance or benefit, not being in the nature of a perquisite within the meaning of clause (2) of section 17, specifica granted to meet expenses wholly, necessarily and exclusively incurred in the performance of the duties of an office or employment of pro as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify, to the extent to which such expenses are actually incur for that purpose;

(ii) any such allowance granted to the assessee either to meet his personal expenses at the place where the duties of his office or employment profit are ordinarily performed by him or at the place where he ordinarily resides, or to compensate him for the increased cost of living, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify, to the extent specified in the notification;

10(15) (i) monthly payment on the 15 Year Annuity Certificates issued by or under the authority of the Central Governme or such other annuity certificates issued by or under the authority of that Government as that Government may, notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, to the extent to which the amounts of the certificates do r exceed in each case the maximum amount which is permitted to be invested therein;

The above sub-clause (i) is substituted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90) by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 19 Substituted sub-clause (i) is as under:

income by way of interest, premium on redemption or other payment on such securities, bonds, annuity certificates, savings certificat other certificates issued by the Central Government and deposits as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gaze specify in this behalf, subject to such conditions and limits as may be specified in the said notification;

*(ia) annual payment on National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980;

*(ib) premium on the redemption of Special Bearer Bonds, 1991;

*(ii) interest on Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates, Post Office Cash Certificates, Post Office National Savin Certificates, National Plan Certificates, Twelve Year National Plan Savings Certificates and such other certificat issued by the Central Government as that Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in th behalf, interest on deposits in Post Office Savings Banks and bonus in respect of deposits under the Post Offi Cumulative Time Deposits Rules, 1981, to the extent to which the amounts of such certificates or deposits do n exceed in each case the maximum amount which is permitted to be invested or deposited therein:

Provided that where in the case of an assessee the interest on deposits in a Public Account of the natu referred to in item (6) in the Table below rule 4 of the Post Office Savings Account Rules, 1981, exceeds tv thousand two hundred and fifty rupees, the amount of interest on such deposits that shall not be included in th total income of the assessee under this sub-clause shall be two thousand two hundred and fifty rupees;

*(iia) interest on fixed deposits under any scheme framed by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf the Official Gazette, to the extent to which the amounts of such deposits do not exceed, in each case, the maximu amount which is permitted to be deposited therein;

*(iib) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, interest on such Capital Investment Bonds as the Centr Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(iic) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, interest on such Relief Bonds as the Central Governme may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(iii) interest on securities held by the Issue Department of the Central Bank of Ceylon constituted under the Ceylo Monetary Law Act, 1949;

(iiia) interest payable to any bank incorporated in a country outside India and authorised to perform central bankir functions in that country on any deposits made by it, with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India, with ar scheduled bank.

Explanation.— For the purpose of this sub-clause, "scheduled bank" shall have the meaning assigned to it in† th *Explanation* to clause *(iii)* of sub-section *(5)* of section 11;

(iv) Interest payable—

(a) by Government or a local authority on moneys borrowed by it from, or debts owed by it to, sources outside India;

(b) by an industrial undertaking in India on moneys borrowed by it under a loan agreement entered into with any such financial institution in a forei country as may be approved in this behalf by the Central Government by general or special order;

(c) by an industrial undertaking in India on any moneys borrowed or debt incurred by it in a foreign country in respect of the purchase outside India raw materials or components or capital plant and machinery, to the extent to which such interest does not exceed the amount of interest calculated the rate approved by the Central Government in this behalf, having regard to the terms of the loan or debt and its repayment.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this item, "purchase of capital plant and machinery" includes the purchase of such capital plant and machinery und a hire-purchase agreement or a lease agreement with an option to purchase such plant and machinery;

(d) by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India established by the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, or the Industrial Development Bank India established under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, or the Export-Import Bank of India established under the Export-Impo Bank of India Act, 1981, or the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (a company formed and registered under the Indian Compani Act, 1913), on any moneys borrowed by it from sources outside India, to the extent to which such interest does not exceed the amount of intere calculated at the rate approved by the Central Government in this behalf, having regard to the terms of the loan and its repayment;

(e) by any other financial institutions established in India or a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, applies (including any ba or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act), on any moneys borrowed by it from sources outside India under a loan agreement approv by the Central Government where the moneys are borrowed either for the purpose of advancing loans to industrial undertakings in India for purcha outside India of raw materials or capital plant and machinery or for the purpose of importing any goods which the Central Government may consid necessary to import in the public interest, to the extent to which such interest does not exceed the amount of interest calculated at the rate approved the Central Government in this behalf, having regard to the terms of the loan and its repayment;

(f) by an industrial undertaking in India on any moneys borrowed by it in foreign currency from sources outside India under a loan agreement approv by the Central Government having regard to the need for industrial development in India, to the extent to which such interest does not exceed t amount of interest calculated at the rate approved by the Central Government in this behalf. having regard to the terms of the loan and its repaymen

(g) by a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction purchase of houses in India for residential purposes, being a company approved by the Central Government for the purposes of clause *(viii)* sub-section *(1)* of section 36 on any moneys borrowed by it in foreign currency from sources outside India under a loan agreement approved by t

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*Sub-clauses (ia), (ib), (ii) and (iia) are omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90) by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 and sub-clause (iic) is inserte w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90) by the Finance Act, 1988.

†For the words "the Explanation to clause (iii) of sub-section (5) of section 11", the words "clauses (ii) of the Explanation to clause (viia) of sub-section (1) of section 36" substituted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.

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(15) Central Government, to the extent to which such interest does not exceed the amount of interest calculated at the rate approved by the Central Government in this behalf, having regard to the terms of the loan and its repayment.

Explanation.—For the purposes of items (f) & (g), the expression "foreign currency" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973;

(h) by any public sector company in respect of such bonds or debentures and subject to such conditions, including the condition that the holder of such bonds or debentures registers his name and the holding with that company, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

0(16) scholarships granted to meet the cost of education;

0(17) any income by way of—

(i) daily allowance received by any person by reason of his membership of Parliament or of any State Legislature or of any Committee thereof;

(ii) any allowance received by any person by reason of his membership of Parliament under the Members of Parliament (Constituency Allowance) Rules, 1986;

(iii) all other allowances not exceeding six hundred rupees per month in the aggregate received by any person by reason of his membership of any State Legislature or any Committee thereof, which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

0(17A) any payment made, whether in cash or in kind, in pursuance of awards for literary, scientific or artistic work or attainment, or for service for alleviating the distress of the poor, the weak and the ailing, or for proficiency in sports and games, instituted by the Central Government or by any State Government or approved by the Central Government in this behalf:

Provided that the approval granted by the Central Government shall have effect for such assessment year or years (including an assessment year or years commencing before the date on which such approval is granted) as may be specified in the order granting the approval;

The above clause (17A) is substituted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90) by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. The substituted clause is as under:

any payment made, whether in cash or in kind,—

(i) in pursuance of any award instituted in the public interest by the Central Government or any State Government or instituted by any other body and approved by the Central Government in this behalf; or

(ii) as a reward by the Central Government or any State Government for such purposes as may be approved by the Central Government in this behalf in the public interest;

0(17B)* any payment made, whether in cash or in kind, as a reward by the Central Government or any State Government for such purposes as may be approved by the Central Government in this behalf in the public interest;

0(18)* any payment made, whether in cash or in kind, by the Central Government or any State Government in pursuance of gallantry awards instituted or approved by the Central Government;

0(18A) any ex-gratia payments made by the Central Government consequent on the abolition of privy purse;

0(19) *Omitted by section 7 of the Ruler of Indian States (Abolition of Privileges) Act, 1972 with effect from 2nd day of April, 1973.*

0(19A) *This clause relates to exemption of annual value of any one palace in the occupation of a Ruler. For text of this clause, refer page 155 of I.T.R.R. 1987-88 [47th Consecutive Edition].*

0(20) the income of a local authority which is chargeable under the head "Interest on securities"‡, "Income from house property", "Capital gains", or "Income from other sources" or from a trade or business carried on by it which accrues or arises from the supply of a commodity or service (not being water or electricity) within its own jurisdictional area or from the supply of water or electricity within or outside its own jurisdictional area;

0(20A) any income of an authority constituted in India by or under any law enacted either for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purpose of planning, development or improvement of cities, towns and villages, or for both;

0(21)* any income of a scientific research association for the time being approved for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 35 which is applied solely to the purposes of that association:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply if for any period during the previous year—

(i) any sums by way of contributions received by the association are invested or deposited after the 28th day of February, 1983, otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section *(5)* of section 11; or

(ii) any funds of the association invested or deposited before the 1st day of March, 1983, otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section *(5)* of section 11 continue to remain so invested or deposited after the 30th day of November, 1983; or

(iii) any shares in a company (not being a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956, or a corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act) are held by the association after the 30th day of November, 1983;

10(22) any income of a university or other educational institution, existing solely for educational purposes and not for purposes of profit;

10(22A) any income of a hospital or other institution for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness or for the reception and treatment of persons during convalescence or of persons requiring medical attention or rehabilitation, existing solely for philanthropic purposes and not for purposes of profit;

10(23)* any income of an association or institution established in India having as its object the control, supervision, regulation or encouragement in India of the games of cricket, hockey, foot-ball, tennis or such other games or sports as the Central Government may specify in this behalf from time to time by notification in the Official Gazette:

Provided that—

(i) the association or institution applies its income, or accumulates it for application, solely to the objects for which it is established;

(ii) no part of the income of the association or institution is distributed in any manner to its members except as grants to any association or institution affiliated to it; and

(iii) the association or institution is, for the time being, approved for the purpose of this clause by the Central Government by general or special order;

10(23A) any income (other than income chargeable under the head "Interest on securities"‡ or "Income from house property" or any income received for rendering any specific services or income by way of interest or dividends derived from its investments) of an association or institution established in India having as its object the control, supervision, regulation or encouragement of the profession of law, medicine, accountancy, engineering or architecture or such other profession as the Central Government may specify in this behalf, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette:

Provided that—

(i) the association or institution applies its income, or accumulates it for application, solely to the objects for which it is established; and

(ii) the association or institution is for the time being approved for the purpose of this clause by the Central Government by general or special order;

10(23AA) any income received by any person on behalf of any Regimental Fund or Non-Public Fund established by the armed forces of the Union for the welfare of the past and present members of such forces or their dependents;

**Clauses (17B), (18), (21) and 23 are omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90) by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.*

‡The words "Interest on securities" omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 by the Finance Act, 1988.

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10(23B) any income of an institution constituted as a public charitable trust or registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or under any law correspondin that Act in force in any part of India, and existing solely for the development of khadi or village industries or both, and not for purposes of profit, to the extent s income is attributable to the business of production, sale, or marketing, of khadi or products of village industries:

Provided that—

(i) the institution applies its income, or accumulates it for application, solely for the development of khadi or village industries or both; and

(ii) the institution is, for the time being, approved for the purpose of this clause by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission:

Provided further that the Commission shall not, at any one time, grant such approval for more than three assessment years beginning with the assessm year next following the financial year in which it is granted.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause,—

(i) "Khadi and Village Industries Commission" means the Khadi and Village Industries Commission established under the Khadi and Village Indust Commission Act, 1956;

(ii) "khadi" and "village industries" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act;

10(23BB) any income of an authority (whether known as the Khadi and Village Industries Board or by any other name) established in a State by or under a State Provincial Act for the development of khadi or village industries in the State.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "khadi" and "village industries" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Khadi and Vill Industries Commission Act, 1956;

10(23BBA) any income of any body or authority (whether or not a body corporate or corporation sole) established, constituted or appointed by or under any Central, Sta Provincial Act which provides for the administration of any one or more of the following, that is to say, public religious or charitable trusts or endowme (including maths, temples, gurdwaras, wakfs, churches, synagogues, agiaries or other places of public religious worship) or societies for religious or charita purposes registered as such under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or any other law for the time being in force:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed to exempt from tax the income of any trust, endowment or society referred to therein;

10(23C) any income received by any person on behalf of—

(i) the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund; or

(ii) the Prime Minister's Fund (Promotion of Folk Art); or

(iii) the Prime Minister's Aid to Students Fund; or

*(iv) any other fund or institution established for charitable purposes which may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette, having regard the objects of the fund or institution and its importance throughout India or throughout any State or States; or

*(v) any trust (including any other legal obligation) or institution, being a trust or institution wholly for public religious purposes or wholly for public religi and charitable purposes, which may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette, having regard to the manner in which the affairs of trust or institution are administered and supervised for ensuring that the income accruing thereto is properly applied for the purposes thereof:

*Provided that any notification issued by the Central Government under sub-clause (iv) or sub-clause (v) shall have effect for such assessment year or ye (including an assessment year or years commencing before the date on which such notification is issued) as may be specified in the notification;

10(23D) any income of such Mutual Fund set up by a public sector bank or a public financial institution and subject to such conditions, including the condition that least ninety per cent. of such income shall be distributed to the holders of its units every year, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Offic Gazette, specify in this behalf.

Explanation—For the purposes of this clause,—

(a) the expression "public sector bank" means the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955, a subsidiary bank as defined the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, a corresponding new Bank constituted under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition a Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, or under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980;

(b) the expression "public financial institution" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956;

10(24) any income chargeable under the heads "Interest on securities"‡, "Income from house property" and "Income from other sources" of a registered union with the meaning of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, formed primarily for the purpose of regulating the relations between workmen and employers or betwe workmen and workmen;

10(25) (i) interest on securities which are held by, or are the property of, any provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925, applies, and any capital gains the fund arising from the sale, exchange or transfer of such securities;

(ii) any income received by the trustees on behalf of a recognised provident fund;

(iii) any income received by the trustees on behalf of an approved superannuation fund;

(iv) any income received by the trustees on behalf of an approved gratuity fund;

(v) any income received—

(a) by the Board of Trustees constituted under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948 (46 of 1948), on behalf of t Deposit-linked Insurance Fund established under section 3G of that Act; or

(b) by the Board of Trustees constituted under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), on behalf of t Deposit-linked Insurance Fund established under section 6C of that Act;

10(26) in the case of a member of a Scheduled Tribe as defined in clause (25) of article 366 of the Constitution, residing in any area specified in Part I or Part II of t Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution or in the States of Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura or in the Union territories Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram or in the areas covered by notification No. TAD/R/35/50/109, dated the 23rd February, 1951, issued by the Governor of Assa under the proviso to sub-paragraph (3) of the said paragraph 20 [as it stood immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisatio Act, 1971], any income which accrues or arises to him,—

(a) from any source in the areas, States or Union territories aforesaid, or

(b) by way of dividend or interest on securities;

10(26A) any income accruing or arising to any person from any source in the district of Ladakh or outside India in any previous year relevant to any assessment ye commencing before the 1st day of April, 1989, where such person is resident in the said district in that previous year:

Provided that this clause shall not apply in the case of any such person unless he was resident in that district in the previous year relevant to the assessme year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1962.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of this clause, a person shall be deemed to be resident in the district of Ladakh if he fulfils the requirements of sub-section (1) sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 6, as the case may be, subject to the modifications that—

(i) references in those sub-sections to India shall be construed as references to the said district; and

(ii) in clause (i) of sub-section (3), reference to Indian company shall be construed as reference to a company formed and registered under any law for the tin being in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and having its registered office in that district in that year;

Explanation 2.—In this clause, references to the district of Ladakh shall be construed as references to the areas comprised in the said district on the 30th day June, 1979;

10(26B) any income of a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act or of any other body, institution or association (being a body, institution association wholly financed by Government) where such corporation or other body or institution or association has been established or formed for promoting th interests of the members of either the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes or of both.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "Scheduled Castes" and "Scheduled Tribes" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in clauses (2 and (25) of article 366 of the Constitution;

10(27) *Omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976;*

10(28) any amount adjusted or paid in respect of a tax credit certificate under the provisions of Chapter XXIIB and any scheme made thereunder;

10(29) in the case of an authority constituted under any law for the time being in force for the marketing of commodities, any income derived from the letting of godowr or warehouses for storage, processing or facilitating the marketing of commodities;

10(30) in the case of an assessee who carries on the business of growing and manufacturing tea in India, the amount of any subsidy received from or through the Te Board under any such scheme for replantation or replacement of tea bushes or for rejuvenation or consolidation of areas used for cultivation of tea as the Centra Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify:

Provided that the assessee furnishes to the Income-tax Officer, along with his return of income for the assessment year concerned or within such further tim as the Income-tax Officer may allow, a certificate from the Tea Board as to the amount of such subsidy paid to the assessee during the previous year.

Explanation.—In this clause, "Tea Board" means the Tea Board established under section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953.

10(31) *For the text of this clause refer section 4(i) of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 7.*

**Sub-clauses (iv) & (v) of clause (23C) and the proviso to clause (23C) are omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.*

‡The words "Interest on securities" omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 by the Finance Act, 1988.

YOUR RIGHT TO CLAIM DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS TOTAL INCOME

CHAPTER VIA

Definition of Gross total income:—As defined in section 80B(5) of the Income-tax Act, gross total income means the tal income computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, before making any deduction under Chapter VIA. arious deductions under this Chapter are explained with examples hereafter:

It may be noted that under section 80A(2), the aggregate amount of the deductions under Chapter VIA of the come-tax Act should not, in any case, exceed the gross total income of the assessee.

Section 80AA: Where any deduction is required to be allowed under section 80M in respect of any income by way of dividends om a domestic company which is included in the gross total income of the assessee, then, notwithstanding anything contained in that ction, the deduction under that section shall be computed with reference to the income by way of such dividends as computed in cordance with the provisions of this Act (before making any deduction under this Chapter) and not with reference to the gross nount of such dividends. Refer example given on page 202.

Section 80AB: W.e.f. 1-4-1984 (assessment year 1984-85 and onwards), the deduction from the gross total income in relation to rious sections (except section 80M) included under the heading "C—Deductions in respect of certain incomes" (Sections 80H to 80L d 80MM to 80TT) of Chapter VIA discussed hereunder will be calculated with reference to the gross amount of income as reduced any expenditure allowable under any other section of the Income-tax Act.

Suppose the dividend income of Mr. A is Rs. 7,350. In order to earn this income, he had paid Rs. 500 by way of interest on rrowings and Rs. 50 by way of commission to a banker for the purpose of realisation of dividend income. The dividend income will be xed under section 56 and the deduction will be allowed under section 57 for interest on borrowings and bank commission. The net vidend income will be Rs. 7,350—(Rs. 500+Rs. 50) = Rs. 6,800. The deduction under section 80L, read with section 80AB will be s. 6,800 only.

I. DEDUCTIONS IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN PAYMENTS:

(i) Deduction in respect of life insurance premia, contributions to provident fund, etc.:

(Refer Section 80C)

Deduction allowable in respect of:

(1) Life insurance premia payments;
(2) Contribution to recognised Provident Fund and provident fund to which Provident Fund Act, 1925 applies;
(3) Contribution made to the Family Pension Scheme;
(4) Deposits in 10 year or 15 year account under the Post Office Savings Bank (C.T.D.) Rules;
(5) Subscriptions to Public Provident Fund Scheme, 1968;
(6) Contributions made for participation in the Unit-linked Insurance Plan, 1971 of the Unit Trust of India;
(7) Subscription to 6 year National Savings Certificates VIth & VIIth issue w.e.f. 2-4-1983; and
(8) Payment not exceeding Rs. 10,000, in a previous year, for the purchase or construction of a residential house the construction of which is completed after 31-3-1987, and the income from which is chargeable under the head "Income from house property". For further details, refer item (v) of conditions on page 156.

Limit:

The qualifying amount in the case of individuals†/Hindu undivided family for the assessment years 1984-85 to 1989-90 is:

Rs. 40,000*‡ or the amounts actually paid or deposited, whichever is less.

Amount of deduction:

Assessment years
1984-85 to 1989-90

@ 100% of the first Rs. 6,000‡ qualifying amount;

@ 50% of the next Rs. 6,000‡ qualifying amount; and

@ 40% of the balance qualifying amount.

Conditions:

(i) The life insurance premia, deposits in Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposit) Rules, 1959 as amended from ime to time, subscriptions to Public Provident Fund, etc. etc., are paid out of the income chargeable to income-tax.

(ii) Premia paid in excess of 10% of the capital sum assured do not qualify for deduction. This restriction of 10% does not apply o deferred annuity policy.

(iii) The insurance premia are paid in order to effect or to keep in force a policy of an insurance on the life of the assessee or on he life of the wife or husband or any child (irrespective of the fact that the child is minor or major) of the assessee.

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*Contribution towards recognised provident fund (for employees) in no case should exceed one-fifth of "Salary" or Rs. 10,000‡; whichever is less.

†In the case of an individual being an author, playwright, artist, musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete), limits for qualifying amount for the assessment year 1984-85 and onwards shall be—

Rs. 60,000‡ or sums actually paid or deposited, whichever is less.

‡Where the transitional previous year relevant to assessment year 1989-90 exceeds a period of 12 months—

(1) the qualifying amount of Rs. 40,000/Rs. 60,000,
(2) the ceiling limit of Rs. 10,000 for contribution to provident fund by the employee, and
(3) the amount of deduction @ 100% of first slab of qualifying amount of Rs. 6,000 & @ 50% of the next slab of qualifying amount of Rs. 6,000,

will be increased in proportion to the number of months in the transitional previous year as explained in item 1(a) on page 313. Also refer Rapid Finder on page 336.

(iv) Under section 80C(6) where the assessee terminates the contract of insurance (by notice or where the contract ceases to in force by reason of failure to pay any premiums) before premiums have been paid for two years:

(a) no deduction shall be allowed in respect of the premiums, if any, paid in the previous year in which the policy terminated, and

(b) the deduction allowed in respect of the premiums paid in the immediately preceding previous year shall be deemed be the income of such previous year or years and shall be chargeable to tax accordingly.

(v) Payment for purchase or construction of residential house will include any instalment or part payment of the amount under any self-financing or other scheme of any development authority/housing board/other similar authority or to any company/ operative society of which assessee is a shareholder/member. It will also include re-payment of loan borrowed by the assessee fr Government or any bank or the Life Insurance Corporation of India or any employer being a public company or certain categories institutions engaged in the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of residential houses in India. Sta duty, registration fee and other expenses for the purpose of transfer of house to assessee will also be covered. Payments towards cos house property, however, will not include admission fee or cost of shares or initial deposit or cost of land (except where the considerat for purchase of house is a composite amount and the cost of land cannot be separately ascertained) or cost of addition/alteratic renovation/repair incurred after the house is occupied/let out by the assessee or any expenditure in respect of which deduction allowable u/s. 24.

Further, under section 80C(7), where any payments for purchase or construction of a house for which deduction has be allowed are refunded in any previous year or the house is transferred before the expiry of 5 years from the end of the financial year which possession of such property is obtained by him—

(a) no deduction shall be allowed in respect of any payment, if any, paid during that previous year, and

(b) the aggregate amount of deductions allowed in earlier previous year(s) shall be chargeable to tax under the he "Income from other sources" of the previous year in which the amount is refunded/house is transferred.

NOTES: 1. Payment made under contract for deferred annuity will qualify for tax concession under section 80C, if, the contract do not contain a provision for the exercise by the insured of an option to receive a cash payment in lieu of the payment of t annuity.

2. In cases where the deposits in Post Office Savings Bank (C.T.D.) Account are made by an individual in more than o account e.g. in the name of his wife, children, etc., the deduction under section 80C(2)(f) is admissible [Letter No. 167/9/70-IT(A1) dated 3rd November, 1970 issued by the Secretary, C.B.D.T., New Delhi to all Commissione (Instruction No. 236)].

3. In cases where the subscriptions to Public Provident Fund Scheme are made by an individual in more than one accou e.g. in the name of his wife, children, etc. the deduction under section 80C(2)(a)(iv) is admissible. [Letter No. 173/14/70-IT(A-I) dated 5th January, 1972, from C.B.D.T. addressed to Department of Economic Affairs (P. Section)].

Clarifications from Central Board of Direct Taxes in respect of NSC VI & VII Issues:

[Circular No. 405 dated 15th January, 1985]

(i) *Whether income-tax exemption under section 80-C can be claimed by first named person in case of joint holding of NSCs VI/VII Issue?*

The deduction under section 80-C of the Income-tax Act, 1961, can be claimed by the person who has contributed the moni out of his income chargeable to tax. It can be claimed by the first named person in a joint holding if the first named person has contributed the amount.

(ii) *Whether rebate of income-tax under section 80-C will be available where (a) NSCs VI/VII Issue are purchased in the name of spouse and mir children, and (b) jointly by husband and wife?*

The answer to question (i) will apply also here. The deduction under section 80-C is to be given to the person who has purchase the NSC certificate out of his income chargeable to tax.

(iii) *Whether the interest accruing to the National Savings Certificates would be included in the hands of individual or in the case of person(s) whose name(s) the subscription has been made?*

The interest accruing on the subscription to the National Savings Certificates will be included in the hands of the person who h subscribed from his income chargeable to tax.

(iv) *Since the interest on 6-Yr. NSC VI Issue is deemed to have been re-invested, whether the holder of the NSC VI Issue is entitled to claim benefit sec. 80-C on this re-invested interest? (Rules 19 & 28 of NSC VI Issue Rules, 1981—refer table A & B given on page 157.*

The amount of interest re-invested will satisfy the test of having been paid out of income chargeable to tax to get the NSC and s will be entitled to deduction under section 80-C.

(v) *Whether a Karta of HUF can buy NSCs in the name of any member of the HUF?*

Where subscription to the National Savings Certificates in the name of any member of the HUF is shown by the family to hav been made out of the income chargeable to tax and the beneficial ownership in such certificates vests in the family, the family would b entitled to a deduction u/s. 80C with reference to such contribution.

(vi) *Whether the interest accrued on the subscription would be included in the hands of the individual or in the hands of the person in whose name t subscription has been made?*

The interest accrued would be included in the hands of the persons who purchased the National Savings Certificate out of the income chargeable to tax.

TABLE A
FOR NSC VI ISSUE PURCHASED BEFORE 1-4-1987

[Rule 19 (1) of the National Savings Certificates (VI Issue) Rules, 1981]

The year for which interest accrues	Amount of interest accruing on certificates of denomination								
	Rs. 10 Rs.	Rs. 100 Rs.	Rs. 1,000 Rs.	Rs. 5,000 Rs.	Rs. 6,000 Rs.	Rs. 10,000 Rs.	Rs. 12,000 Rs.	Rs. 20,000 Rs.	Rs. 40,000 Rs.
1st completed year	1.24	12.40	124	620	744	1,240	1,488	2,480	4,960
2nd completed year	1.39	13.90	139	695	834	1,390	1,668	2,780	5,560
3rd completed year	1.56	15.60	156	780	936	1,560	1,872	3,120	6,240
4th completed year	1.75	17.50	175	875	1,050	1,750	2,100	3,500	7,000
5th completed year	1.97	19.70	197	985	1,182	1,970	2,364	3,940	7,880
6th completed year	2.24	22.40	224	1,120	1,344	2,240	2,688	4,480	8,960
Total	10.15	101.50	1,015	5,075	6,090	10,150	12,180	20,300	40,600

TABLE B
FOR NSC VI ISSUE PURCHASED ON OR AFTER 1-4-1987

[Rule 19(2) of the National Savings Certificates (VI Issue) Rules, 1981]

The year for which interest accrues	Amount of interest accruing on certificates of denomination								
	Rs. 50 Rs.	Rs. 100 Rs.	Rs. 1,000 Rs.	Rs. 5,000 Rs.	Rs. 6,000 Rs.	Rs. 10,000 Rs.	Rs. 12,000 Rs.	Rs. 20,000 Rs.	Rs. 40,000 Rs.
1st completed year	5.65	11.30	113	565	678	1,130	1,356	2,260	4,520
2nd completed year	6.30	12.60	126	630	756	1,260	1,512	2,520	5,040
3rd completed year	7.00	14.00	140	700	840	1,400	1,680	2,800	5,600
4th completed year	7.80	15.60	156	780	936	1,560	1,872	3,120	6,240
5th completed year	8.65	17.30	173	865	1,038	1,730	2,076	3,460	6,920
6th completed year	9.65	19.30	193	965	1,158	1,930	2,316	3,860	7,720
Total	45.05	90.10	901	4,505	5,406	9,010	10,812	18,020	36,040

ILLUSTRATION SHOWING HOW TO CLAIM FURTHER DEDUCTION OF ACCRUED INTEREST IN RESPECT OF INVESTMENTS MADE IN NSC VI ISSUE IN THE PRECEDING YEARS:

Mr. A whose previous year is financial year purchases National Savings Certificates VI Issue as stated hereunder:

Assessment Year	Date of purchase of certificate:	Amount invested in NSC VI Issue out of his taxable income:
1986-87	15-10-1985	Rs. 10,000
1987-88	10-9-1986	Rs. 5,000
1988-89	1-10-1987	Rs. 6,000
1989-90	30-6-1988	Rs. 10,000

	Assessment year			
	1986-87	**1987-88**	**1988-89**	**1989-90**
	Rs.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
QUALIFYING AMOUNT:				
Purchase of NSC VI Issue	10,000	5,000	6,000	10,000
Subscription to P.P.F.	5,000	3,700	2,500	2,000
Life insurance premia	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Accrued interest in respect of NSC VI Issue purchased on††:				
(1) 15-10-1985 Rs. 10,000	—	1,240*	1,390**	1,560§
(2) 10-9-1986 Rs. 5,000	—	—	620†	695‡
(3) 1-10-1987 Rs. 6,000	—	—	—	678$
Qualifying amount ..	18,000	12,940	13,510	17,933

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††, *, **, §, †, ‡ & $ Refer page 158.

	Assessment year 1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
AMOUNT OF DEDUCTION u/s. 80C:				
On the first Rs. 6,000 qualifying amount @ 100% ..	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,
On the next Rs. 6,000 qualifying amount @ 50%	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,
On the balance qualifying amount @ 40%	2,400	376	604	2,
Amount of deduction from gross total income ..	11,400	9,376	9,604	11,

* Accrued interest for 1st completed year in respect of purchase of NSC VI Issue Rs. 10,000 on 15-10-85 (Refer table A on page 157).

** Accrued interest for 2nd completed year in respect of purchase of NSC VI Issue Rs. 10,000 on 15-10-85 (Refer table A on page 157).

§ Accrued interest for 3rd completed year in respect of purchase of NSC VI Issue Rs. 10,000 on 15-10-85 (Refer table A on page 157).

† Accrued interest for 1st completed year in respect of purchase of NSC VI Issue Rs. 5,000 on 10-9-86 (Refer table A on page 157).

‡ Accrued interest for 2nd completed year in respect of purchase of NSC VI Issue Rs. 5,000 on 10-9-86 (Refer table A on page 157).

$ Accrued interest for 1st completed year in respect of purchase of NSC VI Issue Rs. 6,000 on 1-10-87 (Refer table B on page 157).

††Accrued interest in respect of investment made in the preceding year/years is required to be included in the gross total income with a righ claim deduction within the overall monetary limit prescribed under section 80-L of the Income-tax Act.

For purchase of National Savings Certificates VI Issue on 15-10-1985 for Rs. 10,000, Mr. A will be entitled to deduction under section 80C not o for the assessment year 1986-87 but also for assessment years 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 in an amount of Rs. 1,240, Rs. 1,3 Rs. 1,560, Rs. 1,750 and Rs. 1,970 respectively as a result of accrued interest deemed to have been re-invested in NSC VI Issue.

Similarly, for purchase of NSC VI Issue certificates on 10-9-1986 for Rs. 5,000, on 1-10-1987 for Rs. 6,000 and on 30-6-1988 for Rs. 10,000, he v be entitled to deduction under section 80C for subsequent assessment years in the manner explained above.

EXAMPLES

(Section 80 C)

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90

In the examples given hereunder, it is assumed that the previous year relevant to assessment year 1989-90 consists of a period 12 months. However, if the said previous year consists of a period exceeding 12 months, then, the qualifying amount u/s. 80C(4) ar deduction u/s. 80C(1) is to be increased in proportion to the number of months in the said transitional previous year as explained item 1(a) on page 313. Also refer Rapid Finder on page 336. For example, refer page 314.

(i) The gross total income of an individual is Rs. 25,000. His subscription to N.S.C. VI Issue is Rs. 7,000.

Gross total income		Rs. 25,0
Less: On the first Rs. 6,000 qualifying amount @ 100%	Rs. 6,000	
On the balance Rs. 1,000 qualifying amount @ 50%	Rs. 500	Rs. 6,5
Taxable income		Rs. 18,5

Note: It is assumed that individual has not purchased any NSC VI issue in the preceding years.

(ii) The gross total income of an individual is Rs. 75,000. He pays premia of Rs. 8,000 on a life policy for which capital su assured is Rs. 70,000. As the premia paid is in excess of 10% of the capital sum assured, the qualifying amount is to be restricted to 10 of Rs. 70,000 i.e. Rs. 7,000.

Gross total income		Rs. 75,00
Less: On the first Rs. 6,000 qualifying amount @ 100%	Rs. 6,000	
On the balance Rs. 1,000 qualifying amount @ 50%	Rs. 500	
		Rs. 6,50
Taxable income		Rs. 68,50

(iii) The gross total income of an individual is Rs. 1,50,000. He subscribes in an amount of Rs. 23,000 to Public Provident Fun Scheme, 1968. He has also paid life insurance premia of Rs. 20,000. As the subscriptions to public provident fund and insurance premi exceed Rs. 40,000, the qualifying amount for the purpose of deduction is to be restricted to Rs. 40,000 only.

Gross total income		Rs. 1,50,00
Less: On the first Rs. 6,000 qualifying amount @ 100%	Rs. 6,000	
On the next Rs. 6,000 qualifying amount @ 50%	Rs. 3,000	
On the balance Rs. 28,000 qualifying amount @ 40%	Rs. 11,200	Rs. 20,20
Taxable income		Rs. 1,29,80

(iv) The gross total income of an author [or musician, actor, artist, playwright, sportsman (including an athlete)] is s. 1,60,000 which includes Rs. 90,000 being the royalty in respect of publication of books. He pays life insurance premia of Rs. 35,000 d subscribes to Public Provident Fund in an amount of Rs. 26,000.

As the aggregate payment and deposit amounting to Rs. 61,000 exceed Rs. 60,000, the qualifying amount is to be restricted to s. 60,000 only and the balance of Rs. 1,000 of such payments is to be ignored. For this purpose refer note below.

Gross total income		Rs. 1,60,000
Less: On the first Rs. 6,000 qualifying amount @ 100%	Rs. 6,000	
On the next Rs. 6,000 qualifying amount @ 50%	Rs. 3,000	
On the balance Rs. 48,000 qualifying amount @ 40%	Rs. 19,200	Rs. 28,200
Taxable income		Rs. 1,31,800

Note: From the assessment year 1984-85 and onwards, the amount qualifying for deduction in respect of life insurance premia, ontributions to provident funds, etc. etc. will be subject to a monetary ceiling of Rs. 60,000 in the case of author, playwright, musician, ortsman, etc. & Rs. 40,000 in the case of other assessees.

(ii) Deduction in respect of investment in certain new shares:

(Refer Section 80CC)

Assessment years 1985-86 to 1989-90:

Conditions:

(i) The assessee is either an individual or a Hindu undivided family or an association of persons or a body of individuals onsisting, in either case, only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of adra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu;

(ii) the assessee has acquired (i.e., the date on which his name is entered in the register of members) in the previous year elevant to the assessment year, any equity shares forming part of an "eligible issue of capital".

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, investment in the units of any Mutual Fund specified under section 10(23D) will also qualify for eduction provided that such fund subscribes only to "eligible issue of capital".

"Eligible issue of capital" means an issue of equity shares which satisfies the following conditions:

(a) the issue is made by a public company formed and registered in India and the issue is wholly and exclusively for the purposes of carrying on the business of (i) construction, manufacture or production of any article or thing, not being an article or thing of low-priority specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act, or (ii) the issue is made by such company for providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of residential houses in India and is approved by the Central Government.

(b) in the case of a company which had originally been incorporated as a private company but has become a public company under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, an issue of equity shares made by such company for the first time after it has become a public company, if—

(i) such company has not declared, distributed or paid any dividend when it was a private company; and

(ii) any of the shares forming part of such issue is not offered for subscription at a premium,

(c) the issue is an issue of capital made by the company for the first time,

(d) the shares forming part of the issue are offered for public subscription and such **offer for subscription is made by the company before 1-4-1990,** and

(e) such other conditions as may be prescribed under rules to be framed by the Central Board of Direct Taxes;

(iii) the assessee has acquired such equity shares out of his income chargeable to income-tax;

(iv) the deduction shall be allowed only with reference to such of those shares (the aggregate cost whereof does not exceed Rs. 20,000) as are specified by the assessee.

Where in any previous year the assessee has acquired such shares and has, within a period of six months from the end of hat previous year, paid the whole or a part of the amount, if any, remaining unpaid on such shares, the amount so paid shall be deemed o have been paid by the assessee towards the cost of such shares in that previous year;

(v) the assessee should have subscribed to the shares as a promoter or in pursuance of an **offer for public subscription made by the company before 1-4-1990,** or purchased the shares from an "underwriter" who has underwritten the issue;

(vi) the deduction allowed will be forfeited if the assessee sells or transfers these shares to any person within a period of five years† from the date of acquisition. In such cases, the deduction allowed under this section shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of the year in which the shares are so sold or transferred; and

† W.e.f. 1-4-1987, the condition in respect of holding period as mentioned above is reduced from five years to three years.

(vii) where a deduction is claimed and allowed under this section with reference to the cost of any equity shares, the cost of such shares shall not be taken into account for the purpose of tax concession under section 54E.

Amount of deduction:

(a) where the aggregate investment in equity shares of such companies as specified by the assessee does not exceed Rs. 20,000	50% of the cost of such shares;
(b) where the aggregate investment referred to above exceeds Rs. 20,000 ..	Rs. 10,000.

List of Equity Shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC.

From: 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1988

Name of the company	Date of allotment	Issue opened on	Name of the company	Date of allotment	Issue opened on	Name of the company	Date of allotment	open
AKC Synthetics Ltd.	22-5-86*	—	Indrad Auto Components	26-6-87*	—	Rajasthan Telephone Ind.	10-7-87*	
Akilene Textiles Ltd.	17-3-87*	—	International Coach Build.	—	28-1-87†	Rajendra Penta Appliances	—	28-1
Akshat Gases Ltd.	—	31-8-87†	International Drug Co.	8-11-86*	—	Rama Petrochemicals Ltd.	4-7-86*	
Annapurna Foils Ltd.	—	10-2-87†	Jagson Pal Pharmaceuticals	3-10-86*	—	Rama Phosphates Ltd.	20-11-87*	
Asahi India Safety Glass	9-6-87*	—	Jaiprakash Ind. Ltd.	Jan. 87*	—	Richimen Silks Ltd.	3-11-86	
Ayepee Lamitubes Ltd.	—	10-8-87†	Jechins Pharmaceuticals	4-6-87*	—	Rishi Packers Ltd.	25-6-86*	
Bharat Berg Ltd.	30-6-87*	—	Khetawat Chemicals	—	—	Roadmaster Steel Strips	20-11-87*	
Bharti Telecom Ltd.	16-1-87	—	Kirloskar Warner Swasey	Dec. 86*	—	Rodal Circaprint Elec.	—	9-
Bhopal Paper & Boards	—	28-1-87†	Krimpex Synthetics Ltd.	15-7-87*	—	R. P. Hydro Oils	—	26-
Blue Chip Tex-Fuel Ind.	29-4-86*	—	Krishna Ceramics Ltd.	—	1-9-86†	Salzer Electronics Ltd.	—	9-
CEE Electroplators & Auto	—	16-2-87†	Lime Chemicals Ltd.	1-12-86*	—	Safepack Polymers Ltd.	11-3-87*	
Chemcaps Ltd.	1-5-87*	—	Lohia Machinery Mfrs.	22-10-86*	—	Sanderson Industries	30-8-86*	
Comet Steels Ltd.	30-3-87*	—	Magnetix (India) Ltd.	—	14-5-86†	Saw Pipes Ltd.	10-9-86*	
Cosmo Ferrites Ltd.	—	29-1-87†	Maharashtra Fur Fabrics	25-3-87*	—	Shiva Suitings	26-6-86*	
Coromandel Cements Ltd.	6-6-86*	—	Maruthi Goldstar Silks	—	9-2-87†	Sri Durga Bansal	—	5-1
Dadha Hewlett Ind. Ltd.	15-4-86*	—	Meher Pharma India	18-4-86*	—	Sika Interplant Systems	17-5-86*	
Dr. Sabharwal's Mfg. Labs.	16-8-86*	—	M. J. Pharmaceuticals	—	2-7-86†	Sirmour Sudburg Auto	—	9-
Eastern Circuits Ltd.	26-9-86*	—	Montari Industries Ltd.	—	18-8-86†	Sol Pharmaceuticals	1-6-86*	
Elar Fashions	1-1-87*	—	Mrinal Texturing Ind.	10-12-86*	—	Sooraj Generators	—	29-
Easter India Ltd.	—	9-2-88†	Munjal Showa Ltd.	11-3-87*	—	S & S Filled Fibres	24-12-86*	
Ganesh Benzoplast Ltd.	—	28-1-87†	National Steel Ind.	31-3-87	—	Starvox Electronics Ltd.	24-10-87*	
Gayatri Syntex Ltd.	—	15-10-86†	Nicco Batteries Ltd.	—	10-8-87†	Steel Strips & Tubes	24-6-86*	
Govind Rubber Ltd.	8-8-86*	—	Nirmal Metal Fabricators	14-7-86*	—	STI Biplus Tubing	—	7-1
Gujarat Ambuja Proteins	—	9-7-86†	Noble Soya House Ltd.	—	28-4-86†	Tamilnadu Ind. Explosives	Jan. 87*	
Gujarat Heavy Chemicals	—	18-8-87†	Northern Digital Exchanges	12-6-87*	—	Tamilnadu Petroproducts	—	18-
Gujarat High Tech. Ind.	—	23-2-87†	Omax Autos Ltd.	18-6-86*	—	Telelink Nicco Ltd.	—	6-
Gujarat Polyweave Ltd.	30-10-86	—	Oswal Agro Furane Ltd.	17-11-86	—	Thapar Agro Mills	21-4-86*	
Gujarat Propack Ltd.	—	15-12-86†	Paam Pharmaceuticals	1-12-86*	—	Uniplas India Ltd.	6-5-86*	
Himatsingka Seide	22-11-86*	—	Pentasia Chemicals	23-10-86*	—	Universal Solvex Ltd.	—	10-1
Hoganas India Ltd.	29-10-87*	—	Polar Electrotech Ltd.	30-6-87*	—	Uttam Galva Steels	—	16-1
India Gypsum Ltd.	—	8-12-86†	Prestige HM Polycontainers	21-4-86*	—	Venlon Polyester Film	—	17-
India Nippon Electricals	28-10-86*	—	Raashi Fertilizers Ltd.	27-4-87*	—	Vitro Pharma Products	30-3-87*	
Indo Gulf Fertilisers	—	3-12-86†	Rajasthan Polyesters	—	6-4-87†	Yanam Oils Ltd.	11-3-87*	

NOTE: The above list is not an exhaustive list containing the names of all the companies but on the basis of information available with us, we understand that the covers most of such companies in respect of period from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1988. In this connection, we have gone through the prospectus (which were available), issued by comp right from April, 1986 to March, 1988 from various sources and collected the information as stated above.

*We are grateful to the management of these companies for prompt supply of valuable information in reply to our questionnaire wherein they were good enough to infor the date of allotment.

†Inspite of our best of efforts to obtain the "date of allotment" from these companies, we regret to state that they have not complied with our request and as such the d allotment is not given against their names. However, these companies have stated in their prospectus that the investment in equity shares qualify for deduction under section 8 The date in respect of "issue opened on" is given on the basis of prospectus. In these cases, shareholders are requested to take up the matter with the management concerned obtain the information in respect of (i) the eligibility of deduction under section 80CC, and (ii) the date of allotment.

(iii) Deduction in respect of deposits under National Savings Scheme or payment to annuity plan:

(Refer Section 80 CCA)

Assessment years 1988-89 & 1989-90:

Conditions:

(i) The assessee is either an individual or a Hindu undivided family or an association of persons or a body of individu consisting, in either case, only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the State of Goa and Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu;

(ii) the assessee has in the previous year—

(a) deposited any amount in National Savings Scheme, or

(b) paid any amount to effect or to keep in force a contract of annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation as notified the Central Government,

out of his income chargeable to tax a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 for assessment year 1988-89 and Rs. 30,000 for assessm year 1989-90;

(iii) *(a)* where any amount (including interest accrued) standing to the credit of assessee under the National Savings Schem respect of which a deduction has been allowed is withdrawn in whole or in part in any previous year, the whole of amount so withdrawn shall be deemed to be the income of the previous year in which withdrawal is made, or

(b) where any amount is received on account of surrender of the policy or as annuity or bonus in any previous year, whole of the amount so received shall be deemed to be the income of the previous year in which the amount is received;

(iv) interest on the deposits made under the National Savings Scheme will be taxable only in the year of withdrawal.

Amount of deduction:

Assessment year 1988-89	.. ..	100% of the amount so deposited/paid as does not exceed Rs. 20,000.
Assessment year 1989-90	.. ..	100% of the amount so deposited/paid as does not exceed Rs. 30,000.

(iv) Deduction in respect of medical insurance premia:

(Refer Section 80D)

Assessment years 1987-88 to 1989-90:

Conditions:

(1) Medical insurance premia is paid by cheque in the previous year out of his income chargeable to tax and such premia is id–

(*a*) in the case of individual, on his health or on the health of his spouse or dependent parents or dependent children; and

(*b*) in the case of Hindu undivided family or association of persons or body of individuals consisting only of (in either case) husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, on the health of any members of such family, association or body of individuals; and

(2) such insurance is in accordance with a scheme framed in this behalf by the General Insurance Corporation of India and proved by the Central Government.

Amount of deduction:

(1) where such premia does not exceed Rs. 3,000	the whole of such sum
(2) where such premia exceeds Rs. 3,000	Rs. 3,000

(v) Deduction in respect of payment for securing retirement annuities:

(Refer Section 80E)

Section 80E is omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. Premium paid before 1-3-1984 only qualifies for deduction der this section. For the notes in respect of this deduction please refer page 164 of I.T.R.R. 1987-88 [47th Consecutive Edition].

(vi) Deduction in respect of amounts applied for charitable or religious purposes:

(Refer Section 80F)

Assessment year 1989-90:

For the notes in respect of deduction under section 80F, please refer item 3 on pp. 318-320.

(vii) Deduction in respect of donations to certain funds, charitable institutions, etc.:

(Refer Section 80G)

Assessment years 1978-79 to 1989-90:

Conditions:

(i) The aggregate donations must be Rs. 250 or more;

(ii) (A) upto assessment year 1988-89, the qualifying amount of aggregate donations under items (iv) & (v) given below should not exceed:

(*1*) 10% of the gross total income as reduced by deductions permissible under other provisions of Chapter VIA
or
(*2*) Rs. 5,00,000,
whichever is the lower of (*1*) & (*2*);

(B) for assessment year 1989-90, the qualifying amount of aggregate donations under items (iv) & (v) given below should not exceed 10% of the gross total income as reduced by deductions permissible under other provisions of Chapter VI A;

(iii) the monetary ceiling &/or limit stated in (ii) above does not apply in cases where the donations are made to:

(*a*) the National Defence Fund, . . . (*b*) the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, (*c*) the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund, . . . (*d*) the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund, *(e)* the National Children's Fund, . . *(f)* the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust, . . . *(g)* †the rural development fund set up and notified by the Central Government, and . . *(h)* †a trust or institution of national importance referred to in section 80F(1)(d) which has its main object the undertaking of scientific research or carrying out of any rural development programme or any programme of conservation of natural resources or of afforestation of wasteland;

†For assessment year 1989-90, the limit of 10% stated in (ii) (B) above does not apply in cases where the donations are made to funds or trusts referred to in *(g)* & *(h)*.

(iv) the donations must be to those approved institutions or funds established in India for a charitable purpose and fulfilling the onditions prescribed under the Income-tax Act;

(v) donations made by an assessee to approved sport associations or institutions under section 10(23) will be regarded as onations made to charitable institutions and will qualify for deduction upto assessment year 1988-89 under section 80G;

(vi) only donations in form of money and not in kind will qualify for deduction.

Percentage of deduction:

In computing the total income of any assessee—

(i) where the donations are made to the Government or to any such local authority, institution or association, as may be approved by the Central Government to be utilised for the purpose of promoting family planning or w.e.f. assessment year 1986-87 where the donations are made to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or w.e.f. assessment year 1989-90 where the donations are made to funds or trusts referred to in item *(g)* & *(h)* of conditions (iii)	100% of qualifying donations.
(ii) in any other case	50% of qualifying donations.

NOTE: Where deduction in respect of donations is claimed and allowed under section 80G for any assessment year, deduction n relation to such sum shall not be allowed under any other provision of the Income-tax Act for the same or any other assessment year.

For the assesment years 1984-85 to 1987-88, in the case of an assessee, being a company, deduction under this section will be allowed subject to restrictions ontained in section 80VVA.

(viii) Deduction in respect of rents paid:

(Refer Section 80GG)

Assessment years 1983-84 to 1989-90:

Conditions:

(i) The rent paid is in excess of 10% of his total income before allowing any deduction under this section,

(ii) the rent paid is in respect of accommodation occupied for the purposes of his own residence subject to the condition such accommodation is situated in any of the following places: (a) Agra, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bh Calcutta, Coimbatore, Delhi, Faridabad, Gwalior (Lashkar), Hyderabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Ludhiana Madurai, Nagpur, Patna, Poona, Srinagar, Surat, Vadodara (Baroda) or Varanasi (Banaras) or the urban agglomeration of ea such places; (b) Bombay, Calicut, Cochin, Ghaziabad, Hubli-Dharwar, Madras, Sholapur, Trivandrum or Vishakhapatnam,

(iii) the deduction is to be claimed only in cases where any residential accommodation is not owned by the assessee or b spouse or minor child or by Hindu undivided family of which he is a member.

However, from the assessment year 1984-85 and onwards, the deduction in respect of rents paid will be denied only where assessee, his spouse or minor child or the Hindu undivided family of which he is a member, owns any residential accommodation a place where the assessee resides or performs the duties of his office or employment or carries on his business or profession. Thus, w the assessee or his spouse or minor child or a Hindu undivided family of which he is a member owns any residential accommoda elsewhere (i.e. at places other than the place where he ordinarily performs his duties of employment or carries on business or profess the deduction under this section will not be denied. In cases where the assessee owns any residential accommodation at any other p and he claims concession in respect of self-occupied house property in respect of such accommodation, the deduction available u this section will be denied even if he does not own any residential accommodation at the place where he ordinarily resides or perfo the duties of his office or employment or carries on his business or profession.

(iv) the assessee, being an employee, who is entitled to house rent allowance from the employer is eligible for exemption u section 10(13A) of the Act (refer page 62) but not for deduction under section 80GG.

Amount of deduction:

Assessment years 1983-84 to 1986-87	15% of total income or Rs. 400 per month, whichever is less.
Assessment years 1987-88 to 1989-90	25% of total income or Rs. 1,000 per month, whichever is less.

Example: Mr. A pays rent of Rs. 1,250 per month. His gross total income for the assessment years 1986-87 and 1987-8 1989-90 is Rs. 60,000. Deduction is to be claimed as explained hereunder:

		Assessment year 1986-87	 1987-8 to 1989-
Gross total income		Rs. 60,000	Rs. 60,0
Less: Deductions under Chapter VIA:			
(1) Life insurance premia (section 80C)	Rs. 5,000		
(2) Dividends & interest from bank (section 80L)	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 6,500	Rs. 6,5
Base for deduction under section 80GG		Rs. *53,500	Rs. *53,5
Rent paid (Rs. 1,250×12 months)	Rs. 15,000		
Less: 10% of Rs. 53,500 as computed above	Rs. 5,350		
Rent paid in excess	Rs. 9,650		
(1) Rent paid in excess	Rs. 9,650		
(2) 15% of total income viz. Rs. 53,500	Rs. 8,025		
(3) Ceiling amount of Rs. 400 per month × 12 months	Rs. 4,800		
The least of the above viz. Rs. 4,800 is allowable as deduction for the assessment year 1986-87		Rs. 4,800	
(1) Rent paid in excess	Rs. 9,650		
(2) 25% of total income viz. Rs. 53,500	Rs. 13,375		
(3) Ceiling amount of Rs. 1,000 per month × 12 months	Rs. 12,000		
The least of the above viz. Rs. 9,650 is allowable as deduction for the assessment years 1987-88 to 1989-90		—	Rs. 9,6
Taxable income		Rs. 48,700	Rs. 43,8

*Under the Explanation to section 80GG, the base to be adopted in this example for deduction under section 80GG Rs. 53,500. The gross total income in this example is Rs. 60,000 and the total income for the assessment year 1986-87 and 1987-88 1989-90 is Rs. 48,700 and Rs. 43,850 respectively. Upto assessment year 1986-87, the Explanation states that "10% or 15% of his tot income" shall mean 10% or 15%, as the case may be, of the assessee's total income before allowing deduction for any expenditure und section 80GG.

For the assessment year 1987-88 and onwards, the Explanation referred to above is amended by substituting the wor "twenty-five per cent." for the words "fifteen per cent."

(ix) Deduction in respect of certain donations for scientific research or rural development:

(Refer Section 80GGA)

Assessment years 1983-84 to 1988-89:

Conditions:

Any sum paid by an assessee in the previous year to—

(i) a scientific research association which has as its object the undertaking of scientific research or to a University, colle or other institution to be used for scientific research subject to the condition that the association, University, college institution is approved under section 35(1)(ii) by the prescribed authority under Rule 6 of I.T Rules, 1962; or

(ii) an association or institution, which has as its object the undertaking of any programme of rural development, to be used for carrying out any programme of rural development approved for the purposes of section 35CCA and the association or institution is approved under section 35CCA(2); or

(iii) an association or institution which has as its object the training of persons for implementing programmes of rural development and the association or institution is approved under section 35CCA(2A); or

(iv) an association or institution which has as its object the undertaking of any programme of conservation of natural resources, to be used for carrying out any programme of conservation of natural resources approved for the purposes of section 35CCB(2) [Applicable from the assessment year 1983-84]; or

(v) a rural development fund set up and notified by the Central Government for the purposes of section 35CCA(1)(c):

shall be deducted in computing the total income of an assessee subject to the following conditions:—

(1) Deduction under this section is not admissible in the case of an assessee whose gross total income includes income under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession"

(2) Where a deduction under this section is claimed and allowed for any assessment year in respect of payments, referred to above, deduction shall not be allowed in respect of such payments under any other provision of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the same or any other assessment year.

(3) Deduction under this section will be allowed only if the assessee produces a certificate from such association or institution as required for the purposes of sub-sections (2) & (2A) of section 35CCA.

Amount of deduction:

1.	Sums paid to a scientific research association, or to a University, college or to an institution to be used for scientific research	the whole of such amount.
2.	Sums paid to an association or institution whose object is either the undertaking of any programme for rural development or the training of persons for implementing programmes of rural development or undertaking programme of conservation of natural resources or rural development fund set up by the Central Government	the whole of such amount.

For the assessment years 1984-85 to 1987-88, in the case of an assessee, being a company, deduction under this section will be allowed subject to restrictions contained in section 80VVA.

Note: In view of omission of this section w.e.f. 1-4-1989, no deduction is admissible under this section from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards. owever, such donations will qualify for deduction under amended section 80G from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards.

II. DEDUCTIONS IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN INCOMES:

(x) Deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established industrial undertakings or hotel business in backward areas*:

(Refer Section 80HH)

Assessment years 1974-75 to 1989-90:

Conditions:

(*a*) In respect of any **industrial undertaking:**

(i) It has begun or begins to manufacture or produce articles after 31-12-1970 in any backward area*,

(ii) it is not formed by splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence in any backward area* However, in the case of an industrial undertaking which is formed by splitting up or reconstruction of a business already in existence in a non-backward area and industrial undertaking shifting from non-backward area to backward area will qualify for the tax concession under this section,

(iii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose in any backward area*, subject to exception in certain cases i.e. total value of machinery or plant or any part thereof so transferred does not exceed 20% of the total value of machinery or plant used in business, and

(iv) it employs 10 or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power, or employs 20 or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on without the aid of power.

(*b*) In respect of any **hotel:**

(i) The business of the hotel has started or starts functioning after 31-12-1970 in any backward area*,

(ii) the business of the hotel is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence anywhere, and

(iii) the hotel is for the time being approved by the Central Government.

Percentage of deduction:

20% deduction in respect of profits and gains (before deduction allowable under section 80I or section 80J) derived from an ndustrial undertaking or the business of a hotel shall be allowed in computing the total income in respect of each of the ten assessment ears beginning with the assessment year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or the business f the hotel starts functioning.

Assessees other than companies and co-operative societies will have to furnish report of audit in the prescribed Form No. 10C long with the return of income.

NOTE: The deduction under this section will not be allowed where an assessee has availed of deduction under section 80HHA.

For the assessment years 1984-85 to 1987-88, in the case of an assessee, being a company, deduction under this section will be allowed subject to restrictions ontained in section 80VVA.

"Backward area" means—

1) an area specified in the list in the Eighth Schedule (upto assessment year 1983-84);

2) such area as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf (for and from assessment year 1984-85 and onwards.) [Notification No. S.O. 165 dt. 19-12-1986. Refer 165 ITR (St.) 294].

(xi) Deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established small-scale industrial undertakings in certain areas:

(Refer Section 80HHA)

Assessment years 1982-83 to 1989-90:

Conditions:

(i) Small-scale industrial undertaking† begins to manufacture or produce articles after 30-9-1977, in any rural area*,

(ii) it is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence.

However, this condition will not apply in the case of small-scale industrial undertaking which is formed as a result o re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such industrial undertaking as is referred to in sec 33B,

(iii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose.

However, this condition shall not apply in cases where the total value of the machinery or plant or part so transferred c not exceed 20% of the total value of the machinery or plant used in the business,

(iv) it employs ten or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power, or employs twenty or n workers in a manufacturing process carried on without the aid of power,

(v) the provisions contained in this section shall not apply in cases where:

(a) the small-scale industrial undertaking is engaged in mining; or

(b) the small-scale industrial undertaking has claimed deduction under section 80HH and the same is allowed by Income-tax Officer for any assessment year,

(vi) assessees other than companies and co-operative societies are required to furnish report of audit in the prescribed Fo No. 10CC along with the return of income.

* Rural area means any area as defined under Clause (a) of the Explanation to section 80HHA.

† An industrial undertaking shall be deemed to be a small-scale industrial undertaking if the aggregate value of the machin and plant (other than tools, jigs, dies and moulds) installed, as on the last day of the previous year, for the purposes of the business the undertaking does not exceed:

(1) Rs. 20 lakhs where the previous year ends after 31-7-80 but before 18-3-85,

(2) Rs. 35 lakhs where the previous year ends after 17-3-85.

Percentage of deduction:

20% deduction in respect of profits and gains (before deduction allowable under section 80I or section 80J) derived by assessee from a small-scale industrial undertaking shall be allowed in computing the total income in respect of each of the t assessment years beginning with the assessment year in which such industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce article

For the assessment years 1984-85 to 1987-88, in the case of an assessee, being a company, deduction under this section will be allowed subject to restrictio contained in section 80VVA.

(xii) Deduction in respect of profits and gains from projects outside India:

(Refer Section 80HHB)

Assessment years 1983-84 to 1989-90:

Conditions:

(1) The assessee is either an Indian company or a person who is resident in India;

(2) the assessee is engaged in the execution of a "foreign project" undertaken by him in pursuance of a contract entered into him (or executing of any work undertaken by him forming part of a foreign project undertaken by other person), with the Governme of a foreign State or any statutory or other public authority or agency in a foreign State, or a foreign enterprise.

"Foreign project" means a project for the (i) construction of any building, road, dam, bridge or other structure outsi India; or (ii) the assembly or installation of any machinery or plant outside India; or (iii) the execution of such other work as may prescribed;

(3) the consideration for the execution of such project is payable in convertible foreign exchange;

(4) the assessee maintains separate accounts in respect of the profits and gains derived from the business of the execution of t foreign project. Where the assessee is a person other than an Indian company or a co-operative society, such accounts have bee audited by an accountant as defined in the Explanation to section 288(2) and the assessee furnishes along with the return of income, t report of such audit in the prescribed Form No. 10CCA duly signed and verified by such accountant;

(5) the assessee is required to debit to the profit and loss account of the previous year in respect of which the deduction claimed under section 80HHB and credit to a "Foreign Projects Reserve Account" a sum equal to 50%* of the profits and gains fro such project or work. The reserve so created is required to be utilised by the assessee during a period of 5 immediately succeeding yea for the purposes of his business and not for distribution by way of dividends or profits;

(6) the assessee is required to remit into India in convertible foreign exchange an amount equal to 50%* of such profits ar gains within a period of six months from the end of the relevant previous year or where the Commissioner is satisfied that the assessee i for reasons beyond his control, unable to do so within the period of 6 months, then, within such further period as the Commissioner ma allow in this behalf;

(7) the consideration received for the execution of a foreign project shall not qualify for deduction for any assessment yea under any other provision of Chapter VIA.

Percentage of deduction:

50%* deduction in respect of profits and gains relating to execution of such "foreign project" will be allowed in computing t total income of the assessee.

*Upto assessment year 1986-87 the percentage was 25% as against 50% from assessment year 1987-88 and onwards.

NOTES: (1) If the amount credited to the "Foreign Projects Reserve Account" or the amount actually remitted into India by the assessee or either of these amounts is less than 50%* of such profits and gains, then, deduction will be restricted to the amount so credited to the "Foreign Projects Reserve Account" or the amount actually brought into India, whichever is less.

(2) If at any time, before the expiry of 5 years, the assessee utilises the amount credited to "Foreign Projects Reserve Account" for the purposes of distribution by way of dividends or profits or for any other non-business purpose, then, deduction originally allowed will be deemed to have been wrongly allowed and the assessment of that year will be rectified under section 154(7) within a period of four years from the end of the accounting year in which the "Foreign Projects Reserve Account" is utilised for any other non-business purposes.

Jpto assessment year 1986-87 the percentage was 25% as against 50% from assessment year 1987-88 & onwards.

For the assessment years 1984-85 to 1987-88, in the case of an assessee, being a company, deduction under this section will be allowed subject to restrictions ntained in section 80VVA.

(xiii) Deduction in respect of export turnover:

(Refer Section 80HHC)

Conditions:

Assessment years 1983-84 to 1989-90:

(1) The assessee is either an Indian company or a person who is resident in India.

W.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90 and onwards) supporting manufacturer† exporting goods or merchandise through Export/Trading Houses ılso entitled to deduction under this section if a certificate in a prescribed form has been issued by Export/Trading House, certifying that in respect of the ount of export turnover specified therein, the deduction u/s 80HHC is to be allowed to the supporting manufacturer. The certificate received from port/Trading House is to be furnished along with the return of income by the supporting manufacturer.

†"Supporting manufacturer" means an Indian company or a person who is resident in India, manufacturing goods or rchandise and selling such goods or merchandise to Export/Trading House for the purposes of export;

(2) the exports out of India during the previous year relevant to an assessment year are of any goods or merchandise other than agricultural primary commodities, not being produce of plantations (upto assessment year 1985-86); (ii) mineral oil; and (iii) nerals and ores;

(3) the sale proceeds of goods or merchandise exported out of India are receivable in convertible foreign exchange; and

(4) "Export turnover" for the purposes of this section means the sale proceeds of any goods or merchandise exported out of dia, but does not include freight or insurance attributable to the transport of the goods or merchandise beyond the customs station as fined in the Customs Act, 1962.

Percentage of deduction:

Assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86:

(a) 1% of the export turnover of such goods or merchandise during the previous year, *plus*

(b) 5% of the amount by which the export turnover of such goods or merchandise during the previous year exceeds the export turnover of the goods or merchandise during the immediately preceding previous year.

Assessment year 1986-87:

Upto 50% of the profits* derived from the export of such goods or merchandise subject to the condition that the amount equal to e amount of deduction claimed is debited to the profit and loss account of the previous year in respect of which the deduction is aimed and credited to a "reserve account" to be utilised for the purposes of the business.

Assessment years 1987-88 & 1988-89:

Deduction equal to the aggregate of—

(1) 4% of the ‡net foreign exchange realisation; and

(2) 50% of so much of the profits* derived from the export of such goods or merchandise as exceeds the amount referred to in (1) subject to the conditions that:

(a) the aggregate deduction shall not exceed the export profits*; and

(b) the amount equal to the amount of deduction claimed is debited to the profit and loss account of the previous year in respect of which the deduction is claimed and credited to a "reserve account" to be utilised for the purposes of the business.

Assessee will have to furnish report of audit in the prescribed Form No. 10CCAB along with the return of income.

Assessment year 1989-90:

(1) Deduction equal to 100% of the profits derived from the export of such goods or merchandise. However, if the assessee being a holder of an xport House Certificate or a Trading House Certificate certifies in the prescribed form that in respect of the amount of export turnover specified therein, the eduction is to be allowed to a supporting manufacturer, then the amount of deduction available to the Export/Trading House shall be reduced by such amount hich is calculated proportionately.*

(2) Deduction equal to 100% of the profits derived by the supporting manufacturer from sale of goods or merchandise to the Export/Trading louse for the purposes of export and in respect of which a certificate has been issued by the Export/Trading House.*

ssessee will have to furnish report of audit in the prescribed Form No. 10CCAB along with the return of income.

‡"Net foreign exchange realisation" means the total free on board value of exports of goods and merchandise as reduced by the ggregate of the cost, insurance and freight value of all categories of import licences to which the assessee is entitled during the previous ear, either against export obligation or against exports as replenishments.

Refer page 166.

*In a case where the business carried on does not consist exclusively of export out of India of the goods or merchandise/sa goods or merchandise, to which the provisions of this section apply, the profits derived from the export of the goods or merchandise, of goods to Export/Trading House shall be the amount which bears to the profits (as computed under the head "profits and gai business or profession") the same proportion as the amount of the export turnover/sale of goods or merchandise to Export/Tra House bears to the total turnover of the business.

For the assessment years 1984-85 to 1987-88, in the case of an assessee, being a company, deduction under this section will be allowed subject to restric contained in section 80VVA.

(xiv) Deduction in respect of profits and gains from industrial undertakings, etc.:

(Refer Section 80I)

With effect from 1st April, 1981:

Conditions:

(i) Industrial undertaking fulfilling all the following conditions:

(a) It is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence;

(b) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used† for any purpose.

However, any machinery or plant which was used outside India by any person other than the assessee shall not regarded as machinery or plant previously used for any purpose provided—

(1) such machinery or plant was imported into India from any country outside India,

(2) no depreciation for any period prior to date of installation by the assessee in respect of the said asset has b allowed to any person under this Act, and

(3) the said asset was not used in India at any time previous to the date of installation by the assessee;

†Where the industrial undertaking is formed by transfer to a new business of any machinery or plant or any part ther previously used for any purpose and the value of such machinery or plant does not exceed 20% of the total value of machinery or plant used in the business, the tax holiday concession will be available to the industrial undertaking.

(c) it manufactures or produces any article or thing other than article or thing specified in the list in the Eleventh Sched [small-scale industrial undertaking (as defined under section 80HHA refer page 164) can manufacture or produce any article thing including article or thing specified in the Eleventh Schedule] or operates one or more cold storage plant or plants, in a part of India, and begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate such plant or plants, at any time within period of nine years next following the 31st day of March, 1981 or such further period as may be notified by the Government w reference to any particular industrial undertaking;

(d) such industrial undertaking employs ten or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of pow or employs twenty or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on without the aid of power; and

(e) assessees other than companies and co-operative societies are required to furnish report of audit in the prescribed Fo No. 10CCB along with the return of income.

(ii) Ship, where all the following conditions are fulfilled:

(a) It is owned by an Indian company and is wholly used for the purposes of the business carried on by it;

(b) it was not, previous to the date of its acquisition by the Indian company, owned or used in Indian territorial waters by person resident in India; and

(c) it is brought into use by the company at any time within nine years next following the 1st day of April, 1981.

(iii) The business of **hotel,** where all the following conditions are fulfilled:

(a) The business of the hotel starts functioning after 31-3-1981 but before 1-4-1990, and is not formed by the splitting up, the reconstruction, of a business already in existence or by the transfer to a new business of building previously used as a hotel of any machinery or plant previously used for any purpose; and

(b) the business of the hotel is owned and carried on by a company registered in India with a paid-up capital of not le than five hundred thousand rupees and is for the time being approved by the Central Government.

(iv) Business of **repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft** which fulfils all the following conditions:

(a) the business is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence;

(b) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

(c) it is carried on by an Indian company and the work by way of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft h been commenced by such company after 31-3-1983 but before 1-4-1988; and

(d) it is for the time being approved by the Central Government.

Deduction:

Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking or a ship or t business of a hotel or the business of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft (as if such industrial undertaking, or ship the business of the hotel or the business of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft were the only source of income), the shall be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount as stat hereunder:

Status of the assessee:	**Deduction:**	**Deductions permissible for:**
(i) In the case of co-operative society	@ 20%	initial assessment year* and each of the nine assessme years immediately succeeding the initial assessment year*
(ii) In the case of company carrying on the business of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered craft	@ 20%	initial assessment year* and each of the four assessme years immediately succeeding the initial assessment year*
(iii) In the case of company engaged in activities other than (ii) above	@ 25%	initial assessment year* and each of the seven assessme years immediately succeeding the initial assessment year*
(iv) In the case of any other assessee	@ 20%	initial assessment year* and each of the seven assessme years immediately succeeding the initial assessment year*

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*Refer page 167

*"Initial assessment year" means the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to anufacture or produce articles or things, or to operate its cold storage plant or plants, or the ship is first brought into use, or the usiness of the hotel starts functioning, or the company commences work by way of repairs to ocean-going vessels or other powered aft.

In computing the profit of the industrial undertaking, past losses and unabsorbed allowances relating to the undertaking shall be educted and the deduction will be allowed only on the remainder amount, **even though the past losses, etc. had already been** osorbed by other incomes in the past.

Assuming that the net profit of an industrial undertaking set up on 1st April, 1981, is Rs. 10 lakhs for the assessment year 1988-89 and the income from other sources is Rs. 5 ths. In so far as the net profit of such industrial undertaking is concerned, it is presumed that in the preceding assessment years 1986-87 and 1987-88 there were losses and absorbed depreciation in an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs which was already set-off against income from other sources.

The deduction under section 80I for the assessment year 1988-89 is to be worked out as under:

Net profit of the industrial undertaking as if it were the only source of income	Rs.	10	lakhs
Less: Losses & unabsorbed depreciation in respect of this undertaking relating to earlier assessment years 1986-87 and 1987-88	Rs.	3	lakhs
Base for deduction u/s. 80I	Rs.	7	lakhs
Deduction under section 80I:			
In the case of a company referred to in (iii) above @ 25%	Rs.	1.75	lakhs
In the case of any other assessee @ 20%	Rs.	1.40	lakhs

For the assessment years 1984-85 to 1987-88, in the case of an assessee, being a company, deduction under this section will be allowed subject to restrictions ntained in section 80VVA.

(xv) Deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established industrial undertakings or ships or hotel business in certain cases:

(Refer Section 80J)

For the notes in respect of this deduction please refer pp. 162-164 of I.T.R.R. 1986-87 (46th Consecutive Edition).

(xvi) Deduction in respect of dividends attributable to profits and gains from new industrial undertakings or ship or hotel business:

(Refer Section 80K)

Assessment years 1968-69 to 1986-87:

Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any income by way of dividends and the part or the whole of such dividend attributable to profits and gains from new industrial undertaking, ship or business of a hotel, in respect of which the company is ntitled to a deduction under section 80J, the whole of the amount so certified by the company on the dividend counterpart is deductible rom the gross total income.

In the case of an assessee, being a company, deduction under this section will be allowed subject to restrictions contained in section 80VVA.

Note: In view of omission of this section w.e.f. 1-4-87, no deduction is admissible from assessment year 1987-88 and onwards.

(xvii) Deductions in respect of interest on certain securities, dividends, etc.:

(Refer Section 80L)

Assessment years 1985-86 to 1989-90:

Conditions:

(i) The assessee is either an individual or a Hindu undivided family or an association of persons or a body of individuals onsisting, in either case, only of husband & wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu,

(ii) where the income is derived from any investments or deposits specified below held by, or on behalf of a firm, an association of persons or a body of individuals, the deduction under this section will not be allowed in respect of such income in the assessment of a partner of the firm or a member of the association or body,

(iii) income in respect of investments and deposits qualifying for deduction are:

- *(a)* Interest on Government securities, interest on National Savings Certificate IV V VI & VII issue, National Development Bonds & 7-year National Rural Development Bonds,
- *(b)* Post Office Time Deposit Accounts, the Post Office Recurring Deposit Accounts,
- *(c)* dividends from any Indian company‡ or from any co-operative society,
- *(d)* income in respect of units from the Unit Trust of India*,
- *(e)* interest on deposits with a banking company, and Co-operative Bank,
- *(f)* interest on deposits with a co-operative society made by a member of the society
- *(g)* interest on deposits with Housing Boards, etc.,
- *(h)* interest from deposits made under A.E.(C.D.) Act, and C.D.S.(I.T.P.) Act,
- *(i)* interest on notified debentures of any co-operative society or any institution,
- *(j)* interest on deposits with approved financial corporation which is engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India,
- *(k)* Interest on deposits with, *or dividend received from*†, a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes and the company is approved by the Central Government*

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†Dividend received from such company qualifies for deduction from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards

* & ‡Refer page 168.

(l) Interest on deposits with Industrial Development Bank of India [Notification No. G.S.R. 86(E) dt. 29-2-1984],
(m) Interest on deposits under National Deposit Scheme*‡ [Notification No. G.S.R. 453(E) dt. 15-6-1984],
(n) w.e.f. 1-4-1987, interest on notified debentures of any public sector company,
(o) w.e.f. 1-4-1988, income in respect of units of a Mutual Fund specified u/s 10(23D)*, and
(p) w.e.f. 1-4-1989, interest on deposits under Post Office (Monthly Income Account) Rules, 1987.

Limit of deduction:

Assessment year			*Maxim* *deduc*
1985-86 to 1989-90§	Under section 80L(1)	Rs.	7,

Further deduction:

1985-86 to 1988-89	In respect of: (1) income of units from Unit Trust of India; and (2) interest on deposits with National Deposit Scheme [Vide 1st proviso to section 80L(1)]	Rs.	3,
1989-90§	In respect of: (1) income of units of Unit Trust of India; (2) interest on deposits with National Deposit Scheme; (3) income of units of a Mutual Fund specified u/s. 10(23D); and (4) interest on deposits with, or dividend received from, any approved public company formed & registered in India with main object of carrying on business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of residential houses in India [Vide Amended 1st proviso to section 80L (1)]	Rs.	3,0

‡Additional deduction:

1985-86 to 1988-89	In respect of interest on deposits with National Deposit Scheme [Vide 2nd proviso to section 80L(1)]	Rs.	2,0
1989-90§	In respect of: (1) interest on deposits with National Deposit Scheme; and (2) dividends from any Indian company [Vide Amended 2nd proviso to section 80L(1)]	Rs.	3,0

Where the limit of Rs. 7,000§ is exhausted on account of dividend, interest on Government securities, interest on bank deposit income in respect of units of Unit Trust of India, interest on deposits under National Deposit Scheme, etc., an assessee is entitled to a additional deduction as explained in the examples given hereunder:

EXAMPLES

	Nature of income	Amount Rs.	Deduction under section	Assessment Years 1985-86 to 1988-89 Rs.	 §1989-9 R
(1)	Dividend income .	4,000	80L(1)(iv)	4,000	2,00
			80L(1)(iv)	—	**2,00
	Interest on bank deposits	5,000	80L(1)(vi)	3,000	5,00
	Income from units	4,000	80L(1)(v)	†3,000	††3,00
	Interest on deposits under National Deposit scheme	2,000	80L(1)(iia)	*2,000	**1,00
	Aggregate amount	15,000	Deductions from gross total income	12,000	13,00
(2)	Dividend income ..	6,000	80L(1)(iv)	6,000	**3,00
	Income from units	3,000	80L(1)(v)	†3,000	††3,00
	Interest on bank deposits	7,000	80L(1)(vi)	1,000	7,00
	Aggregate amount	16,000	Deductions from gross total income	10,000	13,00
(3)	Dividend income ..	2,000	80L(1)(iv)	2,000	**2,00
	Income from units	1,000	80L(1)(v)	†1,000	††1,00
	Interest on bank deposits	10,000	80L(1)(vi)	5,000	7,00
	Aggregate amount	13,000	Deductions from gross total income	8,000	10,00
(4)	Dividend income ..	1,000	80L(1)(iv)	1,000	1,00
	Interest on Govt. securities	2,000	80L(1)(i)	2,000	2,00
	Income from units	3,000	80L(1)(v)	3,000	3,00
	Aggregate amount	6,000	Deductions from gross total income	6,000	6,00

†Read with 1st proviso to section 80L(1) which is applicable from assessment year 1985-86 to 1988-89.
*Read with 2nd proviso to section 80L(1) which is applicable from assessment year 1985-86 to 1988-89.
††Read with Amended 1st proviso to section 80L(1) for assessment year 1989-90§.
**Read with Amended 2nd proviso to section 80L(1) for assessment year 1989-90§
§Refer page 169

§Where the transitional previous year relevant to assessment year 1989-90 exceeds a period of 12 months, then, the upper iling limit of deduction under section 80L of Rs. 7,000 [Section 80L(1)]; Rs. 3,000 [Amended 1st proviso to section 80L(1)]; and . 3,000 [Amended 2nd proviso to section 80L(1)] is to be increased in proportion to the number of months in the said transitional evious year as explained in item 1(a) on page 313 and Rapid Finder on page 336.

NOTE: In the case of Hindu undivided families which at any time during the previous year has atleast one member whose total income exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax, additional deduction of income in respect of units from Unit Trust of India is allowable for and from the assessment year 1985-86, under the first proviso to section 80L(1).

(xviii) Deduction in respect of certain inter-corporate dividends:

(Refer Section 80M)

Assessment years 1985-86 to 1989-90:

Conditions:

(i) The assessee is a domestic company, and

(ii) the dividend is from a domestic company.

Percentage of deductions:

Dividends from a domestic company	60% of such income‡

‡ The deduction is allowable with reference to the net dividend income and not with reference to gross amount of dividend. For rther details, refer page 155.

NOTE: For the purposes of above deduction in respect of assessment years 1972-73 to 1986-87, dividend income is to be reduced to the extent of deduction permissible under section 80K of the Income-tax Act.

For the assessment years 1984-85 to 1987-88, in the case of an assessee, being a company, deduction under this section will be allowed subject to restrictions ntained in section 80VVA.

(xix) Deduction in respect of dividends received from certain foreign companies:

(Refer Section 80N)

Note: In view of omission of this section w.e.f. 1-4-1986, no deduction is admissible for and from the assessment year 1986-87 and onwards.

For the notes in respect of this deduction refer page 172 of I.T.R.R. 1987-88 [47th Consecutive Edition].

(xx) Deduction in respect of royalties, etc., received from certain foreign enterprises:

(Refer Section 80O)

Assessment years 1985-86 to 1989-90:

Conditions:

(i) The assessee is an Indian company;

(ii) the income received by way of royalty, commission, fees, etc. is from a foreign enterprise including Government of a foreign tate in consideration for the use outside India of any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process made available or rovided to such Government or enterprise;

(iii) income by way of royalty, commission, fees, etc. is received in convertible foreign exchange in India or brought into India y the assessee or on his behalf in accordance with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign xchange.

However, for and from assessment year 1988-89 & onwards, income referred to above should be received in India within a eriod of six months from the end of the relevant previous year or within such extended period as may be allowed by the Commissioner f Income-tax; and

(iv) application for the approval of agreement is made to the Central Board of Direct Taxes. W.e.f. 1-4-1989, application for the pproval of agreement is to be made to the Chief Commissioner or the Director General.

Percentage of deduction:

Royalty, fees, etc. etc. included in the gross total income	50% of such royalty, fees, etc.

For the assessment years 1984-85 to 1987-88, in the case of an assessee, being a company, deduction under this section will be allowed subject to restrictions ontained in section 80VVA.

(xxi) Deduction in respect of income of co-operative societies:

(Refer Section 80P)

(Refer page 197 for exemptions and example)

(xxii) Deduction in respect of profits and gains from the business of publication of books:

(Refer Section 80QQ)

Note: The deduction under this section is not admissible from assessment year 1986-87 and onwards.

For the notes in respect of this deduction refer page 173 of I.T.R. R. 1987-88 [47th Consecutive Edition]

(xxiii) Deduction in respect of professional income of authors of text books in Indian languages:

(Refer Section 80QQA)

Assessment years 1980-81 to 1989-90:

Conditions:

1. The assessee is an individual resident in India;
2. such assessee is an author or a joint author;
3. the income is derived by such assessee in the exercise of his profession on account of any lump sum† consideration for t assignment or grant of any of his interests in the copyright of any book, or of royalties or copyright fees in respect of such books;
4. the book is either in the nature of a dictionary, thesaurus or encyclopaedia or is the one that has been prescribed recommended as a text book, or included in the curriculum, by any University, for a degree or post-graduate course of that Universit
5. the book is written in any language specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution* or any other language as t Central Government may specify.

*[Languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution: (1) Assamese; (2) Bengali; (3) Gujarati; (4) Hindi; (Kannada; (6) Kashmiri; (7) Malayalam; (8) Marathi; (9) Oriya; (10) Punjabi; (11) Sanskrit; (12) Sindhi; (13) Tamil; (14) Telug (15) Urdu.]

†For the purposes of this section, "Lump sum" in regard to royalties or copyright fees, includes an advance payment on accou of such royalties or copyright fees which is not returnable.

Percentage of deduction:

Royalties or copyright fees included in the gross total income — 25% of such income.

(xxiv) Deduction in respect of remuneration from foreign sources in the case of professors, teachers, etc.:

(Refer Section 80R)

Assessment years 1984-85 to 1989-90:

Conditions:

(i) The assessee is an individual who is a citizen of India;
(ii) the remuneration received is from any University or educational institution established outside India or any othe association or body established outside India,
(iii) the assessee is a professor, teacher or research worker, and
(iv) the deduction is to be restricted to the first 36 months of such continuous service outside India.

Percentage of deduction:

Remuneration included in the gross total income — 50% of such remuneratio

(xxv) Deduction in respect of professional income from foreign sources:

(Refer Section 80RR)

Assessment years 1980-81 to 1989-90:

Conditions:

(i) The assessee is an individual who is resident in India;
(ii) he is either an author, playwright, artist (includes photographers and T.V. Cameramen), musician, actor or sportsman
(iii) the income derived by him is in the exercise of his profession as stated in (ii);
(iv) the income is received either from the Government of a foreign State or any person not resident in India; and
(v) the income is received in, or brought into, India in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

Percentage of deduction:

Professional income mentioned in (iii) above included in the gross total income — 25% of such professional incom received or brought.

(xxvi) Deduction in respect of remuneration from foreign employers:

(Refer Section 80RRA)

Conditions:

Assessment years 1978-79 to 1989-90:

(i) The assessee is an individual who is a citizen of India;
(ii) the remuneration is received in foreign currency either from a foreign employer or an Indian concern for services to be rendered outside India;
(iii) the deduction under this section is restricted to a period not exceeding 36 months of continuous service;
(iv) in the case of an individual:
  (*a*) who is or was, immediately before undertaking such service, in the employment of the Central or any State Government, if such service is sponsored by the Central Government;
  (*b*) who is a technician [as defined in the Explanation to sub-section (2) to section 80 RRA] and the terms and conditions of his service outside India are approved by the Central Government or the prescribed authority.

Percentage of deduction:

Assessment years 1978-79 to 1987-88:

@ 50% of remuneration received and included in the gross total income.

Assessment years 1988-89 & 1989-90:

@ 50% of remuneration received and included in the gross total income,

OR

@ 75% of such remuneration as is brought into India by, or on behalf of, the assessee in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, and any rules made thereunder,

vhichever is higher.

(xxvii) Deduction in respect of long-term capital gains in the case of assessees other than companies:

(Refer Section 80T)

Assessment years 1983-84 to 1987-88§:

Conditions:

(i) The assessee is either an individual, firm, Hindu undivided family or association of persons other than company.

(ii) The capital gains is of the nature of "Long-term capital gains", i.e., a capital asset is held by an assessee for more than thirty-six months immediately preceding the date of its transfer.

Deductions from long-term capital gains:

	Assessment years 1983-84 to 1986-87	*Assessment year 1987-88§*
(a) **Capital gains relating to lands or buildings**	First deduct Rs. 5,000 & from the balance so arrived at, deduct the % prescribed in the Twelfth Schedule given below.	First deduct Rs. 10,000 & from the balance so arrived at, deduct further **50%**.
(b) **Capital gains relating to gold, bullion or jewellery**	First deduct Rs. 5,000† & from the balance so arrived at, deduct the % prescribed in the Twelfth Schedule given below.	First deduct Rs. 10,000† & from the balance so arrived at, deduct further **50%**.
(c) **Capital gains relating to other assets [other than (a) & (b)]**	First deduct Rs. 5,000* & from the balance so arrived at, deduct the % prescribed in the Twelfth Schedule given below.	First deduct Rs. 10,000* & from the balance so arrived at, deduct further **60%**.

THE TWELTH SCHEDULE

[Applicable for assessment years 1983-84 to 1986-87]

	Percentage of deduction in respect of long-term capital gains relating to:	
Period of holding of the assets for:	*Buildings or lands*	*Other capital assets*
More than 3 years but not more than 5 years	25%	40%
More than 5 years but not more than 10 years	28%	45%
More than 10 years but not more than 15 years	33%	50%
More than 15 years but not more than 20 years	37%	55%
More than 20 years	40%	60%

§ In view of omission of section 80 T w.e.f. 1-4-1988, deduction is not admissible under the said section for the assessment year 1988-89 and onwards. Instead, the deduction in respect of long-term capital gains will be admissible under the amended section 48 from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards. For details, refer page 107.

† In so far as such deduction has not been availed of under (a)

* In so far as such deduction has not been availed of under (a) and/or (b).

Note: The 2nd proviso to section 80T specifically states that the aggregate amount of deductions under this section in relation to assets viz gold, bullion and jewellery shall in no case exceed Rs. 50,000 for the assessment years 1983-84 to 1986-87 Refer illustrations 2 & 3 on page 118.

(xxviii) Deduction in respect of winnings from lottery:

(Refer Section 80TT)

Assessment years 1973-74 to 1986-87:

Winnings from lottery was treated as casual income under section 10(3) of the Income-tax Act upto the assessment year 1972- and as such was not includible in the total income. From assessment years 1973-74 to 1986-87, such winnings from lottery are requir to be included in the gross total income.

Amount of deduction:

(i) On the first Rs. 5,000 of winnings	@ 100% of such winning
(ii) On the balance winnings	@ 50% of such winning

Assessment year 1987-88 & onwards:

W.e.f. 1-4-1987 (assessment year 1987-88 and onwards), this section is omitted by section 24 of the Finance Act, 1986.

The income from "winnings from lottery" will, however, be taxed at the flat rate of 40%† under section 115BB subject exclusion of Rs. 5,000 (for the aggregate casual receipts) under section 10(3) of the Income-tax Act. To illustrate, if the winnings fro lotteries is Rs. 1,00,000 (and there are no other receipts which are of a casual and non-recurring nature), the tax payable is as unde

	Income-tax
(a) On first Rs. 5,000	N
(b) On balance Rs. 95,000 @ 40%†	Rs. 38,00

For further details, refer page 130.

†For assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90, flat rate of income-tax @ 40% is to be increased by surcharge @ 5% of suc income-tax.

III. OTHER DEDUCTIONS:

(xxix) Deduction in the case of totally blind or physically handicapped persons†:

(Refer Section 80U)

Assessment years 1985-86 to 1989-90:

Conditions:

(i) The individual is resident in India,

(ii) he is totally blind or suffers from permanent physical disability specified in rules† framed by the Board,

(iii) he produces a certificate before the Income-tax Officer in respect of the first assessment year for which deduction is claime as to his permanent physical disability† or total blindness, as the case may be, from a registered medical practitioner or registere medical practitioner being an oculist respectively.

†Rule 11D of the Income-tax Rules prescribes that –

A permanent physical disability shall be regarded as a permanent physical disability for the purposes of clause (ii) of sub-sectio (1) of section 80U if it falls in any one of the categories specified below, namely:—

(a) permanent physical disability of more than 50 per cent. in one limb; or
(b) permanent physical disability of more than 60 per cent. in two or more limbs; or
(c) permanent deafness with hearing impairment of 71 decibels and above; or
(d) permanent and total loss of voice.

Amount of deduction:

Assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88:	Rs. 10,000 in computing the total income of such individual
Assessment years 1988-89 & 1989-90‡	‡ Rs. 15,000 in computing the total income of such individual

‡Where the transitional previous year relevant to assessment year 1989-90 exceeds a period of 12 months, then, the deductio u/s 80U of Rs. 15,000 is to be increased in proportion to the number of months in the said transitional previous year as explained in iten 1(a) on page 313 and Rapid Finder on page 336.

(xxx) Deduction of interest on moneys borrowed to pay taxes:

(Refer Section 80V)

Assessment years 1976-77 to 1985-86:

In computing the total income of an assessee, interest paid by him in the previous year on any money borrowed for the paymen of any tax due under the Income-tax Act will be allowed as a deduction from the total income.

Note: In view of omission of this section w.e.f. 1-4-1986, no deduction is admissible for and from the assessment year 1986-87 and onwards.

(xxxi) Deduction in respect of expenses incurred in connection with certain proceedings under the Income-tax Act:

(Refer Section 80VV)

Assessment years 1976-77 to 1985-86:

In computing the total income of an assessee, any expenditure incurred in the previous year in respect of any proceedings under the Income-tax Act before (1) any income-tax authority, (2) the Appellate Tribunal or (3) any court, shall be allowed by way o deduction subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000.

Note: **In view of omission of this section w.e.f. 1-4-1986, no deduction under this section is admissible from assessment year 1986-87 and onwards.**

However, w.e.f. 1-4-1986 (assessment year 1986-87), in cases where the income is under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession", the deduction on account of such expenditure will be limited to Rs. 10,000 vide section 40A(12). Refer page 101.

EXAMPLES

for

Individuals & Hindu undivided families (in cases where none of its members have taxable income exceeding Rs. 18,000) association of persons, non-residents, etc., etc.

with

Income comprising net agricultural income and non-agricultural income

FOR

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90

Note: In cases where the assessee is a Hindu undivided family and none of the members have taxable income exceeding 18,000, the method of computing the tax for the purposes of regular assessment (assessment year 1988-89) & "advance tax" and x to be deducted @ source from the annual estimated salary of an employee" for the financial year ending on 31-3-1989 (assessment r 1989-90) is the same as stated hereunder.

However, if at least one individual member of such Hindu undivided family has taxable income exceeding Rs. 18,000, please er the relevant tables given on PP. 194-196 for the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90.

Where the previous year, relevant to assessment year 1989-90, exceeds a period of 12 months, the computation of income and tax ereon, etc. is to be made as explained in example on page 178.

In the examples given below previous year is assumed to be the financial year i.e. From 1st April to 31st March.

(1) The gross total income of an individual is Rs. 24,000 which includes income in respect of units from the Unit Trust of India amounting to Rs. 2,500. He pays life insurance premia of Rs. 1,100.

Gross total income		Rs. 24,000
Less: Deductions under Chapter VIA:		
1. Life insurance premia: under section 80C	Rs. 1,100	
2. Income in respect of units: under section 80L	Rs. 2,500	Rs. 3,600
Taxable income		Rs. 20,400
Income-tax on taxable income of Rs. 20,400 for the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90 (Refer page 179)		Rs. 600§

(2) The gross total income of an individual is Rs. 33,800 which includes interest from banks on deposits amounting to Rs. 8,000. He subscribes Rs. 3,400 to Public Provident Fund Scheme.

Gross total income			Rs. 33,800
Less: Deductions under Chapter VIA:			
(i) Subscription to Public Provident Fund	Rs. 3,400		
Deduction under section 80C @ 100% of Rs. 3,400		Rs. 3,400	
(ii) Interest from banks on deposits	Rs. 8,000		
Maximum deduction under section 80L		Rs. 7,000	Rs. 10,400
Taxable income			Rs. 23,400
Income-tax on taxable income of Rs. 23,400 for the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90 (Refer page 179)			Rs. 1,350§

(3) The gross total income of a Hindu undivided family (where none of the members of the family has taxable income exceeding Rs. 18,000) consists of the following sources:

(a) Business income			Rs. 40,000
(b) Long-term capital gains in respect of gold, bullion or jewellery*		Rs. 16,000*	
Less: Deduction under section 48(1)(b) read with section 48(2)(b)(i)(B):			
Basic deduction	Rs. 10,000		
@ 50% of the balance Rs. 6,000 (Rs. 16,000 less Rs. 10,000)	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 13,000	Rs. 3,000*
(c) Interest from banks on deposits			Rs. 2,000
Gross total income carried over			Rs. 45,000

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§ As the income-tax for assessment year 1989-90 is less than Rs. 1,500, no advance tax is payable u/s. 208 [Refer page 306].

* As per substituted section 207, advance tax is payable on capital gains from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards [Refer item ii)(1) on page 306].

Gross total income brought over			Rs. 45
Less: Deductions under Chapter VI A:			
(i) Deduction under section 80L: Interest from banks on deposits		Rs. 2,000	
(ii) Deduction under section 80C: Life insurance premia paid	Rs. 9,000		
On the first Rs. 6,000 @ 100%	Rs. 6,000		
On the balance Rs. 3,000 @ 50%	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 7,500	Rs. 9,
Taxable income			Rs. 35,
Income-tax on taxable income of Rs. 35,500 for the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90 (Refer page 181)			Rs. 4,

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Agricultural & non-agricultural income

(4) An individual has Rs. 35.000 gross non-agricultural income and Rs. 20,000 gross agricultural income.

(a) Gross non-agricultural income		Rs. 35,000	
Less: Deductions:			
(1) Bank interest: under section 80L	s. 2,500		
(2) Life insurance premia: under section 80C	Rs. 4,500	Rs. 7,000	
Non-agricultural taxable income			Rs. 28,0
(b) Gross agricultural income		Rs. 20,000	
Less: (1) Expenditure incurred wholly & exclusively for the purposes of carrying on agricultural operations	Rs. 7,000		
(2) Tax levied by State Govt. on agricultural income	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 8,000	
Net agricultural income			Rs. 12,0
Aggregated income			Rs. 40,0
Income-tax on aggregated income of Rs. 40,000 as if it is the total income (Refer page 181 for assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90).			Rs. 6,2
Less: Net agricultural income		Rs. 12,000	
Add: Rs. 18,000 as per section 2(2)/2(8) of the Finance Act, 1988		Rs. 18,000	
		Rs. 30,000	
Income-tax on Rs. 30,000 (Refer page 181)			Rs. 3,2
Income-tax on non-agricultural income for the assessment years 1988-89 & 1989-90			Rs. 3,0

Note: In cases where the non-agricultural taxable income is Rs. 18,000 or less for the assessment years 1988-89/1989-90; and r agricultural income of any amount, there will be no liability to pay income-tax for the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989- respectively. Further. in cases where the net agricultural income does not exceed Rs. 600, it shall be ignored for the purpo of computing the tax.

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(5) The gross total income of an individual consists of the following sources of income:

1. Business income			Rs. 46,0
2. Long-term capital gains in respect of capital assets other than lands or buildings or gold, bullion or jewellery*		Rs. 40,000*	
Less: Deduction under section 48(1)(b) read with section 48(2)(b)(ii)(B):			
Basic deduction	Rs. 10,000		
@ 60% of the balace Rs. 30,000 (Rs. 40,000 less Rs. 10,000)	Rs. 18,000	Rs. 28,000	Rs. 12,00
Gross total income			Rs. 58,0

*As per substituted section 207, advance tax is payable on capital gains from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards [Refer ite (ii)(1) on page 306].

He makes the following payments which entitles him to claim deductions under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act:

1 Deposit in 10 year account under the Post Office Savings Bank (C.T.D) Rules	Rs. 2,400	
2. Donations to approved charities	Rs. 3,000	
Total payments	Rs. 5,400	
Gross total income as stated on page 174		Rs. 58,050
Less: Deductions under Chapter VIA:		
(i) Deposits in 10 year C.T.D. account (Section 80C): 100% of Rs. 2,400	Rs. 2,400	
(ii) Donations to approved charities (Section 80G): 50% of Rs. 3,000	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 3,900
Taxable income		Rs. 54,150
Rounded off income-tax & surcharge on Rs. 54,150 taxable income (Refer page 182) for assessment year 1988-89		Rs. 11,456
Less: Advance tax paid		Rs. 10,000
Tax payable on self-assessment for the assessment year 1988-89		Rs. 1,456
Advance tax payable on Rs. 54,150 taxable income (Refer page 182) for the assessment year 1989-90		Rs. 11,456

(6) The taxable income (other than winnings from lotteries) of an individual for the assessment year 1988-89 is Rs. 30,000 and winnings from lotteries is Rs. 20,000.

Taxable income (other than winnings from lotteries)		Rs. 30,000
Add: Winnings from lotteries	Rs. 20,000	
Less: Exclusion under section 10(3)	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 15,000
Total (taxable) income		Rs. 45,000
Computation of tax on:		
(a) Winnings from lotteries: @ flat rate of 42%† on Rs. 15,000 (Rs. 20,000 *less* Rs. 5,000)		Rs. 6,300
(b) Reduced total (taxable) income Rs. 30,000 (Rs. 45,000 *less* Rs. 15,000): Income-tax on Rs. 30,000 (Refer page 181)		Rs. 3,250
Aggregate tax		Rs. 9,550

†Flat rate of income-tax @ 40% [under section 115BB] + 2% [being surcharge at 5% on such income-tax as per proviso to section 2(3) of the Finance Act, 1988].

(7) The annual salary, dearness allowance, taxable perquisites and other taxable benefits from the employer for the financial year ending on 31-3-1988 is Rs. 52,000. The employee owns a motor car which is used for the purposes of his employment. He has paid life insurance premia of Rs. 4,000 and his contribution to Provident fund is Rs. 3,200.

Annual salary		Rs. 52,000
Less: Standard deduction under section 16(i)*: @ 30% of Rs. 52,000 salary	Rs. 15,600	
Maximum deduction restricted to		Rs. 10,000
Salary income		Rs. 42,000
Less: Deduction under section 80C: Life insurance premia & contribution to provident fund	Rs. 7,200	
On the first Rs. 6,000 @ 100%	Rs. 6,000	
On the balance Rs. 1,200 @ 50%	Rs. 600	Rs. 6,600
Taxable income		Rs. 35,400
Income-tax on taxable income of Rs. 35,400 (Refer page 181)		Rs. 4,870

Assuming that the tax deducted at source is Rs. 4,840, the employee is required to pay self-assessment tax in an amount of Rs. 30 before the submission of return of income for the assessment year 1988-89.

* It is assumed that the expenses of motor car (in respect of private or personal use of the assessee) are not met or reimbursed by the employer.

(8) The gross total income of an individual consists of the following sources of income:

1 Business income				Rs. 45
2. Capital gains*:				
Short-term			Rs. 10,000	
Long-term in respect of lands		Rs. 50,000		
Less: Deduction under section 48(1)(b) read with section 48(2)(b)(i)(B):				
Basic deduction	Rs. 10,000			
@50% of the balance Rs. 40,000 (Rs. 50,000 less Rs. 10,000)	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 30,
3. Winnings from lotteries*			Rs. 15,000	
Less: Exclusion under section 10(3)			Rs. 5,000	Rs. 10,
4. Dividend income Rs. 8,000, income in respect of units of Unit Trust of India Rs. 5,000, interest on Govt. securities Rs. 5,000, interest on fixed deposits with banks Rs. 8,000 and interest on deposits under National Deposit Scheme Rs. 2,000				Rs. 28,
5. Interest on deposits with companies				Rs. 20,
6. Property income				Rs. 20,
Gross total income				Rs. 1,53,

He makes the following payments which entitles him to claim deductions under Chapter VI A of the Income-tax Act (For assessment years 1988-89 & 1989-90):

1. *(a)* Life insurance premia Rs. 13,000, *(b)* subscription to Public Provident Fund Rs. 25,000 & *(c)* deposits in ten year account under the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules: Rs. 250 × 12 months = Rs. 3,000.
2. Donations to approved charities Rs. 15,000.

			ASSESSMENT YEAR	
			1988-89	1989-90
Gross total income as above			Rs. 1,53,000	Rs. 1,53,0
Less: Deductions under Chapter VI A:				
ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90:				
(1) Life insurance premia, etc.:				
(a) Life insurance premia paid	Rs. 13,000			
(b) Subscription to Public Provident Fund	Rs. 25,000			
(c) Deposits under C.T.D. account	Rs. 3,000			
Total	Rs. 41,000			
Deduction under section 80C:				
Maximum amount qualifying for deduction is	Rs. 40,000			
On the first Rs. 6,000 @ 100%	Rs. 6,000			
On the next Rs. 6,000 @ 50%	Rs. 3,000			
On the balance Rs. 28,000 @ 40%	Rs. 11,200	Rs. 20,200	-	Rs. 20,2
ASSESSMENT YEAR 1988-89:				
(2) Dividend income, income in respect of units of Unit Trust of India, interest on Govt. securities, interest on fixed deposits with banks and interest on deposits under National Deposit Scheme	Rs 28,000			
Maximum deduction permissible under section 80L:				
(a) Deduction under section 80L(1)	Rs. 7,000			
(b) Further deduction of income in respect of units of Unit Trust of India [vide 1st proviso to section 80L(1)]	Rs. 3,000			
(c) Additional deduction in respect of interest on deposits under National Deposit Scheme [vide 2nd proviso to section 80L(1)]	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 32,200	-
Carried over			Rs. 1,20,800	Rs. 1,32,80

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* As per substituted section 207, advance tax is payable on "Capital gains" and "Winnings from lotteries" from assessmen year 1989-90 and onwards [Refer item (ii)(1) on page page 306].

		ASSESSMENT YEAR	
		1988-89	1989-90
Brought over		Rs. 1,20,800	Rs. 1,32,800
ASSESSMENT YEAR 1989-90:			
(3) Dividend income, income in respect of units of Unit Trust of India, interest of Govt. securities, interest on fixed deposits with banks and interest on deposits under National Deposit Scheme	Rs. 28,000		
Maximum deduction permissible under section 80L:			
(a) Deduction under section 80L(1)	Rs 7,000		
(b) Further Deduction of income in respect of units of Unit Trust of India [vide substituted 1st proviso to section 80L(1)]	Rs 3,000		
(c) Additional deduction in respect of interest on deposits under National Deposit Scheme Rs. 2,000 and dividend income Rs. 1,000 [vide substituted 2nd proviso to section 80L(1)]	Rs 3,000	—	Rs 13,000
Base for deduction under section 80G		Rs. 1,20,800	Rs. 1,19,800
(4) Donations to approved charities:			
Deduction under section 80G:			
Donations should not exceed 10% of the gross total income as reduced by deductions permissible under Chapter VIA:			
Donations made	Rs. 15,000		
This is to be restricted to:			
(*a*) *ASSESSMENT YEAR 1988-89:*			
Rs. 12,080 being 10% of Rs. 1,20,800. Donations qualifying for deduction	Rs. 12,080		
50% of the qualifying amount of Rs. 12,080		Rs. 6,040	—
(*b*) *ASSESSMENT YEAR 1989-90:*			
Rs. 11,980 being 10% of Rs. 1,19,800. Donations qualifying for deduction	Rs. 11,980		
50% of the qualifying amount of Rs. 11,980		—	Rs. 5,990
Taxable income		Rs. 1,14,760	Rs. 1,13,810

TAX COMPUTATION:

Computation of income-tax and surcharge on:		
(*a*) Winning from lotteries: @ flat rate of 42%† on Rs. 10,000 (Rs. 15,000 *less* Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 4,200	Rs. 4,200
(*b*) (*1*) Reduced total (taxable) income for assessment year 1988-89: Rs. 1,04,760 [Rs. 1,14,760 less Rs. 10,000] Rounded off tax on Rs. 1,04,760 (Refer page 186)	Rs. 33,212	—
(2) Reduced total (taxable) income for assessment year 1989-90: Rs. 1,03,810 [Rs. 1,13,810 less Rs. 10,000] Rounded off tax on Rs. 1,03,810 (Refer page 186)	—	Rs. 32,713
Aggregate tax	Rs. 37,412	Rs. 36,913

†Flat rate of income-tax @ 40% [under section 115BB] + 2% [being surcharge at 5% on such income-tax as per proviso to section 2(3) of the Finance Act, 1988].

EXAMPLE

for

Computation of income and tax thereon

where

The Transitional Previous Year relevant to Assessment year 1989-90 comprises a period of more than twelve months

Mr. A's previous year relevant to assessment year 1988-89 is from 1-10-1986 to 30-9-1987 and as such his transitional prev year relevant to assessment year 1989-90 will be from 1-10-1987 to 31-3-1989 (comprising a period of 18 months). His gross total inc during this period is as under:

1.	Business income			Rs. 1,12
2.	Long-term capital gains relating to shares		Rs. 20,000	
	Less: Deduction u/s. 48(1)(b) read with section 48(2)(b)(ii)(B):			
	Basic deduction* [Refer Rapid Finder on page 336]	Rs. 15,000*		
	@ 60% of the balance Rs. 5,000 [Rs. 20,000 *less* Rs. 15,000] ..	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 18,000	Rs. 2,
3.	Dividend income Rs. 15,000 & income from units of U.T.I. Rs. 10,000			Rs. 25,
		Gross total income ..		Rs. 1,39,
	Less: Deductions under Chapter VIA:			
	(a) Deduction under section 80C: Life insurance premia paid	Rs. 61,000		
	Qualifying amount restricted u/s. 80C(4) [Refer Rapid Finder on page 336]	Rs. 60,000*		
	100% of first slab of Rs. 9,000* [Refer Rapid Finder on page 336]	Rs. 9,000*		
	50% of next slab of Rs. 9,000* [Refer Rapid Finder on page 336]	Rs. 4,500*		
	40% of the balance Rs. 42,000	Rs. 16,800	Rs. 30,300	
	(b) Deduction under section 80L: For dividend income & income from units of U.T.I.	Rs. 25,000		
	Maximum deduction u/s. 80L(1)* [Refer Rapid Finder on page 336)	Rs. 10,500*		
	Further deduction for units under 1st proviso to section 80L(1)* [Refer Rapid Finder on page 336)	Rs. 4,500*		
	Additional deduction for dividend under 2nd proviso to section 80L(1)* [Refer Rapid Finder on page 336)	Rs. 4,500*	Rs. 19,500	Rs. 49,
	Total (taxable) income for the transitional previous year from 1-10-87 to 31-3-89 (i.e. 18 months) ..			Rs. 90,
	Proportionate income for 12 months [Rs. 90,000 (income for 18 months) ÷ 18 (no. of months in the transitional previous year) × 12] ..			Rs. 60,
	I.T. & S.C. on Rs. 60,000 (Refer page 183) [being proportionate income of 12 months] ..			Rs. 13,
	I.T. & S.C. payable on total (taxable) income Rs. 90,000 for the transitional previous year: Rs. 90,000 (income of the transitional previous year) × Rs. 13,913 (being tax on Rs. 60,000) ÷ Rs. 60,000 (being proportionate income of 12 months) ..			Rs. 20,

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*As the transitional previous year consists of a period of 18 months, the deductions u/s. 48(2), 80C and 80L is to proportionately increased as explained in item 1(a) on page 313 [Refer Rule 3 of the Tenth Schedule on page 331 and Rapid Finder page 336].

TABLE I

INCOME-TAX†

FOR INDIVIDUALS ONLY*

WHERE THE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN:

Rs. 18,000 & Rs. 25,000

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90§

ccounting periods: { Financial year ending 31-3-1988, Calendar year 1987 & Samvat year 2043 ending on 22-10-1987.
Financial year ending 31-3-1989.§

The table given hereunder may be referred for the purposes of:

(1) *SELF ASSESSMENT* and *REGULAR ASSESSMENT* for the assessment year 1988-89.
(2) (a) *"ADVANCE TAX"* payable during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989, and
(b) Deduction of income-tax from *"SALARIES"* during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989.

SLAB RATE : INCOME-TAX @ 25%†

Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs. P.
10	2.50	20	5.00	30	7.50	40	10.00	50	12.50	60	15.00	70	17.50	80	20.00
20	5.00	30	7.50	40	10.00	50	12.50	60	15.00	70	17.50	80	20.00	90	22.50
18000	—	18190	47.50	**INDIVIDUALS***								21300	825	23200	1300
18010	2.50	18200	50.00	**ASSESSMENT YEARS**								21400	850	23300	1325
18020	5.00	18210	52.50	**1988-89 & 1989-90§**								21500	875	23400	1350
18030	7.50	18220	55.00	18380	95.00	18540	135.00	18700	175.00	19700	425	21600	900	23500	1375
18040	10.00	18230	57.50	18390	97.50	18550	137.50	18710	177.50	19800	450	21700	925	23600	1400
18050	12.50	18240	60.00	18400	100.00	18560	140.00	18720	180.00	19900	475	21800	950	23700	1425
18060	15.00	18250	62.50	18410	102.50	18570	142.50	18730	182.50	20000	500	21900	975	23800	1450
18070	17.50	18260	65.00	18420	105.00	18580	145.00	18740	185.00	20100	525	22000	1000	23900	1475
18080	20.00	18270	67.50	18430	107.50	18590	147.50	18750	187.50	20200	550	22100	1025	24000	1500
18090	22.50	18280	70.00	18440	110.00	18600	150.00	18760	190.00	20300	575	22200	1050	24100	1525
18100	25.00	18290	72.50	18450	112.50	18610	152.50	18800	200.00	20400	600	22300	1075	24200	1550
18110	27.50	18300	75.00	18460	115.00	18620	155.00	18900	225.00	20500	625	22400	1100	24300	1575
18120	30.00	18310	77.50	18470	117.50	18630	157.50	19000	250.00	20600	650	22500	1125	24400	1600
18130	32.50	18320	80.00	18480	120.00	18640	160.00	19100	275.00	20700	675	22600	1150	24500	1625
18140	35.00	18330	82.50	18490	122.50	18650	162.50	19200	300.00	20800	700	22700	1175	24600	1650
18150	37.50	18340	85.00	18500	125.00	18660	165.00	19300	325.00	20900	725	22800	1200	24700	1675
18160	40.00	18350	87.50	18510	127.50	18670	167.50	19400	350.00	21000	750	22900	1225	24800	1700
18170	42.50	18360	90.00	18520	130.00	18680	170.00	19500	375.00	21100	775	23000	1250	24900	1725
18180	45.00	18370	92.50	18530	132.50	18690	172.50	19600	400.00	21200	800	23100	1275	25000	1750

† Surcharge on income-tax is payable where the taxable income exceeds **Rs. 50,000.**

* This table also applies to unregistered firms, association of persons, body of individuals, non-residents, etc., etc. In the case of Hindu undivided families, the above table may be referred only in cases where **none of the members** of the family have independent taxable ncome **exceeding Rs. 18,000.** In cases where any one or more members of Hindu undivided family have independent taxable income in xcess of Rs. 18,000, the tax computation of such Hindu undivided family is given on page 194.

§Where the 'transitional previous year' relevant to assessment year 1989-90 consists of a period of more than 12 months, the above able is to be referred for computing tax on the proportionate income for 12 months. For further details, refer item 1(d) on pp. 315-316 and xample on page 178.

For examples, refer pp. 173-178.

TABLE II

INCOME-TAX†

FOR INDIVIDUALS ONLY*

WHERE THE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN:

Rs. 25,000 & Rs. 50,000

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90§

Accounting periods: { Financial year ending 31-3-1988, Calendar year 1987 & Samvat year 2043 ending on 22-10-19
Financial year ending 31-3-1989.§

The table given hereunder may be referred for the purposes of:

(1) *SELF ASSESSMENT* and *REGULAR ASSESSMENT* for the assessment year 1988-89.
(2) (a) *"ADVANCE TAX"* payable during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989, and
(b) Deduction of income-tax from *"SALARIES"* during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989.

SLAB RATE : INCOME-TAX @ 30%†

Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs
10	3	20	6	30	9	40	12	50	15	60	18	70	21	80	
20	6	30	9	40	12	50	15	60	18	70	21	80	24	90	
25000	1750	25190	1807	INDIVIDUALS*								26020	2056	26210	21
25010	1753	25200	1810	ASSESSMENT YEARS								26030	2059	26220	21
25020	1756	25210	1813	1988-89 & 1989-90§								26040	2062	26230	21
25030	1759	25220	1816	25380	1864	25540	1912	25700	1960	25860	2008	26050	2065	26240	21
25040	1762	25230	1819	25390	1867	25550	1915	25710	1963	25870	2011	26060	2068	26250	21
25050	1765	25240	1822	25400	1870	25560	1918	25720	1966	25880	2014	26070	2071	26260	21
25060	1768	25250	1825	25410	1873	25570	1921	25730	1969	25890	2017	26080	2074	26270	21
25070	1771	25260	1828	25420	1876	25580	1924	25740	1972	25900	2020	26090	2077	26280	21
25080	1774	25270	1831	25430	1879	25590	1927	25750	1975	25910	2023	26100	2080	26290	21
25090	1777	25280	1834	25440	1882	25600	1930	25760	1978	25920	2026	26110	2083	26300	214
25100	1780	25290	1837	25450	1885	25610	1933	25770	1981	25930	2029	26120	2086	26310	214
25110	1783	25300	1840	25460	1888	25620	1936	25780	1984	25940	2032	26130	2089	26320	214
25120	1786	25310	1843	25470	1891	25630	1939	25790	1987	25950	2035	26140	2092	26330	214
25130	1789	25320	1846	25480	1894	25640	1942	25800	1990	25960	2038	26150	2095	26340	215
25140	1792	25330	1849	25490	1897	25650	1945	25810	1993	25970	2041	26160	2098	26350	215
25150	1795	25340	1852	25500	1900	25660	1948	25820	1996	25980	2044	26170	2101	26360	215
25160	1798	25350	1855	25510	1903	25670	1951	25830	1999	25990	2047	26180	2104	26370	216
25170	1801	25360	1858	25520	1906	25680	1954	25840	2002	26000	2050	26190	2107	26380	216
25180	1804	25370	1861	25530	1909	25690	1957	25850	2005	26010	2053	26200	2110	26390	216

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† Surcharge on income-tax is payable where the taxable income exceeds **Rs. 50,000.**

* This table also applies to unregistered firms, association of persons, body of individuals, non-residents, etc., etc. In the case Hindu undivided families, the above table may be referred only in cases where **none of the members** of the family have independent taxabl income **exceeding Rs. 18,000.** In cases where any one or more members of Hindu undivided family have independent taxable income i excess of Rs. 18,000, the tax computation of such Hindu undivided family is given on page 194.

§Where the 'transitional previous year' relevant to assessment year 1989-90 consists of a period of more than 12 months, the abov table is to be referred for computing tax on the proportionate income for 12 months. For further details, refer item 1(d) on pp. 315-316 an example on page 178.

For examples, refer pp. 173-178.

TABLE II—*(Contd.)*

Tax-able-Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs.	Tax-able-Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs.	Tax-able-Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs.	Tax-able-Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs.	Tax-able-Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs.	Tax-able-Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs.	Tax-able-Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs.	Tax-able-Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs.
26400	2170	**27000**	2350	**30300**	3340	**33600**	4330	**36900**	5320	**40200**	6310	**43500**	7300	**46800**	8290
26410	2173	**27100**	2380	**30400**	3370	**33700**	4360	**37000**	5350	**40300**	6340	**43600**	7330	**46900**	8320
26420	2176	**27200**	2410	**30500**	3400	**33800**	4390	**37100**	5380	**40400**	6370	**43700**	7360	**47000**	8350
26430	2179	**27300**	2440	**30600**	3430	**33900**	4420	**37200**	5410	**40500**	6400	**43800**	7390	**47100**	8380
26440	2182	**27400**	2470	**30700**	3460	**34000**	4450	**37300**	5440	**40600**	6430	**43900**	7420	**47200**	8410
26450	2185	**27500**	2500	**30800**	3490	**34100**	4480	**37400**	5470	**40700**	6460	**44000**	7450	**47300**	8440
26460	2188	**27600**	2530	**30900**	3520	**34200**	4510	**37500**	5500	**40800**	6490	**44100**	7480	**47400**	8470
26470	2191	**27700**	2560	**31000**	3550	**34300**	4540	**37600**	5530	**40900**	6520	**44200**	7510	**47500**	8500
26480	2194	**27800**	2590	**31100**	3580	**34400**	4570	**37700**	5560	**41000**	6550	**44300**	7540	**47600**	8530
26490	2197	**27900**	2620	**31200**	3610	**34500**	4600	**37800**	5590	**41100**	6580	**44400**	7570	**47700**	8560
26500	2200	**28000**	2650	**31300**	3640	**34600**	4630	**37900**	5620	**41200**	6610	**44500**	7600	**47800**	8590
26510	2203	**28100**	2680	**31400**	3670	**34700**	4660	**38000**	5650	**41300**	6640	**44600**	7630	**47900**	8620
26520	2206	**28200**	2710	**31500**	3700	**34800**	4690	**38100**	5680	**41400**	6670	**44700**	7660	**48000**	8650
26530	2209	**28300**	2740	**31600**	3730	**34900**	4720	**38200**	5710	**41500**	6700	**44800**	7690	**48100**	8680
26540	2212	**28400**	2770	**31700**	3760	**35000**	4750	**38300**	5740	**41600**	6730	**44900**	7720	**48200**	8710
26550	2215	**28500**	2800	**31800**	3790	**35100**	4780	**38400**	5770	**41700**	6760	**45000**	7750	**48300**	8740
26560	2218	**28600**	2830	**31900**	3820	**35200**	4810	**38500**	5800	**41800**	6790	**45100**	7780	**48400**	8770
26570	2221	**28700**	2860	**32000**	3850	**35300**	4840	**38600**	5830	**41900**	6820	**45200**	7810	**48500**	8800
26580	2224	**28800**	2890	**32100**	3880	**35400**	4870	**38700**	5860	**42000**	6850	**45300**	7840	**48600**	8830
26590	2227	**28900**	2920	**32200**	3910	**35500**	4900	**38800**	5890	**42100**	6880	**45400**	7870	**48700**	8860
26600	2230	**29000**	2950	**32300**	3940	**35600**	4930	**38900**	5920	**42200**	6910	**45500**	7900	**48800**	8890
26610	2233	**29100**	2980	**32400**	3970	**35700**	4960	**39000**	5950	**42300**	6940	**45600**	7930	**48900**	8920
26620	2236	**29200**	3010	**32500**	4000	**35800**	4990	**39100**	5980	**42400**	6970	**45700**	7960	**49000**	8950
26630	2239	**29300**	3040	**32600**	4030	**35900**	5020	**39200**	6010	**42500**	7000	**45800**	7990	**49100**	8980
26640	2242	**29400**	3070	**32700**	4060	**36000**	5050	**39300**	6040	**42600**	7030	**45900**	8020	**49200**	9010
26650	2245	**29500**	3100	**32800**	4090	**36100**	5080	**39400**	6070	**42700**	7060	**46000**	8050	**49300**	9040
26660	2248	**29600**	3130	**32900**	4120	**36200**	5110	**39500**	6100	**42800**	7090	**46100**	8080	**49400**	9070
26670	2251	**29700**	3160	**33000**	4150	**36300**	5140	**39600**	6130	**42900**	7120	**46200**	8110	**49500**	9100
26680	2254	**29800**	3190	**33100**	4180	**36400**	5170	**39700**	6160	**43000**	7150	**46300**	8140	**49600**	9130
26690	2257	**29900**	3220	**33200**	4210	**36500**	5200	**39800**	6190	**43100**	7180	**46400**	8170	**49700**	9160
26700	2260	**30000**	3250	**33300**	4240	**36600**	5230	**39900**	6220	**43200**	7210	**46500**	8200	**49800**	9190
26800	2290	**30100**	3280	**33400**	4270	**36700**	5260	**40000**	6250	**43300**	7240	**46600**	8230	**49900**	9220
26900	2320	**30200**	3310	**33500**	4300	**36800**	5290	**40100**	6280	**43400**	7270	**46700**	8260	**50000**	9250

† Surcharge on income-tax is payable where the taxable income exceeds **Rs. 50,000.**

TABLE III

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGE†

FOR INDIVIDUALS ONLY*

WHERE THE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN:

Rs. 50,000 & Rs. 70,000

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90§

Accounting periods: { Financial year ending 31-3-1988, Calendar year 1987 & Samvat year 2043 ending on 22-10-19
Financial year ending 31-3-1989.§

The table given hereunder may be referred for the purposes of:

(1) *SELF ASSESSMENT* and *REGULAR ASSESSMENT* for the assessment year 1988-89.
(2) (a) *"ADVANCE TAX"* payable during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989, and
(b) Deduction of income-tax & surcharge from *"SALARIES"* during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989

SLAB RATE : INCOME-TAX @ 40% †SURCHARGE : 5% OF INCOME-T

Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Tota Rs
10	4	0.20	4.20	**30**	12	0.60	12.60	**50**	20	1.00	21.00	**80**	32	1.60	33
20	8	0.40	8.40	**40**	16	0.80	16.80	**60**	24	1.20	25.20	**90**	36	1.80	37
30	12	0.60	12.60	**50**	20	1.00	21.00	**70**	28	1.40	29.40	**100**	40	2.00	42.
50000	9250	†462.50	9712.50	**INDIVIDUALS***								**55000**	11250	562.50	11812.
50100	9290	464.50	9754.50	**ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90§**								**55100**	11290	564.50	11854.
50200	9330	466.50	9796.50	**51800**	9970	498.50	10468.50	**53400**	10610	530.50	11140.50	**55200**	11330	566.50	11896.
50300	9370	468.50	9838.50	**51900**	10010	500.50	10510.50	**53500**	10650	532.50	11182.50	**55300**	11370	568.50	11938.
50400	9410	470.50	9880.50	**52000**	10050	502.50	10552.50	**53600**	10690	534.50	11224.50	**55400**	11410	570.50	11980.
50500	9450	472.50	9922.50	**52100**	10090	504.50	10594.50	**53700**	10730	536.50	11266.50	**55500**	11450	572.50	12022.
50600	9490	474.50	9964.50	**52200**	10130	506.50	10636.50	**53800**	10770	538.50	11308.50	**55600**	11490	574.50	12064.
50700	9530	476.50	10006.50	**52300**	10170	508.50	10678.50	**53900**	10810	540.50	11350.50	**55700**	11530	576.50	12106.
50800	9570	478.50	10048.50	**52400**	10210	510.50	10720.50	**54000**	10850	542.50	11392.50	**55800**	11570	578.50	12148.
50900	9610	480.50	10090.50	**52500**	10250	512.50	10762.50	**54100**	10890	544.50	11434.50	**55900**	11610	580.50	12190.
51000	9650	482.50	10132.50	**52600**	10290	514.50	10804.50	**54200**	10930	546.50	11476.50	**56000**	11650	582.50	12232.5
51100	9690	484.50	10174.50	**52700**	10330	516.50	10846.50	**54300**	10970	548.50	11518.50	**56100**	11690	584.50	12274.5
51200	9730	486.50	10216.50	**52800**	10370	518.50	10888.50	**54400**	11010	550.50	11560.50	**56200**	11730	586.50	12316.5
51300	9770	488.50	10258.50	**52900**	10410	520.50	10930.50	**54500**	11050	552.50	11602.50	**56300**	11770	588.50	12358.5
51400	9810	490.50	10300.50	**53000**	10450	522.50	10972.50	**54600**	11090	554.50	11644.50	**56400**	11810	590.50	12400.5
51500	9850	492.50	10342.50	**53100**	10490	524.50	11014.50	**54700**	11130	556.50	11686.50	**56500**	11850	592.50	12442.5
51600	9890	494.50	10384.50	**53200**	10530	526.50	11056.50	**54800**	11170	558.50	11728.50	**56600**	11890	594.50	12484.5
51700	9930	496.50	10426.50	**53300**	10570	528.50	11098.50	**54900**	11210	560.50	11770.50	**56700**	11930	596.50	12526.5

† Surcharge at the rate of 5% on income-tax is payable where **the taxable income exceeds Rs. 50,000**. In such cases, surcharge payable on the whole amount of income-tax as no marginal relief is provided in the Finance Act, 1988. If the taxable income does not exce Rs. 50,000, surcharge on income-tax is not payable. However, **in the case of a non-resident, surcharge at the rate of 5% on income-tax is n payable** even in cases where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 50,000 [Vide proviso to Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part I & III of the Fi Schedule to the Finance Act, 1988].

* This table also applies to unregistered firms, association of persons, body of individuals, non-residents, etc., etc. In the case Hindu undivided families, the above table may be referred only in cases where **none of the members** of the family have independent taxab income **exceeding Rs. 18,000**. In cases where any one or more members of Hindu undivided family have independent taxable income excess of Rs. 18,000, the tax computation of such Hindu undivided family is given on page 195.

§**Where the 'transitional previous year' relevant to assessment year 1989-90 consists of a period of more than 12 months, the abo table is to be referred for computing tax on the proportionate income for 12 months. For further details, refer item 1(d) on pp. 315-316 a example on page 178.**

For examples, refer pp. 173-178.

TABLE III—*(Contd.)*

Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
56800	11970	598.50	12568.50	**60100**	13290	664.50	13954.50	**63400**	14610	730.50	15340.50	**66700**	15930	796.50	16726.50
56900	12010	600.50	12610.50	**60200**	13330	666.50	13996.50	**63500**	14650	732.50	15382.50	**66800**	15970	798.50	16768.50
57000	12050	602.50	12652.50	**60300**	13370	668.50	14038.50	**63600**	14690	734.50	15424.50	**66900**	16010	800.50	16810.50
57100	12090	604.50	12694.50	**60400**	13410	670.50	14080.50	**63700**	14730	736.50	15466.50	**67000**	16050	802.50	16852.50
57200	12130	606.50	12736.50	**60500**	13450	672.50	14122.50	**63800**	14770	738.50	15508.50	**67100**	16090	804.50	16894.50
57300	12170	608.50	12778.50	**60600**	13490	674.50	14164.50	**63900**	14810	740.50	15550.50	**67200**	16130	806.50	16936.50
57400	12210	610.50	12820.50	**60700**	13530	676.50	14206.50	**64000**	14850	742.50	15592.50	**67300**	16170	808.50	16978.50
57500	12250	612.50	12862.50	**60800**	13570	678.50	14248.50	**64100**	14890	744.50	15634.50	**67400**	16210	810.50	17020.50
57600	12290	614.50	12904.50	**60900**	13610	680.50	14290.50	**64200**	14930	746.50	15676.50	**67500**	16250	812.50	17062.50
57700	12330	616.50	12946.50	**61000**	13650	682.50	14332.50	**64300**	14970	748.50	15718.50	**67600**	16290	814.50	17104.50
57800	12370	618.50	12988.50	**61100**	13690	684.50	14374.50	**64400**	15010	750.50	15760.50	**67700**	16330	816.50	17146.50
57900	12410	620.50	13030.50	**61200**	13730	686.50	14416.50	**64500**	15050	752.50	15802.50	**67800**	16370	818.50	17188.50
58000	12450	622.50	13072.50	**61300**	13770	688.50	14458.50	**64600**	15090	754.50	15844.50	**67900**	16410	820.50	17230.50
58100	12490	624.50	13114.50	**61400**	13810	690.50	14500.50	**64700**	15130	756.50	15886.50	**68000**	16450	822.50	17272.50
58200	12530	626.50	13156.50	**61500**	13850	692.50	14542.50	**64800**	15170	758.50	15928.50	**68100**	16490	824.50	17314.50
58300	12570	628.50	13198.50	**61600**	13890	694.50	14584.50	**64900**	15210	760.50	15970.50	**68200**	16530	826.50	17356.50
58400	12610	630.50	13240.50	**61700**	13930	696.50	14626.50	**65000**	15250	762.50	16012.50	**68300**	16570	828.50	17398.50
58500	12650	632.50	13282.50	**61800**	13970	698.50	14668.50	**65100**	15290	764.50	16054.50	**68400**	16610	830.50	17440.50
58600	12690	634.50	13324.50	**61900**	14010	700.50	14710.50	**65200**	15330	766.50	16096.50	**68500**	16650	832.50	17482.50
58700	12730	636.50	13366.50	**62000**	14050	702.50	14752.50	**65300**	15370	768.50	16138.50	**68600**	16690	834.50	17524.50
58800	12770	638.50	13408.50	**62100**	14090	704.50	14794.50	**65400**	15410	770.50	16180.50	**68700**	16730	836.50	17566.50
58900	12810	640.50	13450.50	**62200**	14130	706.50	14836.50	**65500**	15450	772.50	16222.50	**68800**	16770	838.50	17608.50
59000	12850	642.50	13492.50	**62300**	14170	708.50	14878.50	**65600**	15490	774.50	16264.50	**68900**	16810	840.50	17650.50
59100	12890	644.50	13534.50	**62400**	14210	710.50	14920.50	**65700**	15530	776.50	16306.50	**69000**	16850	842.50	17692.50
59200	12930	646.50	13576.50	**62500**	14250	712.50	14962.50	**65800**	15570	778.50	16348.50	**69100**	16890	844.50	17734.50
59300	12970	648.50	13618.50	**62600**	14290	714.50	15004.50	**65900**	15610	780.50	16390.50	**69200**	16930	846.50	17776.50
59400	13010	650.50	13660.50	**62700**	14330	716.50	15046.50	**66000**	15650	782.50	16432.50	**69300**	16970	848.50	17818.50
59500	13050	652.50	13702.50	**62800**	14370	718.50	15088.50	**66100**	15690	784.50	16474.50	**69400**	17010	850.50	17860.50
59600	13090	654.50	13744.50	**62900**	14410	720.50	15130.50	**66200**	15730	786.50	16516.50	**69500**	17050	852.50	17902.50
59700	13130	656.50	13786.50	**63000**	14450	722.50	15172.50	**66300**	15770	788.50	16558.50	**69600**	17090	854.50	17944.50
59800	13170	658.50	13828.50	**63100**	14490	724.50	15214.50	**66400**	15810	790.50	16600.50	**69700**	17130	856.50	17986.50
59900	13210	660.50	13870.50	**63200**	14530	726.50	15256.50	**66500**	15850	792.50	16642.50	**69800**	17170	858.50	18028.50
60000	13250	662.50	13912.50	**63300**	14570	728.50	15298.50	**66600**	15890	794.50	16684.50	**70000**	17250	862.50	18112.50

TABLE IV

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGE†

FOR INDIVIDUALS ONLY*

WHERE THE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN:

Rs. 70,000 & Rs. 1,00,000

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90§

Accounting periods: { Financial year ending 31-3-1988, Calendar year 1987 & Samvat year 2043 ending on 22-10-19
Financial year ending 31-3-1989.§

The table given hereunder may be referred for the purposes of:

(1) *SELF ASSESSMENT* and *REGULAR ASSESSMENT* for the assessment year 1988-89.
(2) (a) *"ADVANCE TAX"* payable during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989, and
(b) Deduction of income-tax & surcharge from *"SALARIES"* during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989.

SLAB RATE : INCOME-TAX @ 40% †SURCHARGE : 5% OF INCOME-TA

Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs.
10	4	0.20	4.20	**30**	12	0.60	12.60	**50**	20	1.00	21.00	**80**	32	1.60	33.6
20	8	0.40	8.40	**40**	16	0.80	16.80	**60**	24	1.20	25.20	**90**	36	1.80	37.8
30	12	0.60	12.60	**50**	20	1.00	21.00	**70**	28	1.40	29.40	**100**	40	2.00	42.0
70000	17250	862.50	18112.50	**I N D I V I D U A L S*** **ASSESSMENT YEARS** **1988-89 & 1989-90§**								**75600**	19490	974.50	20464.5
70100	17290	864.50	18154.50									**75700**	19530	976.50	20506.5
70200	17330	866.50	18196.50	**72000**	18050	902.50	18952.50	**73800**	18770	938.50	19708.50	**75800**	19570	978.50	20548.5
70300	17370	868.50	18238.50	**72100**	18090	904.50	18994.50	**73900**	18810	940.50	19750.50	**75900**	19610	980.50	20590.5
70400	17410	870.50	18280.50	**72200**	18130	906.50	19036.50	**74000**	18850	942.50	19792.50	**76000**	19650	982.50	20632.5
70500	17450	872.50	18322.50	**72300**	18170	908.50	19078.50	**74100**	18890	944.50	19834.50	**76100**	19690	984.50	20674.5
70600	17490	874.50	18364.50	**72400**	18210	910.50	19120.50	**74200**	18930	946.50	19876.50	**76200**	19730	986.50	20716.5
70700	17530	876.50	18406.50	**72500**	18250	912.50	19162.50	**74300**	18970	948.50	19918.50	**76300**	19770	988.50	20758.5
70800	17570	878.50	18448.50	**72600**	18290	914.50	19204.50	**74400**	19010	950.50	19960.50	**76400**	19810	990.50	20800.5
70900	17610	880.50	18490.50	**72700**	18330	916.50	19246.50	**74500**	19050	952.50	20002.50	**76500**	19850	992.50	20842.5
71000	17650	882.50	18532.50	**72800**	18370	918.50	19288.50	**74600**	19090	954.50	20044.50	**76600**	19890	994.50	20884.5
71100	17690	884.50	18574.50	**72900**	18410	920.50	19330.50	**74700**	19130	956.50	20086.50	**76700**	19930	996.50	20926.5
71200	17730	886.50	18616.50	**73000**	18450	922.50	19372.50	**74800**	19170	958.50	20128.50	**76800**	19970	998.50	20968.5
71300	17770	888.50	18658.50	**73100**	18490	924.50	19414.50	**74900**	19210	960.50	20170.50	**76900**	20010	1000.50	21010.5
71400	17810	890.50	18700.50	**73200**	18530	926.50	19456.50	**75000**	19250	962.50	20212.50	**77000**	20050	1002.50	21052.5
71500	17850	892.50	18742.50	**73300**	18570	928.50	19498.50	**75100**	19290	964.50	20254.50	**77100**	20090	1004.50	21094.5
71600	17890	894.50	18784.50	**73400**	18610	930.50	19540.50	**75200**	19330	966.50	20296.50	**77200**	20130	1006.50	21136.5
71700	17930	896.50	18826.50	**73500**	18650	932.50	19582.50	**75300**	19370	968.50	20338.50	**77300**	20170	1008.50	21178.5
71800	17970	898.50	18868.50	**73600**	18690	934.50	19624.50	**75400**	19410	970.50	20380.50	**77400**	20210	1010.50	21220.5
71900	18010	900.50	18910.50	**73700**	18730	936.50	19666.50	**75500**	19450	972.50	20422.50	**77500**	20250	1012.50	21262.5

† **Surcharge** at the rate of 5% on income-tax is payable where **the taxable income exceeds Rs. 50,000**. However, **in the case of non-resident, surcharge at the rate of 5% on income-tax is not payable** even in cases where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 50,000 [Vid proviso to Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part I & III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1988].

* This table also applies to unregistered firms, association of persons, body of individuals, non-residents, etc., etc. In the case o Hindu undivided families, the above table may be referred only in cases where **none of the members** of the family have independent taxabl income **exceeding Rs. 18,000**. In cases where any one or more members of Hindu undivided family have independent taxable income i excess of Rs. 18,000, the tax computation of such Hindu undivided family is given on page 195.

§Where the 'transitional previous year' relevant to assessment year 1989-90 consists of a period of more than 12 months, the abov table is to be referred for computing tax on the proportionate income for 12 months. For further details, refer item 1(d) on pp. 315-316 an example on page 178.

For examples, refer pp. 173-178.

TABLE IV—(*Contd.*)

Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
77600	20290	1014.50	21304.50	**80900**	21610	1080.50	22690.50	**87000**	24050	1202.50	25252.50	**93600**	26690	1334.50	28024.50
77700	20330	1016.50	21346.50	**81000**	21650	1082.50	22732.50	**87200**	24130	1206.50	25336.50	**93800**	26770	1338.50	28108.50
77800	20370	1018.50	21388.50	**81100**	21690	1084.50	22774.50	**87400**	24210	1210.50	25420.50	**94000**	26850	1342.50	28192.50
77900	20410	1020.50	21430.50	**81200**	21730	1086.50	22816.50	**87600**	24290	1214.50	25504.50	**94200**	26930	1346.50	28276.50
78000	20450	1022.50	21472.50	**81300**	21770	1088.50	22858.50	**87800**	24370	1218.50	25588.50	**94400**	27010	1350.50	28360.50
78100	20490	1024.50	21514.50	**81400**	21810	1090.50	22900.50	**88000**	24450	1222.50	25672.50	**94600**	27090	1354.50	28444.50
78200	20530	1026.50	21556.50	**81600**	21890	1094.50	22984.50	**88200**	24530	1226.50	25756.50	**94800**	27170	1358.50	28528.50
78300	20570	1028.50	21598.50	**81800**	21970	1098.50	23068.50	**88400**	24610	1230.50	25840.50	**95000**	27250	1362.50	28612.50
78400	20610	1030.50	21640.50	**82000**	22050	1102.50	23152.50	**88600**	24690	1234.50	25924.50	**95200**	27330	1366.50	28696.50
78500	20650	1032.50	21682.50	**82200**	22130	1106.50	23236.50	**88800**	24770	1238.50	26008.50	**95400**	27410	1370.50	28780.50
78600	20690	1034.50	21724.50	**82400**	22210	1110.50	23320.50	**89000**	24850	1242.50	26092.50	**95600**	27490	1374.50	28864.50
78700	20730	1036.50	21766.50	**82600**	22290	1114.50	23404.50	**89200**	24930	1246.50	26176.50	**95800**	27570	1378.50	28948.50
78800	20770	1038.50	21808.50	**82800**	22370	1118.50	23488.50	**89400**	25010	1250.50	26260.50	**96000**	27650	1382.50	29032.50
78900	20810	1040.50	21850.50	**83000**	22450	1122.50	23572.50	**89600**	25090	1254.50	26344.50	**96200**	27730	1386.50	29116.50
79000	20850	1042.50	21892.50	**83200**	22530	1126.50	23656.50	**89800**	25170	1258.50	26428.50	**96400**	27810	1390.50	29200.50
79100	20890	1044.50	21934.50	**83400**	22610	1130.50	23740.50	**90000**	25250	1262.50	26512.50	**96600**	27890	1394.50	29284.50
79200	20930	1046.50	21976.50	**83600**	22690	1134.50	23824.50	**90200**	25330	1266.50	26596.50	**96800**	27970	1398.50	29368.50
79300	20970	1048.50	22018.50	**83800**	22770	1138.50	23908.50	**90400**	25410	1270.50	26680.50	**97000**	28050	1402.50	29452.50
79400	21010	1050.50	22060.50	**84000**	22850	1142.50	23992.50	**90600**	25490	1274.50	26764.50	**97200**	28130	1406.50	29536.50
79500	21050	1052.50	22102.50	**84200**	22930	1146.50	24076.50	**90800**	25570	1278.50	26848.50	**97400**	28210	1410.50	29620.50
79600	21090	1054.50	22144.50	**84400**	23010	1150.50	24160.50	**91000**	25650	1282.50	26932.50	**97600**	28290	1414.50	29704.50
79700	21130	1056.50	22186.50	**84600**	23090	1154.50	24244.50	**91200**	25730	1286.50	27016.50	**97800**	28370	1418.50	29788.50
79800	21170	1058.50	22228.50	**84800**	23170	1158.50	24328.50	**91400**	25810	1290.50	27100.50	**98000**	28450	1422.50	29872.50
79900	21210	1060.50	22270.50	**85000**	23250	1162.50	24412.50	**91600**	25890	1294.50	27184.50	**98200**	28530	1426.50	29956.50
80000	21250	1062.50	22312.50	**85200**	23330	1166.50	24496.50	**91800**	25970	1298.50	27268.50	**98400**	28610	1430.50	30040.50
80100	21290	1064.50	22354.50	**85400**	23410	1170.50	24580.50	**92000**	26050	1302.50	27352.50	**98600**	28690	1434.50	30124.50
80200	21330	1066.50	22396.50	**85600**	23490	1174.50	24664.50	**92200**	26130	1306.50	27436.50	**98800**	28770	1438.50	30208.50
80300	21370	1068.50	22438.50	**85800**	23570	1178.50	24748.50	**92400**	26210	1310.50	27520.50	**99000**	28850	1442.50	30292.50
80400	21410	1070.50	22480.50	**86000**	23650	1182.50	24832.50	**92600**	26290	1314.50	27604.50	**99200**	28930	1446.50	30376.50
80500	21450	1072.50	22522.50	**86200**	23730	1186.50	24916.50	**92800**	26370	1318.50	27688.50	**99400**	29010	1450.50	30460.50
80600	21490	1074.50	22564.50	**86400**	23810	1190.50	25000.50	**93000**	26450	1322.50	27772.50	**99600**	29090	1454.50	30544.50
80700	21530	1076.50	22606.50	**86600**	23890	1194.50	25084.50	**93200**	26530	1326.50	27856.50	**99800**	29170	1458.50	30628.50
80800	21570	1078.50	22648.50	**86800**	23970	1198.50	25168.50	**93400**	26610	1330.50	27940.50	**100000**	29250	1462.50	30712.50

TABLE V

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGE†

FOR INDIVIDUALS ONLY*

WHERE THE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN:

Rs. 1,00,000 & Rs. 6,00,000

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90§

Accounting periods: { Financial year ending 31-3-1988, Calendar year 1987 & Samvat year 2043 ending on 22-10-198
Financial year ending 31-3-1989.§

The table given hereunder may be referred for the purposes of:

(1) *SELF ASSESSMENT* and *REGULAR ASSESSMENT* for the assessment year 1988-89.
(2) (a) *"ADVANCE TAX"* payable during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989, and
(b) Deduction of income-tax & surcharge from *"SALARIES"* during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989.

SLAB RATE : INCOME-TAX @ 50% †SURCHARGE : 5% OF INCOME-TA

Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs.
10	5	0.25	5.25	**60**	30	1.50	31.50	**300**	150	7.50	157.50	**900**	450	22.50	472.5
20	10	0.50	10.50	**70**	35	1.75	36.75	**400**	200	10.00	210.00	**1000**	500	25.00	525.0
30	15	0.75	15.75	**80**	40	2.00	42.00	**500**	250	12.50	262.50	**2000**	1000	50.00	1050.0
40	20	1.00	21.00	**90**	45	2.25	47.25	**600**	300	15.00	315.00	**3000**	1500	75.00	1575.0
50	25	1.25	26.25	**100**	50	2.50	52.50	**700**	350	17.50	367.50	**4000**	2000	100.00	2100.0
60	30	1.50	31.50	**200**	100	5.00	105.00	**800**	400	20.00	420.00	**5000**	2500	125.00	2625.0
100000	29250	1462.50	30712.50	**INDIVIDUALS*** **ASSESSMENT YEARS** **1988-89 & 1989-90§**								**135000**	46750	2337.50	49087.5
101000	29750	1487.50	31237.50									**136000**	47250	2362.50	49612.5
102000	30250	1512.50	31762.50	**113000**	35750	1787.50	37537.50	**124000**	41250	2062.50	43312.50	**137000**	47750	2387.50	50137.5
103000	30750	1537.50	32287.50	**114000**	36250	1812.50	38062.50	**125000**	41750	2087.50	43837.50	**138000**	48250	2412.50	50662.5
104000	31250	1562.50	32812.50	**115000**	36750	1837.50	38587.50	**126000**	42250	2112.50	44362.50	**139000**	48750	2437.50	51187.5
105000	31750	1587.50	33337.50	**116000**	37250	1862.50	39112.50	**127000**	42750	2137.50	44887.50	**140000**	49250	2462.50	51712.5
106000	32250	1612.50	33862.50	**117000**	37750	1887.50	39637.50	**128000**	43250	2162.50	45412.50	**141000**	49750	2487.50	52237.5
107000	32750	1637.50	34387.50	**118000**	38250	1912.50	40162.50	**129000**	43750	2187.50	45937.50	**142000**	50250	2512.50	52762.5
108000	33250	1662.50	34912.50	**119000**	38750	1937.50	40687.50	**130000**	44250	2212.50	46462.50	**143000**	50750	2537.50	53287.5
109000	33750	1687.50	35437.50	**120000**	39250	1962.50	41212.50	**131000**	44750	2237.50	46987.50	**144000**	51250	2562.50	53812.5
110000	34250	1712.50	35962.50	**121000**	39750	1987.50	41737.50	**132000**	45250	2262.50	47512.50	**145000**	51750	2587.50	54337.5
111000	34750	1737.50	36487.50	**122000**	40250	2012.50	42262.50	**133000**	45750	2287.50	48037.50	**146000**	52250	2612.50	54862.5
112000	35250	1762.50	37012.50	**123000**	40750	2037.50	42787.50	**134000**	46250	2312.50	48562.50	**147000**	52750	2637.50	55387.5

† **Surcharge** at the rate of 5% on income-tax is payable where **the taxable income exceeds Rs. 50,000**. However, **in the case of non-resident, surcharge at the rate of 5% on income-tax is not payable** even in cases where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 50,000 [Vid proviso to Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part I & III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1988].

* This table also applies to unregistered firms, association of persons, body of individuals, non-residents, etc., etc. In the case o Hindu undivided families, the above table may be referred only in cases where **none of the members** of the family have independent taxabl income **exceeding Rs. 18,000**. In cases where any one or more members of Hindu undivided family have independent taxable income i excess of Rs. 18,000, the tax computation of such Hindu undivided family is given on page 196.

§Where the 'transitional previous year' relevant to assessment year 1989-90 consists of a period of more than 12 months, the abov table is to be referred for computing tax on the proportionate income for 12 months. For further details, refer item 1(d) on pp. 315-316 an example on page 178.

For examples, refer pp. 173-178.

TABLE V—(*Contd.*)

Tax-able In-come Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Tax-able In-come Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Tax-able In-come Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Tax-able In-come Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
148000	53250	2662.50	55912.50	**185000**	71750	3587.50	75337.50	**325000**	141750	7087.50	148837.50	**465000**	211750	10587.50	222337.50
149000	53750	2687.50	56437.50	**190000**	74250	3712.50	77962.50	**330000**	144250	7212.50	151462.50	**470000**	214250	10712.50	224962.50
150000	54250	2712.50	56962.50	**195000**	76750	3837.50	80587.50	**335000**	146750	7337.50	154087.50	**475000**	216750	10837.50	227587.50
151000	54750	2737.50	57487.50	**200000**	79250	3962.50	83212.50	**340000**	149250	7462.50	156712.50	**480000**	219250	10962.50	230212.50
152000	55250	2762.50	58012.50	**205000**	81750	4087.50	85837.50	**345000**	151750	7587.50	159337.50	**485000**	221750	11087.50	232837.50
153000	55750	2787.50	58537.50	**210000**	84250	4212.50	88462.50	**350000**	154250	7712.50	161962.50	**490000**	224250	11212.50	235462.50
154000	56250	2812.50	59062.50	**215000**	86750	4337.50	91087.50	**355000**	156750	7837.50	164587.50	**495000**	226750	11337.50	238087.50
155000	56750	2837.50	59587.50	**220000**	89250	4462.50	93712.50	**360000**	159250	7962.50	167212.50	**500000**	229250	11462.50	240712.50
156000	57250	2862.50	60112.50	**225000**	91750	4587.50	96337.50	**365000**	161750	8087.50	169837.50	**505000**	231750	11587.50	243337.50
157000	57750	2887.50	60637.50	**230000**	94250	4712.50	98962.50	**370000**	164250	8212.50	172462.50	**510000**	234250	11712.50	245962.50
158000	58250	2912.50	61162.50	**235000**	96750	4837.50	101587.50	**375000**	166750	8337.50	175087.50	**515000**	236750	11837.50	248587.50
159000	58750	2937.50	61687.50	**240000**	99250	4962.50	104212.50	**380000**	169250	8462.50	177712.50	**520000**	239250	11962.50	251212.50
160000	59250	2962.50	62212.50	**245000**	101750	5087.50	106837.50	**385000**	171750	8587.50	180337.50	**525000**	241750	12087.50	253837.50
161000	59750	2987.50	62737.50	**250000**	104250	5212.50	109462.50	**390000**	174250	8712.50	182962.50	**530000**	244250	12212.50	256462.50
162000	60250	3012.50	63262.50	**255000**	106750	5337.50	112087.50	**395000**	176750	8837.50	185587.50	**535000**	246750	12337.50	259087.50
163000	60750	3037.50	63787.50	**260000**	109250	5462.50	114712.50	**400000**	179250	8962.50	188212.50	**540000**	249250	12462.50	261712.50
164000	61250	3062.50	64312.50	**265000**	111750	5587.50	117337.50	**405000**	181750	9087.50	190837.50	**545000**	251750	12587.50	264337.50
165000	61750	3087.50	64837.50	**270000**	114250	5712.50	119962.50	**410000**	184250	9212.50	193462.50	**550000**	254250	12712.50	266962.50
166000	62250	3112.50	65362.50	**275000**	116750	5837.50	122587.50	**415000**	186750	9337.50	196087.50	**555000**	256750	12837.50	269587.50
167000	62750	3137.50	65887.50	**280000**	119250	5962.50	125212.50	**420000**	189250	9462.50	198712.50	**560000**	259250	12962.50	272212.50
168000	63250	3162.50	66412.50	**285000**	121750	6087.50	127837.50	**425000**	191750	9587.50	201337.50	**565000**	261750	13087.50	274837.50
169000	63750	3187.50	66937.50	**290000**	124250	6212.50	130462.50	**430000**	194250	9712.50	203962.50	**570000**	264250	13212.50	277462.50
170000	64250	3212.50	67462.50	**295000**	126750	6337.50	133087.50	**435000**	196750	9837.50	206587.50	**575000**	266750	13337.50	280087.50
171000	64750	3237.50	67987.50	**300000**	129250	6462.50	135712.50	**440000**	199250	9962.50	209212.50	**580000**	269250	13462.50	282712.50
172000	65250	3262.50	68512.50	**305000**	131750	6587.50	138337.50	**445000**	201750	10087.50	211837.50	**585000**	271750	13587.50	285337.50
173000	65750	3287.50	69037.50	**310000**	134250	6712.50	140962.50	**450000**	204250	10212.50	214462.50	**590000**	274250	13712.50	287962.50
175000	66750	3337.50	70087.50	**315000**	136750	6837.50	143587.50	**455000**	206750	10337.50	217087.50	**595000**	276750	13837.50	290587.50
180000	69250	3462.50	72712.50	**320000**	139250	6962.50	146212.50	**460000**	209250	10462.50	219712.50	**600000**	279250	13962.50	293212.50

Income-tax & Surcharge payable over Rs. 6,00,000 taxable income for assessment years 1988-89 & 1989-90:

					Income-tax	Surcharge	Total
For every	Rs.	10,000	.. ..	Rs.	5,000.00	250.00	5,250.00
For every	Rs.	1,000	.. ..	Rs.	500.00	25.00	525.00
For every	Rs.	100	.. ..	Rs.	50.00	2.50	52.50
For every	Rs.	10	.. ..	Rs.	5.00	0.25	5.25

EXAMPLES FOR REGISTERED FIRMS:

(1) A & Company is a registered firm. The partners are A, B & C sharing business profits and losses in the proportion of 40 30% and 30% respectively. As provided in the agreement, partner A is entitled to interest amounting to Rs. 6,000 on his capital and t firm has charged interest of Rs. 1,000 on his drawings. The partners B & C are entitled to salary of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 9,000 respective The firm has debited depreciation of Rs. 10,000 which is allowable u/s. 32(1)(ii). The net profit of the firm for the financial year endi on 31-3-1988 (assessment year 1988-89) and 31-3-1989 (assessment year 1989-90) is Rs. 81,000.

Net profit as per books of account			Rs. 81,0
Add: Interest to partner A on capital account	Rs. 6,000		
Less: Interest paid to firm by partner A on drawings	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 5,000*	
Salaries to partners B & C		Rs. 14,000	Rs. 19,0
Taxable income			Rs. 1,00,0
Tax payable by the registered firm on taxable income of Rs. 1,00,000 (Refer page 191)			Rs. 10,5
Taxable income of the firm		Rs. 1,00,000	
Less:—Tax payable by the firm		Rs. 10,500	Rs. 89,50
Less:—Net interest and salaries to partners to arrive at divisible income			Rs. 19,00
Income for division amongst partners			Rs. 70,50

Allocation amongst the partners as under:

ASSESSMENT YEARS

1988-89 & 1989-90:

Partner	Share	Share of divisible income		Interest		Salary		Total
A	40%	Rs. 28,200	+	Rs. 5,000	+	Rs. NIL	=	Rs. 33,200
B	30%	Rs. 21,150	+	Rs. NIL	+	Rs. 5,000	=	Rs. 26,150
C	30%	Rs. 21,150	+	Rs. NIL	+	Rs. 9,000	=	Rs. 30,150
Total ..		Rs. 70,500	+	Rs. 5,000	+	Rs. 14,000	=	Rs. 89,500

Assuming that the partners have no other source of income liable to income-tax except share from the firm, the taxable income o partner A will be Rs. 33,200 for the assessment years 1988-89 & 1989-90 subject to deduction on account of the life insurance premiums etc. as explained on pp. 155-159.

*W.e.f. 1-4-1985, only the net interest paid to partner is to be disallowed while computing the total income of the firm.

(2) In the above example, if the previous year of the firm had been October to September, the 'transitional previous year relevant to assessment year 1989-90 will comprise of a period of 18 months i.e., from 1-10-1987 to 31-3-1989. As the transitional previous year comprises of a period of more than 12 months, the computation of income and tax thereon is to be made as under:

Net profit as per books of account (From 1-10-1987 to 31-3-1989 i.e., 18 months)	Rs. 81,000
Add: Depreciation Rs. 10,000 considered separately	Rs. 10,000
	Rs. 91,000
Less: Depreciation to be allowed as per Rule 5 of the Tenth Schedule [Refer item 1(c) on page 315]: Rs. 10,000 (Depreciation) × 18 (No. of months in the transitional previous year) ÷ 12	Rs. 15,000
	Rs. 76,000
Add: Interest and salaries to partners [as stated in example (1)]	Rs. 19,000
Taxable income for the transitional previous year [From 1-10-1987 to 31-3-1989 i.e. 18 months]	Rs. 95,000
Proportionate income for 12 months [Rs. 95,000 (income for 18 months) ÷ 18 (no. of months in the transitional previous year) × 12	Rs. 63,333
I.T. & S.C. on rounded off income of Rs. 63,330 (Refer page 191)	Rs. 4,724
I.T. & S.C. payable on taxable income of Rs. 95,000 for the transitional previous year: Rs. 95,000 (income of the transitional previous year) × Rs. 4,724 (being tax on Rs. 63,330) ÷ Rs. 63,330 (being proportionate income of 12 months)	Rs. 7,086

Note: The divisible income of the firm is Rs. 68,914 [Rs. 95,000 − Rs. 26,086 (Rs. 7,086 + Rs. 19,000)] and its allocation amongst the partners is to be made in the manner and method explained in example (1).

TABLE VI

INCOME-TAX FOR REGISTERED FIRMS ONLY

WHERE THE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN:

Rs. 10,000 & Rs. 25,000

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90§

Accounting periods: Financial year ending 31-3-1988, Calendar year 1987 & Samvat year 2043 ending on 22-10-1987.
Financial year ending 31-3-1989.§

The table given hereunder may be referred for the purposes of:

(1) *SELF ASSESSMENT* and *REGULAR ASSESSMENT* for the assessment year 1988-89.

(2) *"ADVANCE TAX"* payable during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989.

IF, INCOME OTHER THAN PROFESSION i.e., BUSINESS, ETC. SLAB RATE: I.T. 5%†								*IF, INCOME FROM PROFESSION SLAB RATE: I.T. 4%†*							
Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs. P.
10	0.50	**40**	2.00	**70**	3.50	**90**	4.50	*10*	*0.40*	*30*	*1.20*	*40*	*1.60*	*70*	*2.80*
20	1.00	**50**	2.50	**80**	4.00	**100**	5.00	*20*	*0.80*	*40*	*1.60*	*50*	*2.00*	*80*	*3.20*
30	1.50	**60**	3.00	**REGISTERED FIRMS** **ASSESSMENT YEARS** **1988-89 & 1989-90§**								*60*	*2.40*	*90*	*3.60*
40	2.00	**70**	3.50									*70*	*2.80*	*100*	*4.00*
10000	—	**13800**	190	**17600**	380	**21400**	570	*10000*	—	*13800*	*152*	*17600*	*304*	*21400*	*456*
10200	10	**14000**	200	**17800**	390	**21600**	580	*10200*	*8*	*14000*	*160*	*17800*	*312*	*21600*	*464*
10400	20	**14200**	210	**18000**	400	**21800**	590	*10400*	*16*	*14200*	*168*	*18000*	*320*	*21800*	*472*
10600	30	**14400**	220	**18200**	410	**22000**	600	*10600*	*24*	*14400*	*176*	*18200*	*328*	*22000*	*480*
10800	40	**14600**	230	**18400**	420	**22200**	610	*10800*	*32*	*14600*	*184*	*18400*	*336*	*22200*	*488*
11000	50	**14800**	240	**18600**	430	**22400**	620	*11000*	*40*	*14800*	*192*	*18600*	*344*	*22400*	*496*
11200	60	**15000**	250	**18800**	440	**22600**	630	*11200*	*48*	*15000*	*200*	*18800*	*352*	*22600*	*504*
11400	70	**15200**	260	**19000**	450	**22800**	640	*11400*	*56*	*15200*	*208*	*19000*	*360*	*22800*	*512*
11600	80	**15400**	270	**19200**	460	**23000**	650	*11600*	*64*	*15400*	*216*	*19200*	*368*	*23000*	*520*
11800	90	**15600**	280	**19400**	470	**23200**	660	*11800*	*72*	*15600*	*224*	*19400*	*376*	*23200*	*528*
12000	100	**15800**	290	**19600**	480	**23400**	670	*12000*	*80*	*15800*	*232*	*19600*	*384*	*23400*	*536*
12200	110	**16000**	300	**19800**	490	**23600**	680	*12200*	*88*	*16000*	*240*	*19800*	*392*	*23600*	*544*
12400	120	**16200**	310	**20000**	500	**23800**	690	*12400*	*96*	*16200*	*248*	*20000*	*400*	*23800*	*552*
12600	130	**16400**	320	**20200**	510	**24000**	700	*12600*	*104*	*16400*	*256*	*20200*	*408*	*24000*	*560*
12800	140	**16600**	330	**20400**	520	**24200**	710	*12800*	*112*	*16600*	*264*	*20400*	*416*	*24200*	*568*
13000	150	**16800**	340	**20600**	530	**24400**	720	*13000*	*120*	*16800*	*272*	*20600*	*424*	*24400*	*576*
13200	160	**17000**	350	**20800**	540	**24600**	730	*13200*	*128*	*17000*	*280*	*20800*	*432*	*24600*	*584*
13400	170	**17200**	360	**21000**	550	**24800**	740	*13400*	*136*	*17200*	*288*	*21000*	*440*	*24800*	*592*
13600	180	**17400**	370	**21200**	560	**25000**	750	*13600*	*144*	*17400*	*296*	*21200*	*448*	*25000*	*600*

For examples, refer page 188.

Note: In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than 51% of such total income, income-tax is to be computed from the columns under the heading "if, income from profession".

† Surcharge at the rate of 5% on income-tax is payable where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

§ Where the 'transitional previous year' relevant to assessment year 1989-90 consists of a period of more than 12 months, the above table is to be referred for computing tax on the proportionate income for 12 months. For further details, refer item 1(d) on pp. 315-316 and example (2) on page 188.

TABLE VII

INCOME-TAX FOR REGISTERED FIRMS ONLY

WHERE THE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN:

Rs. 25,000 & Rs. 50,000

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90§

Accounting periods: { Financial year ending 31-3-1988, Calendar year 1987 & Samvat year 2043 ending on 22-10-198
Financial year ending 31-3-1989.§

The table given hereunder may be referred for the purposes of:

(1) *SELF ASSESSMENT* and *REGULAR ASSESSMENT* for the assessment year 1988-89.

(2) *"ADVANCE TAX"* payable during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989.

IF, INCOME OTHER THAN PROFESSION i.e., BUSINESS, ETC. SLAB RATE: I.T. 7%†								*IF, INCOME FROM PROFESSION SLAB RATE: I.T. 7%†*							
Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs. P.	**Taxable Income Rs.**	I.T.† Rs. P.	**Taxable Income Rs.**	I.T.† Rs. P.	**Taxable Income Rs.**	I.T.† Rs. P.	*Taxable Income Rs.*	*I.T.† Rs. P.*	*Taxable Income Rs.*	*I.T.† Rs. P.*	*Taxable Income Rs.*	*I.T.† Rs. P.*	*Taxable Income Rs.*	*I.T.† Rs.*
10	0.70	**60**	4.20	**100**	7.00	**300**	21.00	*10*	*0.70*	*30*	*2.10*	*50*	*3.50*	*90*	*6.30*
20	1.40	**70**	4.90	**200**	14.00	**400**	28.00	*20*	*1.40*	*40*	*2.80*	*60*	*4.20*	*100*	*7.00*
30	2.10	**80**	5.60	**REGISTERED FIRMS** ASSESSMENT YEARS **1988-89 & 1989-90§**								*70*	*4.90*	*200*	*14.00*
40	2.80	**90**	6.30									*80*	*5.60*	*300*	*21.00*
50	3.50	**100**	7.00									*90*	*6.30*	*400*	*28.00*
25000	750	**31000**	1170	**37500**	1625	**44000**	2080	*25000*	*600*	*31000*	*1020*	*37500*	*1475*	*44000*	*1930*
25500	785	**31500**	1205	**38000**	1660	**44500**	2115	*25500*	*635*	*31500*	*1055*	*38000*	*1510*	*44500*	*1965*
26000	820	**32000**	1240	**38500**	1695	**45000**	2150	*26000*	*670*	*32000*	*1090*	*38500*	*1545*	*45000*	*2000*
26500	855	**32500**	1275	**39000**	1730	**45500**	2185	*26500*	*705*	*32500*	*1125*	*39000*	*1580*	*45500*	*2035*
27000	890	**33000**	1310	**39500**	1765	**46000**	2220	*27000*	*740*	*33000*	*1160*	*39500*	*1615*	*46000*	*2070*
27500	925	**33500**	1345	**40000**	1800	**46500**	2255	*27500*	*775*	*33500*	*1195*	*40000*	*1650*	*46500*	*2105*
28000	960	**34000**	1380	**40500**	1835	**47000**	2290	*28000*	*810*	*34000*	*1230*	*40500*	*1685*	*47000*	*2140*
28500	995	**34500**	1415	**41000**	1870	**47500**	2325	*28500*	*845*	*34500*	*1265*	*41000*	*1720*	*47500*	*2175*
29000	1030	**35000**	1450	**41500**	1905	**48000**	2360	*29000*	*880*	*35000*	*1300*	*41500*	*1755*	*48000*	*2210*
29500	1065	**35500**	1485	**42000**	1940	**48500**	2395	*29500*	*915*	*35500*	*1335*	*42000*	*1790*	*48500*	*2245*
30000	1100	**36000**	1520	**42500**	1975	**49000**	2430	*30000*	*950*	*36000*	*1370*	*42500*	*1825*	*49000*	*2280*
30500	1135	**36500**	1555	**43000**	2010	**49500**	2465	*30500*	*985*	*36500*	*1405*	*43000*	*1860*	*49500*	*2315*
31000	1170	**37000**	1590	**43500**	2045	**50000**	2500	*31000*	*1020*	*37000*	*1440*	*43500*	*1895*	*50000*	*2350*

For examples, refer page 188.

Note: In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than 51% of such total income, income-tax is to be computed from the columns under the heading "if income from profession".

† Surcharge at the rate of 5% on income-tax is payable where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

§ Where the 'transitional previous year' relevant to assessment year 1989-90 consists of a period of more than 12 months, the above table is to be referred for computing tax on the proportionate income for 12 months. For further details, refer item 1(d) on pp. 315-316 and example (2) on page 188.

TABLE VIII

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE FOR REGISTERED FIRMS ONLY

WHERE THE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN:

Rs. 50,000 & Rs. 1,00,000

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90§

ccounting periods: { Financial year ending 31-3-1988, Calendar year 1987 & Samvat year 2043 ending on 22-10-1987.
Financial year ending 31-3-1989.§

The table given hereunder may be referred for the purposes of:

(1) *SELF ASSESSMENT* and *REGULAR ASSESSMENT* for the assessment year 1988-89.

(2) *"ADVANCE TAX"* payable during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989.

IF, INCOME OTHER THAN PROFESSION i.e. BUSINESS, ETC. SLAB RATE: I.T. 15% S.C. 5% of I.T.†								*IF, INCOME FROM PROFESSION SLAB RATE: I.T. 13% S.C. 5% of I.T.†*							
Tax-able In-come Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Tax-able In-come Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	*Tax-able In-come Rs.*	*I.T. Rs. P.*	*S.C. Rs. P.*	*Total Rs. P.*	*Tax-able In-come Rs.*	*I.T. Rs. P.*	*S.C. Rs. P.*	*Total Rs. P.*
10	1.50	0.08	1.58	**200**	30	1.50	31.50	*10*	*1.30*	*0.07*	*1.37*	*90*	*11.70*	*0.59*	*12.29*
20	3.00	0.15	3.15	**300**	45	2.25	47.25	*20*	*2.60*	*0.13*	*2.73*	*100*	*13.00*	*0.65*	*13.65*
30	4.50	0.23	4.73	**400**	60	3.00	63.00	*30*	*3.90*	*0.20*	*4.10*	*200*	*26.00*	*1.30*	*27.30*
40	6.00	0.30	6.30	**500**	75	3.75	78.75	*40*	*5.20*	*0.26*	*5.46*	*300*	*39.00*	*1.95*	*40.95*
50	7.50	0.38	7.88	**600**	90	4.50	94.50	*50*	*6.50*	*0.33*	*6.83*	*400*	*52.00*	*2.60*	*54.60*
60	9.00	0.45	9.45	**700**	105	5.25	110.25	*60*	*7.80*	*0.39*	*8.19*	*500*	*65.00*	*3.25*	*68.25*
70	10.50	0.53	11.03	**800**	120	6.00	126.00	*70*	*9.10*	*0.46*	*9.56*	*600*	*78.00*	*3.90*	*81.90*
80	12.00	0.60	12.60	**900**	135	6.75	141.75	*80*	*10.40*	*0.52*	*10.92*	*700*	*91.00*	*4.55*	*95.55*
90	13.50	0.68	14.18	**1000**	150	7.50	157.50	*90*	*11.70*	*0.59*	*12.29*	*800*	*104.00*	*5.20*	*109.20*
100	15.00	0.75	15.75	**REGISTERED FIRMS ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90§**								*900*	*117.00*	*5.85*	*122.85*
200	30.00	1.50	31.50									*1000*	*130.00*	*6.50*	*136.50*
50000	2500	†125	2625	**76000**	6400	320	6720	*50000*	*2350*	*†117.50*	*2467.50*	*76000*	*5730*	*286.50*	*6016.50*
52000	2800	140	2940	**78000**	6700	335	7035	*52000*	*2610*	*130.50*	*2740.50*	*78000*	*5990*	*299.50*	*6289.50*
54000	3100	155	3255	**80000**	7000	350	7350	*54000*	*2870*	*143.50*	*3013.50*	*80000*	*6250*	*312.50*	*6562.50*
56000	3400	170	3570	**82000**	7300	365	7665	*56000*	*3130*	*156.50*	*3286.50*	*82000*	*6510*	*325.50*	*6835.50*
58000	3700	185	3885	**84000**	7600	380	7980	*58000*	*3390*	*169.50*	*3559.50*	*84000*	*6770*	*338.50*	*7108.50*
60000	4000	200	4200	**86000**	7900	395	8295	*60000*	*3650*	*182.50*	*3832.50*	*86000*	*7030*	*351.50*	*7381.50*
62000	4300	215	4515	**88000**	8200	410	8610	*62000*	*3910*	*195.50*	*4105.50*	*88000*	*7290*	*364.50*	*7654.50*
64000	4600	230	4830	**90000**	8500	425	8925	*64000*	*4170*	*208.50*	*4378.50*	*90000*	*7550*	*377.50*	*7927.50*
66000	4900	245	5145	**92000**	8800	440	9240	*66000*	*4430*	*221.50*	*4651.50*	*92000*	*7810*	*390.50*	*8200.50*
68000	5200	260	5460	**94000**	9100	455	9555	*68000*	*4690*	*234.50*	*4924.50*	*94000*	*8070*	*403.50*	*8473.50*
70000	5500	275	5775	**96000**	9400	470	9870	*70000*	*4950*	*247.50*	*5197.50*	*96000*	*8330*	*416.50*	*8746.50*
72000	5800	290	6090	**98000**	9700	485	10185	*72000*	*5210*	*260.50*	*5470.50*	*98000*	*8590*	*429.50*	*9019.50*
74000	6100	305	6405	**100000**	10000	500	10500	*74000*	*5470*	*273.50*	*5743.50*	*100000*	*8850*	*442.50*	*9292.50*

For example, refer page 188.

Note: In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than 51% of such total income, income-tax is to be computed from the columns under the heading "if, income from profession".

†Surcharge at the rate of 5% on income-tax is payable **where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 50,000.** In such cases, surcharge is payable on the whole amount of income-tax as no marginal relief is provided in the Finance Act, 1988. However, if the taxable income does not exceed Rs. 50,000, surcharge on income-tax is not payable.

§Where the 'transitional previous year' relevant to assessment year 1989-90 consists of a period of more than 12 months, the above table is to be referred for computing tax on the proportionate income for 12 months. For further details, refer item 1(d) on pp. 315-316 and example (2) on page 188.

TABLE IX

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE FOR REGISTERED FIRMS ONLY

WHERE THE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN:

Rs.1,00,000 & Rs. 10,00,000

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90§

Accounting periods: { Financial year ending 31-3-1988, Calendar year 1987 & Samvat year 2043 ending on 22-10-19
Financial year ending 31-3-1989.§

The table given hereunder may be referred for the purposes of:

(1) *SELF ASSESSMENT* and *REGULAR ASSESSMENT* for the assessment year 1988-89.
(2) *"ADVANCE TAX"* payable during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989.

IF, INCOME OTHER THAN PROFESSION i.e. BUSINESS, ETC. SLAB RATE: I.T. 24% S.C. 5% of I.T.								*IF, INCOME FROM PROFESSION SLAB RATE: I.T. 22% S.C. 5% of I.T.*							
Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs. P.	Tota Rs.
10	2.40	0.12	2.52	**700**	168	8.40	176.40	10	2.20	0.11	2.31	500	110	5.50	115.
20	4.80	0.24	5.04	**800**	192	9.60	201.60	20	4.40	0.22	4.62	600	132	6.60	138.
30	7.20	0.36	7.56	**900**	216	10.80	226.80	30	6.60	0.33	6.93	700	154	7.70	161.
40	9.60	0.48	10.08	**1000**	240	12.00	252.00	40	8.80	0.44	9.24	800	176	8.80	184.
50	12.00	0.60	12.60	**2000**	480	24.00	504.00	50	11.00	0.55	11.55	900	198	9.90	207.
60	14.40	0.72	15.12	**3000**	720	36.00	756.00	60	13.20	0.66	13.86	1000	220	11.00	231.
70	16.80	0.84	17.64	**4000**	960	48.00	1008.00	70	15.40	0.77	16.17	2000	440	22.00	462.
80	19.20	0.96	20.16	**5000**	1200	60.00	1260.00	80	17.60	0.88	18.48	3000	660	33.00	693.
90	21.60	1.08	22.68	**6000**	1440	72.00	1512.00	90	19.80	0.99	20.79	4000	880	44.00	924.
100	24.00	1.20	25.20	**7000**	1680	84.00	1764.00	100	22.00	1.10	23.10	5000	1100	55.00	1155.
200	48.00	2.40	50.40	**8000**	1920	96.00	2016.00	200	44.00	2.20	46.20	6000	1320	66.00	1386.
300	72.00	3.60	75.60	**9000**	2160	108.00	2268.00	300	66.00	3.30	69.30	7000	1540	77.00	1617.
400	96.00	4.80	100.80	**10000**	2400	120.00	2520.00	400	88.00	4.40	92.40	8000	1760	88.00	1848.
500	120.00	6.00	126.00	**REGISTERED FIRMS ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90§**								9000	1980	99.00	2079.
600	144.00	7.20	151.20									10000	2200	110.00	2310.
100000	10000	500	10500	**140000**	19600	980	20580	100000	8850	442.50	9292.50	140000	17650	882.50	18532.5
105000	11200	560	11760	**145000**	20800	1040	21840	105000	9950	497.50	10447.50	145000	18750	937.50	19687.5
110000	12400	620	13020	**150000**	22000	1100	23100	110000	11050	552.50	11602.50	150000	19850	992.50	20842.5
115000	13600	680	14280	**155000**	23200	1160	24360	115000	12150	607.50	12757.50	155000	20950	1047.50	21997.5
120000	14800	740	15540	**160000**	24400	1220	25620	120000	13250	662.50	13912.50	160000	22050	1102.50	23152.5
125000	16000	800	16800	**165000**	25600	1280	26880	125000	14350	717.50	15067.50	165000	23150	1157.50	24307.5
130000	17200	860	18060	**170000**	26800	1340	28140	130000	15450	772.50	16222.50	170000	24250	1212.50	25462.5
135000	18400	920	19320	**175000**	28000	1400	29400	135000	16550	827.50	17377.50	175000	25350	1267.50	26617.5

For example, refer page 188.

Note: In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried o by it and the income so included is not less than 51% of such total income, income-tax is to be computed from th columns under the heading "If, income from profession".

§Where the 'transitional previous year' relevant to assessment year 1989-90 consists of a period of more than 1 months, the above table is to be referred for computing tax on the proportionate income for 12 months. For furthe details, refer item 1(d) on pp. 315-316 and example (2) on page 188.

TABLE IX—*(Contd.)*

IF, INCOME OTHER THAN PROFESSION i.e. BUSINESS, ETC. SLAB RATE: I.T. 24% S.C. 5% of I.T.								*IF, INCOME FROM PROFESSION* *SLAB RATE: I.T. 22% S.C. 5% of I.T.*							
Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs.	Total Rs.	**Taxable Income Rs.**	I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs.	Total Rs.	*Taxable Income Rs.*	*I.T. Rs.*	*S.C. Rs. P.*	*Total Rs. P.*	*Taxable Income Rs.*	*I.T. Rs.*	*S.C. Rs. P.*	*Total Rs. P.*
175000	28000	1400	29400	**460000**	96400	4820	101220	175000	25350	1267.50	26617.50	460000	88050	4402.50	92452.50
180000	29200	1460	30660	**470000**	98800	4940	103740	180000	26450	1322.50	27772.50	470000	90250	4512.50	94762.50
190000	31600	1580	33180	**480000**	101200	5060	106260	190000	28650	1432.50	30082.50	480000	92450	4622.50	97072.50
200000	34000	1700	35700	**490000**	103600	5180	108780	200000	30850	1542.50	32392.50	490000	94650	4732.50	99382.50
210000	36400	1820	38220	**500000**	106000	5300	111300	210000	33050	1652.50	34702.50	500000	96850	4842.50	101692.50
220000	38800	1940	40740	**520000**	110800	5540	116340	220000	35250	1762.50	37012.50	520000	101250	5062.50	106312.50
230000	41200	2060	43260	**540000**	115600	5780	121380	230000	37450	1872.50	39322.50	540000	105650	5282.50	110932.50
240000	43600	2180	45780	**560000**	120400	6020	126420	240000	39650	1982.50	41632.50	560000	110050	5502.50	115552.50
250000	46000	2300	48300	**580000**	125200	6260	131460	250000	41850	2092.50	43942.50	580000	114450	5722.50	120172.50
260000	48400	2420	50820	**600000**	130000	6500	136500	260000	44050	2202.50	46252.50	600000	118850	5942.50	124792.50
270000	50800	2540	53340	**620000**	134800	6740	141540	270000	46250	2312.50	48562.50	620000	123250	6162.50	129412.50
280000	53200	2660	55860	**640000**	139600	6980	146580	280000	48450	2422.50	50872.50	640000	127650	6382.50	134032.50
290000	55600	2780	58380	**660000**	144400	7220	151620	290000	50650	2532.50	53182.50	660000	132050	6602.50	138652.50
300000	58000	2900	60900	**680000**	149200	7460	156660	300000	52850	2642.50	55492.50	680000	136450	6822.50	143272.50
310000	60400	3020	63420	**700000**	154000	7700	161700	310000	55050	2752.50	57802.50	700000	140850	7042.50	147892.50
320000	62800	3140	65940	**720000**	158800	7940	166740	320000	57250	2862.50	60112.50	720000	145250	7262.50	152512.50
330000	65200	3260	68460	**740000**	163600	8180	171780	330000	59450	2972.50	62422.50	740000	149650	7482.50	157132.50
340000	67600	3380	70980	**760000**	168400	8420	176820	340000	61650	3082.50	64732.50	760000	154050	7702.50	161752.50
350000	70000	3500	73500	**780000**	173200	8660	181860	350000	63850	3192.50	67042.50	780000	158450	7922.50	166372.50
360000	72400	3620	76020	**800000**	178000	8900	186900	360000	66050	3302.50	69352.50	800000	162850	8142.50	170992.50
370000	74800	3740	78540	**820000**	182800	9140	191940	370000	68250	3412.50	71662.50	820000	167250	8362.50	175612.50
380000	77200	3860	81060	**840000**	187600	9380	196980	380000	70450	3522.50	73972.50	840000	171650	8582.50	180232.50
390000	79600	3980	83580	**860000**	192400	9620	202020	390000	72650	3632.50	76282.50	860000	176050	8802.50	184852.50
400000	82000	4100	86100	**880000**	197200	9860	207060	400000	74850	3742.50	78592.50	880000	180450	9022.50	189472.50
410000	84400	4220	88620	**900000**	202000	10100	212100	410000	77050	3852.50	80902.50	900000	184850	9242.50	194092.50
420000	86800	4340	91140	**920000**	206800	10340	217140	420000	79250	3962.50	83212.50	920000	189250	9462.50	198712.50
430000	89200	4460	93660	**940000**	211600	10580	222180	430000	81450	4072.50	85522.50	940000	193650	9682.50	203332.50
440000	91600	4580	96180	**960000**	216400	10820	227220	440000	83650	4182.50	87832.50	960000	198050	9902.50	207952.50
450000	94000	4700	98700	**980000**	221200	11060	232260	450000	85850	4292.50	90142.50	980000	202450	10122.50	212572.50
460000	96400	4820	101220	**1000000**	226000	11300	237300	460000	88050	4402.50	92452.50	1000000	206850	10342.50	217192.50

Income-tax and surcharge payable by registered firm in respect of income above **Rs. 10,00,000** for the assessment years 1988-89 & 1989-90:

	Income from business I.T.	Income from business S.C.	Income from business Total	*Income from profession I.T.*	*Income from profession S.C.*	*Income from profession Total*
For every Rs. 10,000 ..	Rs.2,400.00 ..	Rs. 120.00	Rs. 2,520.00	*Rs. 2,200.00*	*Rs. 110.00*	*Rs. 2,310.00*
For every Rs. 1,000 ..	Rs. 240.00 ..	Rs. 12.00	Rs. 252.00	*Rs. 220.00*	*Rs. 11.00*	*Rs. 231.00*
For every Rs. 100 ..	Rs. 24.00 ..	Rs. 1.20	Rs. 25.20	*Rs. 22.00*	*Rs. 1.10*	*Rs. 23.10*
For every Rs. 10 ..	Rs. 2.40 ..	Rs. 0.12	Rs. 2.52	*Rs. 2.20*	*Rs. 0.11*	*Rs. 2.31*

TABLE X

INCOME-TAX FOR HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES ONLY*

Where

The Independent total (taxable) income of at least one member **exceeds Rs. 18,000.**

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90§

Accounting periods: { Financial year ending 31-3-1988, Calendar year 1987 & Samvat year 2043 ending on 22-10-1
Financial year ending 31-3-1989.§

The table given hereunder may be referred for the purposes of:

(1) *SELF ASSESSMENT* and *REGULAR ASSESSMENT* for the assessment year 1988-89.
(2) ADVANCE TAX" payable during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989.

Where the taxable income is between: **Rs. 12,000 & Rs. 20,000** SLAB RATE: I.T. 25%†				**Where the taxable income is between:** **Rs. 20,000 & Rs. 40,000** SLAB RATE: I.T. 30%†						**Where the taxable income is between:** **Rs. 40,000 & Rs. 50,000** SLAB RATE: I.T. 40%†					
Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.† Rs. P.	**Taxable Income Rs.**	I.T.† Rs. P.	**Taxable Income Rs.**	I.T.† Rs.	**Taxable Income Rs.**	I.T.† Rs.	**Taxable Income Rs.**	I.T.† Rs.	**Taxable Income Rs.**	I.T.† Rs.	**Taxable Income Rs.**	I.T.† Rs.	**Taxable Income Rs.**	I.
10	2.50	**70**	17.50	**10**	3	**50**	15	**90**	27	**10**	4	**50**	20	**200**	
20	5.00	**80**	20.00	**20**	6	**60**	18	**100**	30	**20**	8	**60**	24	**300**	
30	7.50	**90**	22.50	**30**	9	**70**	21	**200**	60	**30**	12	**70**	28	**400**	
40	10.00	**100**	25.00	**40**	12	**80**	24	**300**	90	**40**	16	**80**	32	**500**	
50	12.50	**200**	50.00	**50**	15	**90**	27	**400**	120	**50**	20	**90**	36	**600**	
60	15.00	**300**	75.00	**HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES***								**100**	40	**700**	
70	17.50	**400**	100.00	**ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90§**								**200**	80	**800**	
12000	—	**15600**	900	**20000**	2000	**23000**	2900	**31500**	5450	**40000**	8000	**43000**	9200	**46600**	10
12200	50	**15800**	950	**20200**	2060	**23500**	3050	**32000**	5600	**40200**	8080	**43200**	9280	**46800**	10
12400	100	**16000**	1000	**20400**	2120	**24000**	3200	**32500**	5750	**40400**	8160	**43400**	9360	**47000**	10
12600	150	**16200**	1050	**20500**	2150	**24500**	3350	**33000**	5900	**40500**	8200	**43600**	9440	**47200**	10
12800	200	**16400**	1100	**20600**	2180	**25000**	3500	**33500**	6050	**40600**	8240	**43800**	9520	**47400**	10
13000	250	**16600**	1150	**20800**	2240	**25500**	3650	**34000**	6200	**40800**	8320	**44000**	9600	**47600**	11
13200	300	**16800**	1200	**21000**	2300	**26000**	3800	**34500**	6350	**41000**	8400	**44200**	9680	**47800**	11
13400	350	**17000**	1250	**21200**	2360	**26500**	3950	**35000**	6500	**41200**	8480	**44400**	9760	**48000**	11
13600	400	**17200**	1300	**21400**	2420	**27000**	4100	**35500**	6650	**41400**	8560	**44600**	9840	**48200**	11
13800	450	**17400**	1350	**21500**	2450	**27500**	4250	**36000**	6800	**41500**	8600	**44800**	9920	**48400**	11
14000	500	**17600**	1400	**21600**	2480	**28000**	4400	**36500**	6950	**41600**	8640	**45000**	10000	**48600**	11
14200	550	**17800**	1450	**21800**	2540	**28500**	4550	**37000**	7100	**41800**	8720	**45200**	10080	**48800**	11
14400	600	**18000**	1500	**22000**	2600	**29000**	4700	**37500**	7250	**42000**	8800	**45400**	10160	**49000**	11
14600	650	**18200**	1550	**22200**	2660	**29500**	4850	**38000**	7400	**42200**	8880	**45600**	10240	**49200**	11
14800	700	**18500**	1625	**22400**	2720	**30000**	5000	**38500**	7550	**42400**	8960	**45800**	10320	**49400**	11
15000	750	**19000**	1750	**22500**	2750	**30500**	5150	**39000**	7700	**42500**	9000	**46000**	10400	**49600**	11
15200	800	**19500**	1875	**22600**	2780	**31000**	5300	**39500**	7850	**42600**	9040	**46200**	10480	**49800**	11
15400	850	**20000**	2000	**22800**	2840	**31500**	5450	**40000**	8000	**42800**	9120	**46400**	10560	**50000**	120

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* *Important:* This table is to be referred only in cases where the assessee is a Hindu undivided family and any one more members have independent total (taxable) income exceeding Rs. 18,000. If none of the members of Hindu undivic family has taxable income exceeding Rs. 18,000, please refer the tables given on pp. 179-181.

† Surcharge at the rate of 5% on income-tax is payable where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

§Where the 'transitional previous year' relevant to assessment year 1989-90 consists of a period of more than months, the above table is to be referred for computing tax on the proportionate income for 12 months. For furt details, refer item 1(d) on pp. 315-316.

TABLE XI

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE †FOR HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES ONLY*

Where
The independent total (taxable) income of at least one member **exceeds Rs. 18,000**

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90§

Accounting periods: { Financial year ending 31-3-1988, Calendar year 1987 & Samvat year 2043 ending on 22-10-1987.
Financial year ending 31-3-1989.§

The table given hereunder may be referred for the purposes of:

(1) *SELF ASSESSMENT* and *REGULAR ASSESSMENT* for the assessment year 1988-89.
(2) *"ADVANCE TAX"* payable during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989.

WHERE THE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN: Rs. 50,000 & Rs. 60,000								WHERE THE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN: Rs. 60,000 & Rs. 1,00,000							
SLAB RATE : I.T. 40%				S.C. 5% of I.T.†				SLAB RATE : I.T. 50%				S.C. 5% of I.T.†			
Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs.	Total Rs.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
10	4	0.20	4.20	400	160	8	168	10	5	0.25	5.25	200	100	5.00	105.00
20	8	0.40	8.40	500	200	10	210	20	10	0.50	10.50	300	150	7.50	157.50
30	12	0.60	12.60	600	240	12	252	30	15	0.75	15.75	400	200	10.00	210.00
40	16	0.80	16.80	700	280	14	294	40	20	1.00	21.00	500	250	12.50	262.50
50	20	1.00	21.00	800	320	16	336	50	25	1.25	26.25	600	300	15.00	315.00
60	24	1.20	25.20	900	360	18	378	60	30	1.50	31.50	700	350	17.50	367.50
70	28	1.40	29.40	1000	400	20	420	70	35	1.75	36.75	800	400	20.00	420.00
80	32	1.60	33.60	2000	800	40	840	80	40	2.00	42.00	900	450	22.50	472.50
90	36	1.80	37.80	3000	1200	60	1260	90	45	2.25	47.25	1000	500	25.00	525.00
100	40	2.00	42.00	4000	1600	80	1680	100	50	2.50	52.50	2000	1000	50.00	1050.00
200	80	4.00	84.00	HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES* ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90§								3000	1500	75.00	1575.00
300	120	6.00	126.00									4000	2000	100.00	2100.00
50000	12000	†600	12600	55000	14000	700	14700	60000	16000	800	16800	80000	26000	1300	27300
50500	12200	610	12810	55500	14200	710	14910	62000	17000	850	17850	82000	27000	1350	28350
51000	12400	620	13020	56000	14400	720	15120	64000	18000	900	18900	84000	28000	1400	29400
51500	12600	630	13230	56500	14600	730	15330	66000	19000	950	19950	86000	29000	1450	30450
52000	12800	640	13440	57000	14800	740	15540	68000	20000	1000	21000	88000	30000	1500	31500
52500	13000	650	13650	57500	15000	750	15750	70000	21000	1050	22050	90000	31000	1550	32550
53000	13200	660	13860	58000	15200	760	15960	72000	22000	1100	23100	92000	32000	1600	33600
53500	13400	670	14070	58500	15400	770	16170	74000	23000	1150	24150	94000	33000	1650	34650
54000	13600	680	14280	59000	15600	780	16380	76000	24000	1200	25200	96000	34000	1700	35700
54500	13800	690	14490	59500	15800	790	16590	78000	25000	1250	26250	98000	35000	1750	36750
55000	14000	700	14700	60000	16000	800	16800	80000	26000	1300	27300	100000	36000	1800	37800

**Important:* This table is to be referred only in cases where the assessee is a Hindu undivided family and any one or more members have independent total (taxable) income exceeding Rs. 18,000. If none of the members of Hindu undivided family has taxable income exceeding Rs. 18,000, please refer the tables given on pp. 182-185.

†Surcharge at the rate of 5% on income-tax is payable **where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 50,000**. In such cases, surcharge is payable on the whole amount of income-tax as no marginal relief is provided in the Finance Act, 1988. However, if the taxable income does not exceed Rs. 50,000, surcharge on income-tax is not payable.

§Where the 'transitional previous year' relevant to assessment year 1989-90 consists of a period of more than 12 months, the above table is to be referred for computing tax on the proportionate income for 12 months. For further details, refer item 1(d) on pp. 315-316 and example on page 178.

TABLE XII

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE FOR HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES ONLY*

Where

The independent total (taxable) income of at least one member **exceeds Rs. 18,000**

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90§

Accounting periods: { Financial year ending 31-3-1988, Calendar year 1987 & Samvat year 2043 ending on 22-10-1
Financial year ending 31-3-1989.§

The table given hereunder may be referred for the purposes of:

(1) *SELF ASSESSMENT* and *REGULAR ASSESSMENT* for the assessment year 1988-89.
(2) *"ADVANCE TAX"* payable during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989.

WHERE THE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN:
Rs. 1,00,000 & Rs. 5,00,000
SLAB RATE : I.T. 55% S.C. 5% of I.T.

Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Rs. P
10	5.50	0.28	5.78	**100**	55.00	2.75	57.75	**900**	495.00	24.75	519.
20	11.00	0.55	11.55	**200**	110.00	5.50	115.50	**1000**	550.00	27.50	577.
30	16.50	0.83	17.33	**300**	165.00	8.25	173.25	**2000**	1100.00	55.00	1155.
40	22.00	1.10	23.10	**400**	220.00	11.00	231.00	**3000**	1650.00	82.50	1732.
50	27.50	1.38	28.88	**500**	275.00	13.75	288.75	**4000**	2200.00	110.00	2310.
60	33.00	1.65	34.65	**600**	330.00	16.50	346.50	**5000**	2750.00	137.50	2887.
70	38.50	1.93	40.43	**700**	385.00	19.25	404.25	**6000**	3300.00	165.00	3465.
80	44.00	2.20	46.20	**800**	440.00	22.00	462.00	**7000**	3850.00	192.50	4042.
90	49.50	2.48	51.98	**HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES** **ASSESSMENT YEARS** **1988-89 & 1989-90§**				**8000**	4400.00	220.00	4620.
100	55.00	2.75	57.75					**9000**	4950.00	247.50	5197.
100000	36000	1800.00	37800.00	**210000**	96500	4825	101325	**360000**	179000	8950	18795
101000	36550	1827.50	38377.50	**220000**	102000	5100	107100	**370000**	184500	9225	19372
102000	37100	1855.00	38955.00	**230000**	107500	5375	112875	**380000**	190000	9500	19950
103000	37650	1882.50	39532.50	**240000**	113000	5650	118650	**390000**	195500	9775	20527
105000	38750	1937.50	40687.50	**250000**	118500	5925	124425	**400000**	201000	10050	21105
110000	41500	2075.00	43575.00	**260000**	124000	6200	130200	**410000**	206500	10325	21682
120000	47000	2350.00	49350.00	**270000**	129500	6475	135975	**420000**	212000	10600	22260
130000	52500	2625.00	55125.00	**280000**	135000	6750	141750	**430000**	217500	10875	22837
140000	58000	2900.00	60900.00	**290000**	140500	7025	147525	**440000**	223000	11150	23415
150000	63500	3175.00	66675.00	**300000**	146000	7300	153300	**450000**	228500	11425	23992
160000	69000	3450.00	72450.00	**310000**	151500	7575	159075	**460000**	234000	11700	24570
170000	74500	3725.00	78225.00	**320000**	157000	7850	164850	**470000**	239500	11975	25147
180000	80000	4000.00	84000.00	**330000**	162500	8125	170625	**480000**	245000	12250	25725
190000	85500	4275.00	89775.00	**340000**	168000	8400	176400	**490000**	250500	12525	26302
200000	91000	4550.00	95550.00	**350000**	173500	8675	182175	**500000**	256000	12800	26880

**Important:* This table is to be referred only in cases where the assessee is a Hindu undivided family and any one or more members have independent tot (taxable) income exceeding Rs. 18,000. If none of the members of Hindu undivided family has taxable income exceeding Rs. 18,000, please refer the tables given c pp. 186-187.

§Where the 'transitional previous year' relevant to assessment year 1989-90 consists of a period of more than 12 months, the above table is to be referr for computing tax on the proportionate income for 12 months. For further details, refer item 1(d) on pp. 315-316 and example on page 178.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

DEDUCTION IN RESPECT OF INCOME OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES UNDER SECTION 80P(2):

(a) in the case of a co-operative society engaged in—

(i) carrying on the business of banking or providing credit facilities to its members, or

(ii) a cottage industry, or

(iii) the marketing of the agricultural produce of its members, or

(iv) the purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, live-stock or other articles intended for agriculture for the purpose of supplying them to its members, or

(v) the processing, without the aid of power, of the agricultural produce of its members, or

(vi) the collective disposal of the labour of its members, or

(vii) fishing or allied activities, that is to say, the catching, curing, processing, preserving, storing or marketing of fish or the purchase of materials and equipment in connection therewith for the purpose of supplying them to its members,

the whole of the amount of profits and gains of business attributable to any one or more of such activities:

Provided that in the case of a co-operative society falling under sub-clause (vi), or sub-clause (vii), the rules and bye-laws of the society restrict the voting rights to the following classes of its members, namely:—

(1) the individuals who contribute their labour or, as the case may be, carry on the fishing or allied activities;

(2) the co-operative credit societies which provide financial assistance to the society;

(3) the State Government;

(b) in the case of a co-operative society, being a primary society engaged in supplying milk, oilseeds, fruits or vegetables raised or grown by its members to—

(i) a federal co-operative society, being a society engaged in the business of supplying milk, oilseeds, fruits or vegetables, as the case may be; or

(ii) the Government or a local authority; or

(iii) a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956, or a corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act (being a company or corporation engaged in supplying milk, oilseeds, fruits or vegetables, as the case may be, to the public),

the whole of the amount of profits and gains of such business;

(c) in the case of a co-operative society engaged in activities other than those specified in clause (a) or clause (b) (either independently of, or in addition to, all or any of the activities so specified), so much of its profits and gains attributable to such activities as does not exceed,—

(i) where such co-operative society is a consumers' co-operative society, forty thousand rupees; and

(ii) in any other case, twenty thousand rupees.

Explanation.—In this clause, "consumers' co-operative society" means a society for the benefit of the consumers;

(d) in respect of any income by way of interest or dividends derived by the co-operative society from its investments with any other co-operative society, the whole of such income;

(e) in respect of any income derived by the co-operative society from the letting of godowns or warehouses for storage, processing or facilitating the marketing of commodities, the whole of such income;

(f) in the case of a co-operative society, not being a housing society or an urban consumers' society or a society carrying on transport business or a society engaged in the performance of any manufacturing operations with the aid of power, where the gross total income does not exceed twenty thousand rupees, the amount of any income by way of interest on securities *chargeable under section 18*† or any income from house property chargeable under section 22.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, an "urban consumers' co-operative society" means a society for the benefit of the consumers within the limits of a municipal corporation, municipality, municipal committee, notified area committee, town area or cantonment.

EXAMPLE: The total income of a co-operative society (other than consumers' co-op. society) under various heads is as under:

(i)	Banking business	Rs. 5,000
(ii)	Income from cottage industry	Rs. 15,000
(iii)	Marketing of agricultural produce of its members	Rs. 10,000
(iv)	Income from purchase & sale of agricultural implements to its members	Rs. 10,000
(v)	Profits & gains of business	Rs. 25,000
(vi)	Interest from other co-operative society	Rs. 10,000
	Gross total income	Rs. 75,000

Less:—Deductions under section 80P:

(i)	Banking business: 80P(2)*(a)* (i)	Rs. 5,000	
(ii)	Income from cottage industry: 80P (2) *(a)* (ii)	Rs. 15,000	
(iii)	Marketing of agricultural produce of its members: 80P (2) *(a)* (iii)	Rs. 10,000	
(iv)	Income from purchase and sale of agricultural implements to its members: 80P (2) (a) (iv)	Rs. 10,000	
(v)	Profits & gains of business: 80P (2) *(c)* (ii)	Rs. 20,000	
(vi)	Interest from other co-operative society: 80P (2) *(d)*	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 70,000
	Taxable income		Rs. 5,000

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†The words and figure in italics omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90 and onwards).

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE* FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90§

INCOME BETWEEN Rs. 10 & Rs. 10,000 SLAB RATE: I.T. @ 15%		INCOME BETWEEN Rs. 10,000 & Rs. 20,000 SLAB RATE: I.T. @ 25%		INCOME BETWEEN Rs. 20,000 & Rs. 50,000 SLAB RATE: I.T. @ 40%				INCOME ABOVE Rs. 50,000 SLAB RATE: I.T. @ 40% SURCHARGE @ 5% OF INCOME-TA							
Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.* Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.* Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.* Rs.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T.* Rs.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.* Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C.* Rs.	Tota Rs.
10	1.50	**10**	2.50	**10**	4	**400**	160	**10**	4	0.20	4.20	**400**	160	8	16
20	3.00	**20**	5.00	**20**	8	**500**	200	**20**	8	0.40	8.40	**500**	200	10	21
30	4.50	**30**	7.50	**30**	12	**600**	240	**30**	12	0.60	12.60	**600**	240	12	25
40	6.00	**40**	10.00	**40**	16	**700**	280	**40**	16	0.80	16.80	**700**	280	14	29
50	7.50	**50**	12.50	**50**	20	**800**	320	**50**	20	1.00	21.00	**800**	320	16	33
60	9.00	**60**	15.00	**60**	24	**900**	360	**60**	24	1.20	25.20	**900**	360	18	37
70	10.50	**70**	17.50	**70**	28	**1000**	400	**70**	28	1.40	29.40	**1000**	400	20	420
80	12.00	**80**	20.00	**80**	32	**1500**	600	**80**	32	1.60	33.60	**1500**	600	30	630
90	13.50	**90**	22.50	**90**	36	**2000**	800	**90**	36	1.80	37.80	**2000**	800	40	840
100	15.00	**100**	25.00	**100**	40	**2500**	1000	**100**	40	2.00	42.00	**2500**	1000	50	1050
200	30.00	**200**	50.00	**200**	80	**3000**	1200	**200**	80	4.00	84.00	**3000**	1200	60	1260
300	45.00	**300**	75.00	**300**	120	**4000**	1600	**300**	120	6.00	126.00	**4000**	1600	80	1680
400	60.00	**400**	100.00	**400**	160	**5000**	2000	**400**	160	8.00	168.00	**5000**	2000	100	2100
500	75	**10000**	1500	**20000**	4000	**30000**	8000	**50000**	16000	*800	16800	**70000**	24000	1200	25200
1000	150	**10500**	1625	**20500**	4200	**31000**	8400	**51000**	16400	820	17220	**71000**	24400	1220	25620
1500	225	**11000**	1750	**21000**	4400	**32000**	8800	**52000**	16800	840	17640	**72000**	24800	1240	26040
2000	300	**11500**	1875	**21500**	4600	**33000**	9200	**53000**	17200	860	18060	**73000**	25200	1260	26460
2500	375	**12000**	2000	**22000**	4800	**34000**	9600	**54000**	17600	880	18480	**74000**	25600	1280	26880
3000	450	**12500**	2125	**22500**	5000	**35000**	10000	**55000**	18000	900	18900	**75000**	26000	1300	27300
3500	525	**13000**	2250	**23000**	5200	**36000**	10400	**56000**	18400	920	19320	**80000**	28000	1400	29400
4000	600	**13500**	2375	**23500**	5400	**37000**	10800	**57000**	18800	940	19740	**85000**	30000	1500	31500
4500	675	**14000**	2500	**24000**	5600	**38000**	11200	**58000**	19200	960	20160	**90000**	32000	1600	33600
5000	750	**14500**	2625	**24500**	5800	**39000**	11600	**59000**	19600	980	20580	**95000**	34000	1700	35700
5500	825	**15000**	2750	**25000**	6000	**40000**	12000	**60000**	20000	1000	21000	**100000**	36000	1800	37800
6000	900	**15500**	2875	**25500**	6200	**41000**	12400	**61000**	20400	1020	21420	**105000**	38000	1900	39900
6500	975	**16000**	3000	**26000**	6400	**42000**	12800	**62000**	20800	1040	21840	**110000**	40000	2000	42000
7000	1050	**16500**	3125	**26500**	6600	**43000**	13200	**63000**	21200	1060	22260	**115000**	42000	2100	44100
7500	1125	**17000**	3250	**27000**	6800	**44000**	13600	**64000**	21600	1080	22680	**120000**	44000	2200	46200
8000	1200	**17500**	3375	**27500**	7000	**45000**	14000	**65000**	22000	1100	23100	**125000**	46000	2300	48300
8500	1275	**18000**	3500	**28000**	7200	**46000**	14400	**66000**	22400	1120	23520	**130000**	48000	2400	50400
9000	1350	**18500**	3625	**28500**	7400	**47000**	14800	**67000**	22800	1140	23940	**135000**	50000	2500	52500
9500	1425	**19000**	3750	**29000**	7600	**48000**	15200	**68000**	23200	1160	24360	**140000**	52000	2600	54600
9700	1455	**19500**	3875	**29500**	7800	**49000**	15600	**69000**	23600	1180	24780	**145000**	54000	2700	56700
10000	1500	**20000**	4000	**30000**	8000	**50000**	16000	**70000**	24000	1200	25200	**150000**	56000	2800	58800

*Surcharge at the rate of 5% on income-tax is payable **where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 50,000.** In such cases, surcharge is payable on the whole amount of income-tax as no margina relief is provided in the Finance Act, 1988. However, if the taxable income does not exceed Rs. 50,000, surcharge on income-tax is not payable.

§Where the 'transitional previous year' relevant to assessment year 1989-90 consists of a period of more than 12 months, the above table is to be referred for computing tax on th proportionate income for 12 months. For further details, refer item 1(d) on pp. 315-316.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE† FOR PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANIES

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90

Taxable Income	Where the public are substantially interested		DOMESTIC COMPANY				FOREIGN COMPANY	
			Where the public are not substantially interested				Royalties and fees§	On the balance, if any, of the total income
			TRADING OR INVESTMENT COMPANY		OTHER THAN TRADING OR INVESTMENT COMPANY			
Rs.	I.T. @ 50% Rs.	S.C. @ 5% of I.T.† Rs. P.	I.T. @ 60% Rs.	S.C. @ 5% of I.T.† Rs. P.	I.T. @ 55% Rs. P.	S.C. @ 5% of I.T.† Rs. P.	I.T.† @ 50% Rs.	I.T.† @ 65% Rs. P.
10	5	*0.25*	6	*0.30*	5.50	*0.28*	5	6.50
20	10	*0.50*	12	*0.60*	11.00	*0.55*	10	13.00
30	15	*0.75*	18	*0.90*	16.50	*0.83*	15	19.50
40	20	*1.00*	24	*1.20*	22.00	*1.10*	20	26.00
50	25	*1.25*	30	*1.50*	27.50	*1.38*	25	32.50
60	30	*1.50*	36	*1.80*	33.00	*1.65*	30	39.00
70	35	*1.75*	42	*2.10*	38.50	*1.93*	35	45.50
80	40	*2.00*	48	*2.40*	44.00	*2.20*	40	52.00
90	45	*2.25*	54	*2.70*	49.50	*2.48*	45	58.50
100	50	*2.50*	60	*3*	55	*2.75*	50	65
200	100	*5.00*	120	*6*	110	*5.50*	100	130
300	150	*7.50*	180	*9*	165	*8.25*	150	195
400	200	*10.00*	240	*12*	220	*11.00*	200	260
500	250	*12.50*	300	*15*	275	*13.75*	250	325
600	300	*15.00*	360	*18*	330	*16.50*	300	390
700	350	*17.50*	420	*21*	385	*19.25*	350	455
800	400	*20.00*	480	*24*	440	*22.00*	400	520
900	450	*22.50*	540	*27*	495	*24.75*	450	585
1,000	500	*25*	600	*30*	550	*27.50*	500	650
2,000	1,000	*50*	1,200	*60*	1,100	*55.00*	1,000	1,300
3,000	1,500	*75*	1,800	*90*	1,650	*82.50*	1,500	1,950
4,000	2,000	*100*	2,400	*120*	2,200	*110.00*	2,000	2,600
5,000	2,500	*125*	3,000	*150*	2,750	*137.50*	2,500	3,250
6,000	3,000	*150*	3,600	*180*	3,300	*165.00*	3,000	3,900
7,000	3,500	*175*	4,200	*210*	3,850	*192.50*	3,500	4,550
8,000	4,000	*200*	4,800	*240*	4,400	*220.00*	4,000	5,200
9,000	4,500	*225*	5,400	*270*	4,950	*247.50*	4,500	5,850
10,000	5,000	*250*	6,000	*300*	5,500	*275*	5,000	6,500
20,000	10,000	*500*	12,000	*600*	11,000	*550*	10,000	13,000
30,000	15,000	*750*	18,000	*900*	16,500	*825*	15,000	19,500
40,000	20,000	*1,000*	24,000	*1,200*	22,000	*1,100*	20,000	26,000
50,000	25,000	*1,250*	30,000	*1,500*	27,500	*1,375*	25,000	32,500
60,000	30,000	*1,500*	36,000	*1,800*	33,000	*1,650*	30,000	39,000
70,000	35,000	*1,750*	42,000	*2,100*	38,500	*1,925*	35,000	45,500
80,000	40,000	*2,000*	48,000	*2,400*	44,000	*2,200*	40,000	52,000
90,000	45,000	*2,250*	54,000	*2,700*	49,500	*2,475*	45,000	58,500
1,00,000	50,000	*2,500*	60,000	*3,000*	55,000	*2,750*	50,000	65,000
2,00,000	1,00,000	*5,000*	1,20,000	*6,000*	1,10,000	*5,500*	1,00,000	1,30,000
3,00,000	1,50,000	*7,500*	1,80,000	*9,000*	1,65,000	*8,250*	1,50,000	1,95,000
4,00,000	2,00,000	*10,000*	2,40,000	*12,000*	2,20,000	*11,000*	2,00,000	2,60,000
5,00,000	2,50,000	*12,500*	3,00,000	*15,000*	2,75,000	*13,750*	2,50,000	3,25,000
6,00,000	3,00,000	*15,000*	3,60,000	*18,000*	3,30,000	*16,500*	3,00,000	3,90,000
7,00,000	3,50,000	*17,500*	4,20,000	*21,000*	3,85,000	*19,250*	3,50,000	4,55,000
8,00,000	4,00,000	*20,000*	4,80,000	*24,000*	4,40,000	*22,000*	4,00,000	5,20,000
9,00,000	4,50,000	*22,500*	5,40,000	*27,000*	4,95,000	*24,750*	4,50,000	5,85,000
10,00,000	5,00,000	*25,000*	6,00,000	*30,000*	5,50,000	*27,500*	5,00,000	6,50,000
20,00,000	10,00,000	*50,000*	12,00,000	*60,000*	11,00,000	*55,000*	10,00,000	13,00,000
30,00,000	15,00,000	*75,000*	18,00,000	*90,000*	16,50,000	*82,500*	15,00,000	19,50,000
40,00,000	20,00,000	*1,00,000*	24,00,000	*1,20,000*	22,00,000	*1,10,000*	20,00,000	26,00,000
50,00,000	25,00,000	*1,25,000*	30,00,000	*1,50,000*	27,50,000	*1,37,500*	25,00,000	32,50,000
60,00,000	30,00,000	*1,50,000*	36,00,000	*1,80,000*	33,00,000	*1,65,000*	30,00,000	39,00,000
70,00,000	35,00,000	*1,75,000*	42,00,000	*2,10,000*	38,50,000	*1,92,500*	35,00,000	45,50,000
80,00,000	40,00,000	*2,00,000*	48,00,000	*2,40,000*	44,00,000	*2,20,000*	40,00,000	52,00,000
90,00,000	45,00,000	*2,25,000*	54,00,000	*2,70,000*	49,50,000	*2,47,500*	45,00,000	58,50,000
1,00,00,000	50,00,000	*2,50,000*	60,00,000	*3,00,000*	55,00,000	*2,75,000*	50,00,000	65,00,000

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§ Refer note on page 200.

† Surcharge at the rate of 5% on income-tax is payable only in cases where the total (taxable) income of the "Domestic Company" exceeds Rs. 50,000. In such cases, surcharge is payable on the whole amount of income-tax as there is no provision for marginal relief in the Finance Act, 1988. However, if the total (taxable) income does not exceed Rs. 50,000, surcharge on income-tax is not payable. Surcharge is not payable by a foreign company.

§Royalties & fees received for technical services in pursuance of an agreement made after 31st day of March, 1961 and 29th of February, 1964 respectively but before the 1st day of April, 1976, as approved by the Central Government.

Royalties or fees for technical services received by a foreign company from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreem made by it with the Indian concern after 31st March, 1976 and approved by the Central Government is chargeable to tax under sect 115A at the following rates:

Upto assessment year 1986-87:

(*a*) on income by way of royalty consisting of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, inventi model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property, at the rate of 20 per cent. of such income;

(*b*) on other income by way of royalty and fees for technical services, at the rate of 40 per cent.

Assessment years 1987-88 to 1989-90:

On the income by way of royalty (including income by way of lump sum consideration) or fees for technical services, a uniform rate of 30 per cent. of such income.

From the assessment year 1977-78 and onwards, the inter-corporate dividends received by foreign company is liable income-tax at a flat rate of 25% under section 115A of the Act. This is because deduction under section 80M is not allowable to forei companies for and from the assessment year 1977-78.

COMPUTATION OF INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGE IN THE CASES OF:

(a) a domestic company in which the public are not substantially interested (closely-held company),

(b) a domestic company in which the public are substantially interested (widely-held company).

(a) Domestic company in which the public are not substantially interested (closely-held company):

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90:

	RATE OF INCOME-TAX	RATE OF SURCHARGE
(1) In the case of a trading or an investment (closely-held) company:		
On the whole of total (taxable) income	60%	*5% of I.T.
(2) In the case of any other (closely-held) company:		
On the whole of total (taxable) income	55%	*5% of I.T.

Note: Surtax is not payable from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards
[Refer amended section 4 of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964].

EXAMPLE: **(i)** The total income of a company in which the public are not substantially interested (closely-held company) for the assessment year 1988-89 or 1989-90 is	Rs. 40,00
(*a*) *Assuming that the company is a trading or an investment company:* Income-tax @ 60% on total (taxable) income of Rs. 40,000	Rs. 24,00
(*b*) *Assuming that the company is a company other than a trading or an investment company:* Income-tax @ 55% on total (taxable) income of Rs. 40,000	Rs. 22,00

EXAMPLE: **(ii)** The total income of a domestic company in which the public are not substantially interested (closely-held company for the assessment year 1988-89 or 1989-90 is Rs. 15,00,000.

(*a*) *Assuming that the company is not a trading or an investment company:*

Income-tax @ 55% on total (taxable) income of Rs. 15,00,000	Rs. 8,25,00
Surcharge @ 5% on income-tax of Rs. 8,25,000	Rs. 41,25
Total tax ..	Rs. 8,66,25

(b) *Assuming that the company is a trading or an investment company:*

Income-tax @ 60% on total (taxable) income of Rs. 15,00,000	Rs. 9,00,00
Surcharge @ 5% on income-tax of Rs. 9,00,000	Rs. 45,00
Total tax ..	Rs. 9,45,00

***Surcharge at the rate of 5% on income-tax is payable only in cases where the total (taxable) income of the "Domestic company" exceeds Rs. 50,000. In such cases, surcharge is payable on the whole amount of income-tax as there is no provision for marginal relief in the Finance Act, 1988. However, if the total (taxable) income does not exceed Rs. 50,000, surcharge on income-tax is not payable. Surcharge on income-tax is not payable by the "Foreign company".**

XAMPLE: **(iii)** The total income of a company in which the public are not substantially interested (closely-held company) for the financial year ending on 31-3-1988 (assessment year 1988-89) and financial year ending on 31-3-1989 (assessment year 1989-90) is:

1. Income from business			Rs.14,03,000
2. Dividend income from domestic company		Rs. 1,00,000	
Less: Interest on borrowings for investment in shares of such company and collection charges		Rs. 15,000	Rs. 85,000
3. Long-term capital gains on transfer of capital assets other than lands & buildings or gold, bullion or jewellery ..		Rs. 2,00,000	
Less: Deduction under section 48(1)(b) read with section 48(2)(b)(ii)(A):			
Basic deduction	Rs. 10,000		
@ 30% of the balance Rs. 1,90,000 (Rs. 2,00,000 *less* Rs. 10,000)	Rs. 57,000	Rs. 67,000	Rs. 1,33,000
Gross total income			Rs.16,21,000
Less: Deduction under Chapter VI A:			
Deduction under section 80M read with section 80AA (Refer page 155 & 169):			
@ 60% of Rs. 85,000 (Rs. 1,00,000 *less* Rs. 15,000)			Rs. 51,000
Total (taxable) income			Rs.15,70,000

(a) *Assuming that the company is not a trading or investment company:*

Income-tax @ 55% on total (taxable) income of Rs. 15,70,000	Rs. 8,63,500
Surcharge @ 5% on income-tax of Rs. 8,63,500	Rs. 43,175
Total tax	Rs. 9,06,675

(b) *Assuming that the company is a trading or investment company:*

Income-tax @ 60% on total (taxable) income of Rs. 15,70,000	Rs. 9,42,000
Surcharge @ 5% on income-tax of Rs. 9,42,000	Rs. 47,100
Total tax	Rs. 9,89,100

(b) Domestic company in which the public are substantially interested (widely-held company):

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90:

	RATE OF INCOME-TAX	RATE OF SURCHARGE
On the whole of total (taxable) income	50%	*5% of I.T.

Note: Surtax is not payable from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards [Refer amended section 4 of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964].

XAMPLE: **(iv)** The total income of a domestic company in which the public are substantially interested (widely-held company) for the assessment year 1988-89 & 1989-90 is .. .. Rs. 30,000*

Income-tax @ 50% on total (taxable) income of Rs. 30,000	Rs. 15,000*

XAMPLE: **(v)** The total income of a domestic company in which the public are substantially interested (widely-held company) for the assessment year 1988-89 or 1989-90 is Rs. 60,00,000:

Income-tax @ 50% on total (taxable) income of Rs. 60,00,000	Rs.30,00,000
Surcharge @ 5% on income-tax of Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 1,50,000
Total tax	Rs.31,50,000

***Surcharge at the rate of 5% on income-tax is payable only in cases where the total (taxable) income of the "Domestic ompany" exceeds Rs. 50,000. In such cases, surcharge is payable on the whole amount of income-tax as there is no rovision for marginal relief in the Finance Act, 1988. However, if the total (taxable) income does not exceed Rs. 50,000, urcharge on income-tax is not payable. Surcharge on income-tax is not payable by the "Foreign company".**

EXAMPLE: **(vi)** The total income of a domestic company in which the public are substantially interested (i.e. widely-held compa for the financial year ending on 31-3-1988 (assessment year 1988-89) and financial year ending on 31-3-1 (assessment year 1989-90) is as under:

(a) Computation of total income under the Income-tax Act:

1. Income from business			Rs.15,00,
2. Dividend from domestic company		Rs. 1,00,000	
Less: Interest on borrowings for investment in shares of such company & collection charges		Rs. 15,000	Rs. 85,
3. Long-term capital gains on transfer of capital assets other than lands & buildings or gold, bullion or jewellery ..		Rs. 3,00,000	
Less: Deduction under section 48(1)(b) read with section 48(2)(b)(ii)(A):			
Basic deduction	Rs. 10,000		
@ 30% of the balance Rs. 2,90,000 (Rs. 3,00,000 *less* Rs. 10,000)	Rs. 87,000	Rs. 97,000	Rs. 2,03,
Gross total income			Rs.17,88,
Less: Deduction under Chapter VI A:			
Deduction under section 80M read with section 80AA (Refer page 155 & 169):			
@ 60% of Rs. 85,000 (Rs. 1,00,000 *less* Rs. 15,000)			Rs. 51,
Total (taxable) income			Rs.17,37,

(b) Computation of income-tax & surcharge:

Income-tax @ 50% on total (taxable) income of Rs. 17,37,000	Rs. 8,68,5
Surcharge @ 5% on income-tax of Rs. 8,68,500	Rs. 43,4
Total tax	Rs. 9,11,9

[Continued from cover page No. 2]

4. Excess of sale proceeds of depreciable asset forming part of a block of assets will be charged to tax a short-term capital gains under certain circumstances. Refer page 108.

5. Statutory liability of tax or duty allowable as business expenditure if the same is paid before the date o which return is due to be furnished. Refer page 98.

6. Provisions relating to capital gains rationalised:

(a) For availing exemptions of capital gains, deposit is to be made with specified bank or institutio where the capital gain/net consideration is not appropriated or utilised for purchase of new asset before th due date for furnishing the return. Refer page 116.

(b) Capital gains on transfer of shares held for more than 12 months will be treated as long-term capit gain. Refer page 104.

(c) Long-term capital losses to be scaled down. Provisions relating to set off and carry forward o long-term losses modified. Refer page 138.

(d) Capital gains chargeable on transfer of firm's assets to partners and vice-versa. Refer page 104.

(e) Uniform scheme of deductions from long-term capital gains applicable to all the assessees includin company which was hitherto taxed u/s. 115. Refer page 107.

7. Deduction allowable in respect of:

(a) Payment not exceeding Rs. 10,000 for the purchase or construction of a residential house. Refer pag 155;

(b) Deposits made under National Savings Scheme and/or payment for annuity plan of L.I.C. @ 100% o the amount deposited/paid as does not exceed Rs. 20,000. Refer page 10 & 160;

(c) Deduction in the case of totally blind or physically handicapped persons increased from Rs. 10,000 t Rs. 15,000. Refer page 172.

WEALTH-TAX & GIFT-TAX:

1. W.e.f. 1-4-1988, 9% Relief Bonds, 1987 is exempt from wealth-tax without any limit and also exempt, i the case of original subscriber, upto a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs from gift-tax in the aggregate in one or more previou years. Refer page 16, 18, 31 & 32.

2. Surcharge @ 10% on wealth-tax is payable for assessment year 1988-89. Refer page 18 & 203.

3. Exemption in respect of notified debentures which are sold by a public sector company on or afte 1-6-1988 will be subject to the overall monetary ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs. Refer page 16 & 31.

WEALTH-TAX

SCHEDULE I

RATES OF WEALTH TAX

ASSESSMENT YEAR

1988-89

Valuation date as at
31-3-88 (For the Financial year 1987-88)
31-12-87 (For the Calendar year 1987)
22-10-87 (For the Samvat year 2043)

PART I

l) In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family, not being a Hindu undivided family to which item (2) of this Part applies,—

	Rate of tax
(a) where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 2,50,000	Nil;
(b) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 2,50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	½% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 2,50,000;
(c) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,00,000	Rs. 3,750 *plus* 1% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000;
(d) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 20,00,000	Rs. 13,750 *plus* 2% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 20,00,000.

2) In the case of every Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs. 2,50,000,—

	Rate of tax
(a) where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 1,50,000	Nil;
(b) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1,50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000	1% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1,50,000;
(c) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 3,500 *plus* 2% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000;
(d) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 13,500 *plus* 3% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000.

Surcharge on wealth-tax

The amount of wealth-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Part shall, in relation o the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, be increased by a surcharge calculated at he rate of ten per cent. of such wealth-tax.

PART II

Rule 1.—Where the net wealth of an assessee includes the value of any asset on which wealth-tax is ot payable under sub-section (2) of section 5, the amount of tax payable by the assessee shall be an amount earing to the total amount of wealth-tax which would have been payable on the net wealth had no property een exempt the same proportion as the unexempted portion of net wealth bears to the net wealth.

Rule 2.—Omitted by the Finance Act, 1970, with effect from 1-4-1969.

Rule 3.—Where an assessee is an individual who is not a citizen of India and who is not resident in ndia, the wealth-tax payable by him in respect of any assessment year computed in accordance with the ates specified in this Schedule shall be reduced by an amount equal to 50 per cent. thereof.

Rule 4.—Where the net wealth of an assessee, being an individual who is a citizen of India, or a Hindu ndivided family, includes any assets located outside India, the wealth-tax payable by the assessee in respect of any assessment year shall be reduced by an amount which bears to the amount of tax that would have een payable by the assessee if the rates of tax had been reduced to one-half of the rates specified in this chedule the same proportion as the value of the assets located outside India as reduced by the debts located utside India bears to the net wealth of the assessee.

EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE WEALTH-TAX ACT

ASSESSMENT YEARS: 1988-89 & 1989-90

Section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act

Exemption in respect of certain assets.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1A), wealth-tax shall not be payabl an assessee in respect of the following assets, and such assets shall not be included in the net wealth of the assessee—

(i) any property held by him under trust or other legal obligation for any public purpose of a charitable or relig nature in India:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply to any property forming part of any business, not be a business referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (4A) of section 11 of the Income-tax Act in respec which separate books of account are maintained or a business carried on by an institution, fund or trust referred t clause (22) or clause (22A) or clause (23B) or clause (23C) of section 10 of that Act;

The above proviso is substituted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90) by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. substituted proviso is as under:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply to any property forming part of any business, not being a busine

(a) the income whereof qualifies for deduction under section 80F of the Income-tax Act; or

(b) a business carried on by an institution, fund or trust referred to in clause (22) or clause (22A) or clause (23B) or clause (2 of section 10 of that Act;

(ii) the interest of the assessee in the coparcenary property of any Hindu undivided family of which he is a membe

(iii) any one building in the occupation of a Ruler, being a building which immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (Twenty-s Amendment) Act, 1971, was his official residence by virtue of a declaration by the Central Government under paragraph 13 of the Merged States (Taxa Concessions) Order, 1949, or paragraph 15 of the Part B States (Taxation Concessions) Order, 1950;

(iv) one house or part of a house belonging to the assessee;

(iva)&(ivb) *these clauses are omitted with effect from 1-4-1983;*

(ivc) one or more dwelling units (each such dwelling unit having a plinth area not exceeding eighty square metres) and land appurtenant thereto, belonging to the assessee, where the construction of such dwelling unit or units is begun or after the 1st day of April, 1976:

Provided that this exemption shall apply in respect of any dwelling unit or units and the land appurtena thereto only for a period of five successive assessment years next following the date on which the construction of su dwelling unit or units is completed.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause,—

(a) "dwelling unit" means a unit of accommodation used solely for the purpose of residence;

(b) "land appurtenant", in relation to any dwelling unit or units comprising a building, means,—

(i) in an area where there is any law in force providing for the minimum extent of land contiguous to t land occupied by any building to be kept as open space for the enjoyment of such building, t minimum extent of land contiguous to the land occupied by the building comprising such dwelling u or units required to be kept as open space under such law;

(ii) in any other area, an extent of land not exceeding one-third of the plinth area of the building comprisi the dwelling unit or units at the ground level contiguous to the land occupied by such building;

(v) the rights under any patent or copyright belonging to the assessee:

Provided that they are held by him in his own right as the inventor or author of such patent or copyright, as t case may be, and have not been assigned to, or acquired by, him under a contract or by way of inheritance otherwise;

(vi) the right or interest of the assessee in any policy of insurance before the moneys covered by the policies become d and payable to the assessee:

Provided that in the case of a policy of insurance the premium or other payment whereon is payable during period of less than ten years, the amount that shall not be included in the net wealth of the assessee under this clau shall be a sum that bears to the value of the right or interest of the assessee in the policy the same proportion as t number of years during which the premium or other payment on the policy is payable bears to ten;

(via) the right of the assessee to receive any annuity payable by the Central Government under the provisions of sectic 280 D of the Income-tax Act;

(vii) the right of the assessee to receive a pension or other life annuity in respect of past services under an employer;

(viii) furniture, household utensils, wearing apparel, provisions and other articles intended for the personal or househo use of the assessee, but not including jewellery:

Provided that the furniture, utensils or other articles are neither made wholly or partly of, nor contain (wheth by way of embedding, covering or otherwise), gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any allo containing one or more of such precious metals:

Provided further that nothing in this clause shall operate to exclude from the net wealth of the assessee a conveyance or conveyances to the extent the value or the aggregate value thereof exceeds the sum of seventy-fiv thousand rupees.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of this clause and clause (xiii), "jewellery" includes—

(a) ornaments made of gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more such precious metals, whether or not containing any precious or semi-precious stone, and whether or n worked or sewn into any wearing apparel;

(b) precious or semi-precious stones, whether or not set in any furniture, utensil or other article or worked sewn into any wearing apparel.

Explanation 2.—For the purposes of this clause, "conveyance" means any motor car or other mechanical propelled vehicle, aircraft or boat;

(viiia)&(viiib) *these clauses are omitted with effect from 1-4-1983;*

(ix) the tools, implements and equipment used by the assessee for the cultivation, conservation, improvement or maintenance of agricultural land, or for the raising or harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural produce on such land.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, tools, implements and equipment do not include any plant or machinery used in any tea or other plantation in connection with the processing of any agricultural produce or in the manufacture of any article from such produce;

(x) the tools and instruments necessary to enable the assessee to carry on his profession or vocation, subject to a maximum of fifty thousand rupees in value;

(xa) in the case of an assessee who is carrying on a profession (being legal, medical, engineering or architectural profession or the profession of accountancy or such other profession as is notified by the Central Government in this behalf) and who regularly maintains books of account on the cash system of accounting, the amount of any fee due to him in respect of the services rendered by him in such professional capacity;

(xi) instruments and other apparatus used by the assessee for purposes of scientific research;

(xii) any works of art, archaeological, scientific or art collections, books or manuscripts belonging to the assessee and not intended for sale;

(xiii) any drawings, paintings, photographs, prints and any other heirloom not falling within clause (xii) and not intended for sale, but not including jewellery;

(xiv) *this clause is in respect of exemption of jewellery (not being his personal property) in the possession of any Ruler. For text of this clause, refer page 187 of Income-tax Ready Reckoner for the assessment year 1981-82.*

(xv) deposits under any scheme framed by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf in the Official Gazette, to the extent to which the amounts of such deposits do not exceed the maximum amount permitted to be deposited therein;

(xvi) ten-year treasury savings deposit certificates, fifteen-year annuity certificates, deposits in post office savings banks, post office cash certificates, post office national savings certificates, post office national plan certificates and twelve-year national plan savings certificates, ten-year defence deposit certificates and twelve-year national defence certificates, to the extent to which the amount of such certificates or deposits do not exceed in each case the maximum amount permitted to be invested or deposited therein;

(xvia) 6½ per cent. Gold Bonds, 1977, 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1980 and National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980;

(xvib) Special Bearer Bonds, 1991;

(xvic) in the case of an individual, being a citizen of India or a person of Indian origin who is not resident in India, during the year ending on the valuation date, any foreign exchange asset.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause,—

(a) a person shall be deemed to be of Indian origin if he or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents was born in undivided India;

(b) an individual shall be deemed to be not resident in India during the year ending on the valuation date if in respect of that year the individual is not resident in India within the meaning of the Income-tax Act;

(c) "foreign exchange asset" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause *(b)* of section 115 C of the Income-tax Act;

(xvica) in the case of an individual, being a citizen of India or a person of Indian origin who is resident in India, during the year ending on the valuation date, any foreign exchange asset [being an asset referred to in sub-clause *(ii)* or sub-clause *(iii)* or sub-clause *(iv)* or sub-clause *(v)* of clause *(f)* of section 115C of the Income-tax Act], where such asset was not includible by virtue of the provisions of clause *(xvic)* in computing his net wealth on any earlier valuation date.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause,—

(a) an individual shall be deemed to be resident in India during the year ending on the valuation date if in respect of that year the individual is resident in India within the meaning of the Income-tax Act;

(b) the expressions "person of Indian origin" and "foreign exchange asset" shall have the same meanings as in the *Explanation* below clause *(xvic);*

(xvid) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, such Capital Investment Bonds as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(xvie) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, such debentures issued by a public sector company, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "public sector company" means any corporation established by or under any Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956;

(xvif) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, such Relief Bonds as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(xvii) the amount standing to the credit of an assessee, being a salaried employee, in any provident fund maintained by his employer to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925, applies or which is a recognised provident fund within the meaning of clause (38) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act;

(xviia) the amount standing to the credit of an individual in any provident fund set up by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf in the Official Gazette; viz. *Subscriptions to Public Provident Fund Scheme,* 1968;

(xviib) any property held by the trustees on behalf of any provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925, applies or which is a recognised provident fund within the meaning of clause (38) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act;

(xviiba) any property held—

(a) by the Board of Trustees constituted under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948, on behalf of the Deposit-linked Insurance Fund established under section 3G of that Act; or

(b) by the Board of Trustees constituted under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, on behalf of the Deposit-linked Insurance Fund established under section 6C of that Act;

(xviic) any property held by the trustees on behalf of any gratuity fund which is an approved gratuity fund within the meaning of clause (5) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act;

(xviid) any property held by the trustees on behalf of any superannuation fund which is an approved superannuatio within the meaning of clause (6) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act;

(xviii) the property received by an assessee from Government in pursuance of any gallantry or merit award institu approved by the Central Government;

(xviiia) any property being a medal, trophy or an award in kind received by the assessee for any attainment, w contribution in any field if such medal, trophy or award in kind is received by the assessee from Government or University established by law or an institution affiliated to such University or from any such institution, associat body as is approved for the purposes of this clause by the Central Government.

Explanation.—Any approval for the purposes of this clause may be given by the Central Government so as t effect from a date not earlier than the 1st day of April, 1983;

(xix) the value of any shares held by the assessee in any other company in any case where the assessee is a compa

(xx) the value of any equity shares in any company of the type referred to in clause *(d)* of section 45, where such shares form part of the initial issue of equi capital made by the company after the 31st day of March, 1964, but before the 1st day of June, 1971, for a period of five successive assessmer commencing with the assessment year next following the date on which such company commences the operations for which it has been establishe

(xxa) the value of any equity shares in any company of the type referred to in clause *(d)* of section 45 which is estab with the main object of carrying on the business of manufacture or production of any one or more of the artic things specified in the list in the Ninth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, where such shares form part of the initial of equity share capital made by the company after the 28th day of February, 1975, for a period of five succ assessment years commencing with the assessment year next following the date on which such shares were first is

(xxi) that portion of the net wealth of a company established with the object of carrying on an industrial undertaking in India within the meaning of the *Exp* to clause *(d)* of section 45, as is employed by it in a new and separate unit set up after the commencement of this Act by way of substantial expansio undertaking:

Provided that—

(a) separate accounts are maintained in respect of such unit; and

(b) the conditions specified in clause *(d)* of section 45 are complied with in relation to the establishment of such unit:

Provided further that this exemption shall apply to any such company only for a period of five successive assessment years commencing w assessment year next following the date on which the company commences operations for the establishment of such unit;

(xxii) any security of the Central Government or a State Government [not being a security referred to in clause (xv clause (xvia)];

(xxiii) any shares [not being shares referred to in clause (xx) or clause (xxa)] in any Indian company where the assessee individual or a Hindu undivided family;

(xxiv) such debentures, issued by any co-operative society (including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-oper land development bank) or any other institution or authority, as the Central Government may, by notification i Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(xxiva) units of a Mutual Fund specified under clause (23D) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act;

(xxv) units in the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963;

(xxva) any deposits under such National Deposit Scheme as may be framed by the Central Government and notified by this behalf in the Official Gazette; *viz. National Deposit Scheme, 1984;*

(xxvb) any deposits made under the National Savings Scheme referred to in section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act;

(xxvi) any deposits with a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, applies (including any ban banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act), or with a co-operative society engaged in carrying or business of banking (including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank);

(xxvii) any deposits with a financial corporation which is engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial developr in India or with a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the busine providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes:

Provided that the corporation or, as the case may be, the company is for the time being approved by the Cer Government for the purposes of clause (viii) of sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Income-tax Act;

(xxviia) any deposits with the Industrial Development Bank of India established under the Industrial Development Bar India Act, 1964;

(xxviib) any deposits with any authority constituted in India by or under any law enacted either for the purpose of dea with and satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purpose of planning, development or improven of cities, towns and villages, or for both;

(xxviii) any shares in any co-operative society;

(xxix) any deposits with a co-operative society, not being deposits referred to in clause (xxvi) or clause (xxx), made member of the society;

(xxx) any deposits with a co-operative housing society made by a member of the society to whom a building or part the is allotted or leased under a house building scheme of the society, where such deposits have been made under s scheme;

(xxxa) the value of any building belonging to the assessee, where the building is used solely for the purpose of residenc persons employed by the assessee in any plantation or industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee and income of each such person chargeable under the head "Salaries" under the Income-tax Act is ten thousand rupee less;

W.e.f. 1-4-1989, the Finance Act, 1988 has substituted the above clause as under:
the value of one or more dwelling units (each having a plinth area of eighty square metres or less) belonging to the assessee and used s for the purpose of residence of persons employed by the assessee in any plantation or industrial undertaking belonging to the asses

(xxxi) the value, as determined in the prescribed manner, of assets (not being any land or building or any rights in any land or building or any asset referred to in any other clause of this sub-section) forming part of an industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee.

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (xxxa), this clause, clause (xxxii) and clause (xxxiv), the term "industrial undertaking" means an undertaking engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining;

(xxxii) the value, as determined in the prescribed manner, of the interest of the assessee in the assets (not being any land or building or any rights in any land or building or any asset referred to in any other clause of this sub-section) forming part of an industrial undertaking belonging to a firm or an association of persons of which the assessee is a partner or, as the case may be, a member;

(xxxiii) in the case of an assessee, being a person of Indian origin or a citizen of India (hereafter in this clause referred to as such person) who was ordinarily residing in a foreign country and who, on leaving such country, has returned to India with the intention of permanently residing therein, moneys and the value of assets brought by him into India and the value of the assets acquired by him out of such moneys within one year immediately preceding the date of his return and at any time thereafter:

Provided that this exemption shall apply only for a period of seven successive assessment years commencing with the assessment year next following the date on which such person returned to India.

Explanation 1.—A person shall be deemed to be of Indian origin if he, or either of his parents or any of his grandparents, was born in undivided India.

Explanation 2.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that moneys standing to the credit of such person in a Non-resident (External) Account in any bank in India in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, and any rules made thereunder, on the date of his return to India, shall be deemed to be moneys brought by him into India on that date;

(xxxiv) in the case of an individual, being a citizen of India, who is not resident in India during the year ending on the valuation date, the value of any equity shares in any company of the type referred to in clause *(d)* of section 45 which is engaged in the business of manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in Schedule II or which is certified by the prescribed authority to have undertaken the export of such percentage of its total production as may be specified in this behalf by the prescribed authority, where such shares form part of the initial issue of the equity share capital made by the company after the 31st day of March, 1976, or where such shares form part of an issue of equity share capital which is certified by the prescribed authority to have been made by the company after the 31st day of March, 1976, for the purposes of expansion or diversification of its industrial undertaking.

Explanation.—An individual shall be deemed to be not resident in India during the year ending on the valuation date if in respect of that year the individual is not resident in India within the meaning of the Income-tax Act.

(IA) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall operate to exclude from the net wealth of the assessee any assets referred to in clauses (iv), (xv), (xvi), *(xvie)**, (xxii), (xxiii), (xxiv), (xxiva), (xxv), (xxva), (xxvi), (xxvii), (xxviia), (xxviib), (xxviii), (xxix), (xxxi), and (xxxii) [not being deposits under the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959], to the extent the value thereof exceeds, in the aggregate, a sum of five hundred thousand rupees:

*Clause (xvie) inserted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 by the Finance Act, 1988.

Provided that where the assets include any assets referred to in clause (xv) or clause (xvi) [not being deposits under the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959], which have been owned by the assessee continuously from a date prior to the 1st day of March, 1970, and the value of the assets so included exceeds the limit of five hundred thousand rupees by any amount, such limit shall be raised by the said amount:

The following proviso is inserted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 by the Finance Act, 1988:

Provided further that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to any assets referred to in clause (xvie) which are sold by a public sector company before the 1st day of June, 1988:

Provided further that where the value of any assets, being deposits referred to in clause (xxva), has not been excluded from the net wealth of the assessee under the foregoing provisions of this sub-section, so much of the value of such assets as has not been so excluded shall be excluded from the net wealth of the assessee; so, however, that the value of the assets so excluded under this proviso shall not exceed twenty-five thousand rupees.

(2) Wealth-tax shall not be payable by an assessee in respect of any deposit made by the assessee with the Government or in any security of the Government or of a local authority not specified in clause (xv) or clause (xvi) or clause (xvia) of sub-section (1) which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt from wealth-tax, but the value of any deposit or security so exempted shall be included in computing the net wealth of the assessee.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), wealth-tax shall be payable by an assessee in respect of the assets referred to in clauses (xv), (xvi), (xvid), (xvie), (xvif), (xix), (xxa), (xxii), (xxiii), (xxiv), (xxv), (xxvi), (xxvii), (xxviia), (xxviib), (xxviii) and (xxix) of sub-section (1) or in sub-section (2) for any assessment year unless the assets are owned by him—

(a) in the case of shares in a company, from the date on which the shares were first issued by the company, or for a period of at least six months ending with the relevant valuation date, whichever is shorter;

(aa) in the case of Capital Investment Bonds referred to in clause (xvid), or debentures referred to in clause (xvie), or Relief Bonds referred to in clause (xvif), of sub-section (1), from the date on which the Bonds or debentures or Relief Bonds, as the case may be, were subscribed to by the assessee, or for a period of atleast six months ending with the relevant valuation date, whichever is shorter; and

(b) in the case of other assets, for a period of at least six months ending with the relevant valuation date:

Provided that for the purpose of making any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1963, the provisions of clause *(b)* shall not apply to ten-year defence deposit certificates and twelve-year national defence certificates held by the assessee on the relevant valuation date.

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause *(a)* or clause *(aa)* or clause *(b)* of this sub-section, in computing the period of six months in relation to any asset (not being any share or security held as stock-in-trade for the purposes of the business of the assessee) in a case where such asset (hereafter in this *Explanation* referred to as the relevant asset) was acquired by the assessee by conversion of, or in exchange for, or with the proceeds of, or with the money constituting, any other asset exempt from wealth-tax under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), there shall be included, if the assessee acquired the relevant asset within sixty days after he ceased to own such other asset, so much of the period for which the assessee has owned such other asset as falls within the period of twelve months ending with the relevant valuation date.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE WEALTH-TAX ACT, 1957:

(For and from the assessment years 1984-85 to 1988-89)

The Wealth-tax Act which came into force from assessment year 1957-58 now occupies a pla importance in the scheme of taxation. It is, therefore, necessary to understand the broad and salient fea of this Act in as simple a language as possible.

GENERAL

(1) Assessee:

[Section 2(c)]

"Assessee" means a person by whom wealth-tax or any other sum of money (e.g. interest, penalt payable under the Act or in respect of whom any proceeding under this Act has been taken for determi the wealth-tax payable by him or the amount of refund due to him and includes:

(1) legal representative of a deceased person [*Section 19*];

(2) executor or executors of the estate of a deceased person [*Section 19A*];

(3) guardian or trustee of any person being a minor, lunatic or idiot who holds any asset behalf of and for the benefit of such beneficiary [*Section 21 (3)*]; and

(4) a person deemed to be the agent of any person residing outside India [*Section 22*].

(2) Assessment year:

[Section 2(d)]

An assessment year means a period of 12 months commencing on 1st April and ending on 31st Ma of the following year. For instance, the assessment year 1988-89 commenced on 1st April, 1988 and will on 31st March, 1989.

(3) Valuation date:

[Section 2(q)]

"Valuation date" in relation to an "assessment year" means the last day of the previous year defined under section 3 of the Income-tax Act. However, upto assessment year 1988-89, where there different previous years under the Income-tax Act for different sources of income, the valuation date for purposes of the Wealth-tax Act will be the last day of the last of such previous years.

Illustration: An assessee having different sources of income for the assessment year 1988-89 has different previous year for source as under:—

I. Share income from firm	Year ended 31-7-1987
II. Personal business income	Samvat year 2043 i.e. year ended on 22-10-1987
III. Income from other sources	Year ended on 31-3-1988.

In the above illustration, the last of the previous years in point of time is the year ended on 31-3-1988. The valuation dat relation to the assessment year 1988-89, will, accordingly be 31-3-1988.

Where a person has taxable net wealth but has no taxable income and is not assessed or assessa under the Income-tax Act, the valuation date for the purposes of Wealth-tax Act will be the last day of financial year (viz. 31st March) immediately preceding the assessment year.

Where an assessment has to be made on the executors of a deceased person under section 19A of Wealth-tax Act, the valuation date would be the same as would have been adopted if the deceased was aliv

(4) Assessable entities:

(Section 3)

Persons chargeable to wealth-tax:

Under section 3 of the Wealth-tax Act, the following persons are chargeable to wealth-tax on their wealth as on the valuation date corresponding to the assessment year:

(1) Individual, (2) Hindu undivided family, and (3) Company.

The charge of tax on the wealth of the companies was suspended by virtue of section 13 of the Finar Act, 1960 for and from the assessment year 1960-61.

However, in the case of closely-held company, levy of wealth-tax at the flat rate of 2% (without a minimum exemption limit) in respect of certain assets is revived with effect from the assessment y 1984-85. For further details please refer page No. 223 and for example refer page No. 233.

The word "Individual" has not been defined in the Wealth-tax Act but on the basis of co decisions, it has been given a wide meaning. The word "Individual", therefore, means not only a hum being but also includes a group of persons forming an unit.

Rates at which wealth-tax is to be charged:

While income-tax is chargeable on the total income of an assessee at the rates laid down in the annual inance Act of the relevant year, the wealth-tax is to be charged under section 3 of the Wealth-tax Act at the ate or rates specified in the Schedule I to the Act. Any modification in the rates specified in the Schedule I is ffected through the Finance Acts. The Schedule I consists of two parts. Part I of the Schedule I specifies ates at which tax is to be levied on the net wealth of (1) Individuals and (2) Hindu undivided families. Part I of the Schedule I contains rules which prescribe the conditions under which wealth-tax is to be levied at oncessional rates (Refer page 203).

Exemption limit in respect of levy of wealth-tax for various assessment years is as under:

	Assessment years	
	1983-84 to 1985-86	1986-87 to 1988-89
In the case of:		
(1) Individual	Rs. 1,50,000*	Rs. 2,50,000†
(2) Hindu undivided family where none of the members of the family has net wealth exceeding Rs. 1,50,000/Rs. 2,50,000	Rs. 1,50,000*	Rs. 2,50,000†
(3) Hindu undivided family where atleast one member of the family has net wealth exceeding Rs. 1,50,000/Rs. 2,50,000	Rs. 1,50,000*	Rs. 1,50,000†

* The whole of the net wealth is liable to tax without initial exemption of Rs. 1,50,000 provided the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1,50,000. For instance, if the net wealth is below Rs. 1,50,000, no wealth-tax is payable. However, if the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1,50,000, say Rs. 1,60,000 the whole of the net wealth is liable to wealth-tax.

† The net wealth is liable to wealth-tax only in cases where the net wealth exceeds such limit. Thus, in the case of individual and Hindu undivided family referred to in (2) above, where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 2,50,000 no wealth-tax is payable for the assessment years 1986-87 to 1988-89. In cases where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 2,50,000 for such categories of wealth-tax payers, the wealth-tax is payable only on the excess of Rs. 2,50,000 and not on the whole amount.

Accordingly, in the case of Hindu undivided family referred to in (3) above, wealth-tax for the assessment years 1986-87 to 1988-89 is payable only on the excess of Rs. 1,50,000 and not on the whole amount.

For rates of Wealth-tax for the assessment years:

(1) 1983-84, refer Page 189 of our I.T.R.R. for 1983-84;
(2) 1984-85, refer Page 190 of our I.T.R.R. for 1984-85;
(3) 1985-86, refer Page 195 of our I.T.R.R. for 1985-86;
(4) 1986-87, refer Page 204 of our I.T.R.R. for 1986-87;
(5) 1987-88, refer Page 209 of our I.T.R.R. for 1987-88.

(5) Residential status:

Explanation 1 to section 6 of the Wealth-tax Act lays down that an individual or a Hindu undivided amily shall be deemed to be "not resident in India" or "resident but not ordinarily resident in India" during he year ending on the valuation date, if in respect of that year, the individual or the Hindu undivided amily, as the case may be, is "not resident in India" or "resident but not ordinarily resident in India" within he meaning of the Income-tax Act. The residential status as explained on PP. 34-36 under the "Explanatory otes on salient features of the Income-tax Act" also holds good under the Wealth-tax Act.

Where an individual having balance to his credit in a Non-resident (External) Account, the interest whereof is exempt under section 10(4A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, he shall be deemed to be not resident in ndia during the year ending on valuation date, if in respect of that year he is resident outside India as efined under section 2(q) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 (Refer page 37) [vide Explanation 1A to section 6].

(6) Citizenship of India:

The tax liability under the Wealth-tax Act is determined on the basis of residential status of an assessee as also on the basis of his being a citizen or a non-citizen of India. The term "Citizen" is defined in Article 5 of the Constitution. In order to be a citizen of India, a person must have domicile in the territory of India and must satisfy any of the following three conditions:

(1) he must have been born in India; or
(2) either of his parents must have been born in India; or
(3) he must have been ordinarily resident in India for not less than five years before 26-1-1950.

A person would cease to be a citizen of India if he has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of any foreign state.

(7) Assets which fall outside the purview of the Wealth-tax Act:

(i) AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY:

[Section 2(e)(2)]

From the assessment year 1983-84 and onwards, agricultural property of any type including tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom plantation, growing crops (including fruits on trees), grass or standing trees on such land will cease to be regarded as "assets" for the purposes of the Wealth-tax Act and as such will be totally exempt from wealth-tax.

(ii) ANIMALS:
[Section 2(e)(1)(iii) & 2(e)(2)(i)]

The value of animals is fully exempt from wealth-tax throughout, as the animals do not constitute "assets" within the meani section 2(e) for any assessment year.

(iii) RIGHT TO A NON-COMMUTABLE ANNUITY:
[Section 2(e)(1)(iv) & 2(e)(2)(ii)]

The value of any right to a non-commutable annuity is not included in the definition of "assets" and is therefore exempt wealth-tax. However, with effect from 1-4-1975, the assessee's right to receive any annuity (commutable or not) purchased by hi purchased by any other person in pursuance of a contract with the assessee will be treated as an asset for the purposes of wealth-

Accordingly, the value of the right to any annuity (commutable or not) so purchased will be chargeable to wealth-tax fron assessment year 1975-76 except to the extent it is exempt under section 5(1) of the Wealth-tax Act, such as:

(a) right to receive annuity u/s. 280D of the Income-tax Act is exempt under section 5(1)(via) of the Wealth-tax Act

(b) the right to receive a pension or other life annuity in respect of past services under an employer is exempt under se 5(1)(vii) of the Wealth-tax Act.

These types of annuities will continue to be exempt as hitherto.

(iv) LIMITED INTEREST IN PROPERTY:
[Section 2(e)(1)(v) & 2(e)(2)(iii)]

The value of interest in property where the interest is available to an assessee for a period not exceeding six years from the the interest vests in him is fully exempt from wealth-tax throughout, as such interest does not constitute "assets" within the meanin section 2(e) of the Wealth-tax Act.

(8) Net wealth:
[Section 2(m)]

Net wealth means the aggregate value of all the chargeable assets, wherever located, belonging to assessee on the valuation date including assets which are to be included in his net wealth under section 4 a section 5(3) as diminished by the aggregate value of all the debts owed by the assessee on the valuation d except those which are specifically not allowable under any provisions of the Wealth-tax Act.

Debts:

A debt is a sum of money which is payable or will become payable in future by reason of a pres obligation. The obligation must have accrued and must be subsisting. The essential requisite of a debt is t it should be an ascertained or readily calculable amount.

Debts which are not deductible:

(i) Under section 6, debts located outside India shall not be taken into account in computing the wealth in the following cases:
   (a) in the case of an individual who is not a citizen of India;
   (b) in the case of an individual or Hindu undivided family who is "non-resident" in India who is "resident but not ordinarily resident" in India [See section 2(m)(i)].

(ii) Debts secured on, or incurred in relation to, exempted assets [See section 2(m)(ii)].
   For instance, a loan taken on the security of life insurance policy which is an exempted as under section 5(1) (vi) is invested in business. The loan so obtained will not be deductible fr the value of the business assets.

(iii) Tax, penalty or interest payable under the Income-tax Act or Gift-tax Act or Wealth-tax Act Estate Duty Act which is outstanding on the valuation date and is disputed in appeal or which outstanding on the valuation date for a period of more than 12 months. The period of 12 mont is to be counted from 36th day* from the date of service of demand notice [See section 2(m)(iii)

(9) Incidence of tax on the basis of citizenship and residential status:

A. *In the case of an assessee who is a citizen of India,* the tax liability will be as under:
   (i) If he is "resident and ordinarily resident", he will be chargeable to tax in respect of—
      (a) the value of the assets and debts located in India, and
      (b) the value of the assets and debts located outside India.

From the tax payable on the net wealth comprising *(a)* and *(b)* above at the rates specified in t Schedule I to the Wealth-tax Act, he will be entitled to rebate on net foreign wealth at 50% of the avera rate, as provided in Rule 4 of Part II of the Schedule I (Refer page 203 and example on page 228 & 229

   (ii) If he is "resident but not ordinarily resident" or "non-resident", he will be chargeable to t in respect of the value of all assets and debts located in India except the value of assets respect of which interest is not to be included in total income under section 10 of t Income-tax Act. The value of assets and debts located outside India is exempt in his ca under section 6 of the Wealth-tax Act.

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*The period of 12 months is to be counted from 31st day as against 36th day w.e.f. 1-4-1989.

B. *In the case of an assessee who is not a citizen of India,* the tax liability will be as under:

(1) If he is "resident and ordinarily resident" or "resident but not ordinarily resident", he will e chargeable to tax on net wealth located in India except the assets in respect of which interest is not to be ncluded in total income under section 10 of the Income-tax Act. The value of assets and debts located utside India is exempt in his case under section 6 of the Wealth-tax Act.

(2) If he is "non-resident", the liability will be the same as in (1) above but under Rule 3 of art II of the Schedule I to the Wealth-tax Act (Refer page 203 and for example on page 228 & 229), he will e entitled to rebate at 50% of the tax payable.

(10) Valuation of assets:

[Section 7]

Subject to any rules made in this behalf, the value of any asset, other than cash, shall be estimated to e the price it would fetch, if sold in the open market on the valuation date. In other words, market price is he basis of valuation of assets as on the valuation date. The value of immovable properties like land and uilding is to be valued by the authorised valuers appointed by the Government.

From assessment year 1980-81 and onwards, any provision made in the trust deed giving right to the eneficiary or any other person to acquire or purchase any property of the trust at a stipulated price under he terms of the trust deed or restrictive covenant in any instrument of transfer is to be ignored for the urposes of determining the market price of such property as on the valuation date. Thus, the restrictive lauses in the trust deed or in the instrument of transfer will be disregarded for the purpose of determining he market value of such property chargeable to wealth-tax [Explanation to Section 7(1)].

(a) Valuation of residential house property:

(Rule 1BB of the Wealth-tax Rules)

With effect from 1-4-1979, the valuation of residential house property for the purpose of section 7(1) f the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 is to be made in accordance with the provisions contained in Rule 1BB.

Rule 1BB referred to above applies to houses used mainly for residential purposes only. However, in cases where the house is partly used for residential purposes and partly for other purposes, the Explanation under sub-rule (1) of Rule 1BB states that "a house shall be deemed to be mainly used for residential purposes, if the built-up floor area thereof used for residential purposes is not less than sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. of its total built-up floor area".

The house includes an independent residential unit.

DEFINITIONS:

(1) *"Gross maintainable rent"** means:

(*a*) the sum for which the house might reasonably be expected to let from year to year; or

(*b*) where the house is let and the annual rent received or receivable is in excess of the sum referred to in (a), the amount so received or receivable.

The sum referred to above in (a) and (b) is to be increased by the amount of taxes or the expenditure on repairs borne by the tenant.

Further, the "annual rent" means the actual rent received or receivable by the owner throughout the previous year. However, in cases where the property is partly let-out and partly vacant during the previous year, the annual rent means the amount which bears the same proportion to the amount of the actual rent received or receivable by the owner for which the property is let, as the period of 12 months bears to such period.

EXAMPLE: Mr. A receives Rs. 9,000 as rent of a residential house for a period of 9 months. The house was vacant for 3 months. The annual rent is to be adopted at Rs. 9,000 × 12 ÷ 9 = Rs. 12,000.

(2) *"Net maintainable rent"* means the amount of gross maintainable rent as reduced by—

(i) the amount of taxes levied by any local authority in respect of the house, e.g. municipal taxes;

(ii) one-sixth of gross maintainable rent in respect of repairs after deducting municipal taxes referred to in (i). For example, if the gross maintainable rent is Rs. 20,000 and the amount of municipal taxes levied by the local authority is Rs. 5,000, the deduction in respect of repairs would be 1/6th of Rs. 15,000 (Rs. 20,000—Rs. 5,000) i.e. Rs. 2,500;

(iii) amount of collection charges actually spent during the previous year subject to a maximum of 6% of gross maintainable rent as reduced by municipal taxes as explained in (ii) above. The maximum collection charges in the example referred to in (ii) above will be 6% of Rs. 15,000 i.e. Rs. 900;

(iv) the amount of premium paid to insure the house against risk of damage or destruction;

(v) the amount of ground rent payable, if any;

(vi) any sum paid on account of land revenue or any other tax levied in the previous year by the State Government in respect of the house;

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*Vide Circular No. 355, dated 28th February, 1983, the Central Board of Direct Taxes have clarified that—

'Where the rent of such a house (which is wholly or mainly used for residential purposes) is pegged at a level and cannot be increased, the rent actually received/receivable should be the basis for arriving at the "gross maintainable rent" for the purpose of the rule'.

Thus, where the rent of a residential house is fixed and controlled by local municipality or State Government whereby the owner cannot increase the rent; the gross maintainable rent is the actual rent received/receivable and not the sum for which the house might reasonably be expected to let from year to year.

(3) *"Previous year"* means the period which would be the previous year if an assessment of the income from the house were to be under the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the assessment year.

(4) *"Aggregate area"* means the aggregate area in relation to the plot of land on which the house is built and the unbuilt area;

(5) *"Specified area"*, in relation to the plot of land on which the house is built, means:

(*a*) where the house is situated at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi or Madras, sixty per cent. of the aggregate area;

(*b*) where the house is situate at Agra, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bhopal, Cochin, Hyderabad, In Jabalpur, Jamshedpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Madurai, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Salem, Sholapur, Srinagar, Surat, Tiruchir li, Trivendrum, Vadodara (Baroda) or Varanasi (Banaras), sixty-five per cent. of the aggregate area; and

(*c*) where the house is situate at any other place, seventy per cent. of the aggregate area:

Provided that where under any law for the time being in force, the minimum area of the plot of land required to be kept as space for the enjoyment of the house exceeds the specified area, such minimum area shall be deemed to be the specified area.

(6) *"Unbuilt area"*, in relation to the aggregate area of the plot of land on which the house is built, means that part of such aggre area on which no building has been erected.

CAPITALISATION OF NET MAINTAINABLE RENT:

[Refer Sub-rule (1) and proviso to Rule 1BB]

	Where the house is built on free-hold land	*Where the house is built on lease-hold land*
Net maintainable rent in respect of that part of the house which is used for residential purposes	net maintainable rent to be multiplied by 100 and the amount so arrived at to be divided by 8	net maintainable rent to be multiplied 100 and the amount so arrived at to divided by 9.
Net maintainable rent in respect of the remaining part of the house	net maintainable rent to be multiplied by 100 and the amount so arrived at to be divided by 9	net maintainable rent to be multiplied 100 and the amount so arrived at to divided by 10.

EXAMPLE: The net maintainable rent in respect of house property is Rs. 12,000 which consists of Rs. 9,000 on account of use for residential purposes and Rs. 3,00 account of other purposes. It is assumed that 70% of built-up floor area is for residential purposes and 30% of built-up floor area is for other purposes.

If the house is built on free-hold land, the capitalised value of the house for the purposes of Rule 1BB would be:

For the use of residential purposes	net maintainable rent Rs. 9,000×100÷8	Rs.	1,12
For the use of other purposes	net maintainable rent Rs. 3,000×100÷9	Rs.	33
	Capitalised value of the house under Rule 1BB for inclusion in the net wealth	Rs.	1,45

If the house is built on lease-hold land, the capitalised value of the house for the purposes of Rule 1BB would be:

For the use of residential purposes	net maintainable rent Rs. 9,000×100÷9	Rs.	1,00
For the use of other purposes	net maintainable rent Rs. 3,000×100÷10	Rs.	30
	Capitalised value of the house under Rule 1BB for inclusion in the net wealth	Rs.	1,30

NOTE: In the above example, it is assumed that the unbuilt area of the plot of land on which the house is built does not exceed the specified area discussed hereaft

PREMIUM TO BE ADDED TO THE CAPITALISED VALUE IN CERTAIN CASES:

[Sub-rule (3) of Rule 1BB of the Wealth-tax Rules]

Where the unbuilt area of the plot of land on which the house is built exceeds the specified area, the capitalised value of the hou shall be increased by an amount calculated as hereunder:

Where the difference between the unbuilt area and the specified area—

exceeds 5% but does not exceed 10% of the aggregate area	by an amount equal to 20% of such val
exceeds 10% but does not exceed 15% of the aggregate area	by an amount equal to 30% of such val
exceeds 15% but does not exceed 20% of the aggregate area	by an amount equal to 40% of such val

THE PROVISIONS OF RULE 1BB OF THE WEALTH-TAX RULES NOT APPLICABLE IN CERTAIN CASES:

[Rule 1BB(5) and Explanation to Rule 1BB(1)]

(1) Where the Wealth-tax Officer is of opinion that it is not practicable to apply the provisions of Rule 1BB [Rule 1BB (5)(

(2) where the difference between the unbuilt area and the specified area exceeds 20% of the aggregate area [Rule 1BB (5)(i

(3) where the house is built on lease-hold land and the lease expires within 15 years from the relevant valuation date and t deed of lease does not give an option to the lessee for the renewal of the lease [Rule 1BB (5)(iii)]

(4) If the built-up floor area used for residential purpose is less than sixty-six and two-thirds percent. of its total built-up flo area [Explanation to Rule 1BB(1)].

(b) Valuation of self-occupied house property:

Section 7(4) provides that from assessment year 1976-77 & onwards, the value of a house belongi to the assessee and exclusively used by him for residential purposes throughout the period of 12 mont immediately preceding the valuation date may (at the option of the assessee) be taken to be the market pri on the valuation date next following the date on which he became the owner of the house, or on the valuatio date relevant to assessment year 1971-72, whichever is later.

However, where the current market value of such house on the valuation date is lower than the foresaid value, the assessee can adopt the current market value.

Thus, if a self-occupied house was acquired prior to the assessment year 1971-72, its market value will be taken as prevailing on the valuation date relevant to the assessment year 1971-72. If such house is acquired after the said valuation date, its market price will be taken as on the valuation date next following the date of acquisition. Where the house is constructed by the assessee, the date on which the construction of the house is completed will be taken to be the date on which the assessee became the owner of the house. If more than one house is used by the assessee for self-occupation, he shall have the option to choose one of such houses. House includes a part of a house being an independent residential unit [Section 7(4)].

(c) The valuation of other assets:

The valuation of Jewellery has to be made by the authorised valuers appointed by the Government. For the rates of gold and silver from 26-10-73 to 31-3-88, refer page 235.

Value of securities, debentures and shares in Indian companies is the value as quoted in various stock exchanges (Refer pp. 234-287).

Valuation of unquoted shares is to be computed as per Rules IC and ID (for details and example, refer page 289).

In case of uncertainty in the matter of correct valuation of any asset, it would be advisable to get the asset or assets valued by the approved valuers appointed by the Government. Though the valuation report is not by itself binding on the department, the assessee would not be subjected to any penalty for understatement of the value of any asset on the ground that its value as adopted in the assessment order is higher than that estimated by the approved valuer.

NET WEALTH OF AN INDIVIDUAL TO INCLUDE CERTAIN ASSETS:

(Section 4)

Section 4 deals with the inclusion of the value of certain assets in the net wealth of an assessee though under the general law such assets do not belong to the assessee. The circumstances under which these assets are to be included are discussed hereunder:

Assets transferred to the following categories of persons fall within the ambit of section 4 (1)(a):

(1) Assets transferred to spouse (i.e., husband or wife):

[Section 4 (1)(a)(i)]

The value of assets which are transferred directly or indirectly (otherwise than for adequate consideration or in connection with an agreement to live apart) by a husband to his wife or by a wife to her husband are to be included in the hands of the transferor.

(2) Assets transferred to minor children other than a married daughter:

[Section 4(1)(a)(ii)]

The value of the assets transferred directly or indirectly (otherwise than for adequate consideration) to a minor child (not being a married daughter) are to be included in the assessment of the transferor (i.e. father or mother of the minor child who has transferred such assets).

(3) Assets transferred to persons or association of persons:

[Section 4(1)(a)(iii)]

The value of assets transferred by the individual, directly or indirectly (otherwise than for adequate consideration) to a person or association of persons for the immediate or deferred benefit of the individual, his or her spouse or minor child (not being a married daughter) or both shall be included in the net wealth of the individual.

(4) Transfer of assets to an association of persons otherwise than under an irrevocable transfer:

[Section 4(1)(a)(iv)]

Sub-clause (iv) to section 4(1)(a) states that property transferred to an association of persons is to be regarded as asset in the hands of the transferor for the purpose of wealth-tax, if the transfer is by way of revocable transfer.

In other words, if the transfer is by way of an "irrevocable transfer", the asset will not be deemed as belonging to the transferor.

The expression "irrevocable transfer" as defined in the Explanation to section 4 means a transfer of assets which, by the terms of instrument effecting it, is not revocable for a period exceeding 6 years or during the life time of the transferee, and under which the transferor derives no direct or indirect benefit.

A transfer of assets would not be considered as "irrevocable transfer" if the instrument of transfer contains any provision of the re-transfer, directly or indirectly, of the whole or any part of the assets or income therefrom to the transferor or in any way gives the transferor a right to re-assume power, directly or indirectly, over the whole or any part of the assets or income therefrom.

(5) *Assets transferred by an individual to his or her son's wife or minor child:*

[Section 4(1)(a)(v)]

The value of assets transferred by an individual, directly or indirectly (otherwise than for adeq consideration) to his or her son's wife or the son's minor child on or after 1-6-1973 are to be included i assessment of the transferor. It may be noted that the value of such assets is chargeable to wealth-tax from the assessment year 1976-77 and onwards.

(6) *Assets transferred by an individual to a person or association of persons for the benefit of son's wife or son's minor c*

[Section 4(1)(a)(vi)]

Where an individual has transferred assets on or after 1-6-1973 otherwise than for adeq consideration to a person or association of persons directly or indirectly for the immediate or deferred be of son's wife or son's minor child of such individual or both, such assets will be included in the net wealt the individual from assessment year 1985-86 and onwards. Though this clause refers to the transfer of s assets on or after 1-6-1973, the value of such assets is chargeable to wealth-tax only from the assessment 1985-86 and onwards.

(7) *Transfer of assets referred to in any of the sub-clauses of section 4(1)(a) which are chargeable to gift-tax or exempt gift-tax:*

[Proviso to section 4(1)(a)]

Under the proviso to section 4(1)(a), the value of the assets referred to therein and transferred a the end of the previous year relevant to the assessment year 1971-72 and subsequent years by way of gift i be included in the net wealth of the individual even though such gift is chargeable under the Gift-tax A 1958 or is exempt under section 5 of that Act.

In connection with the above deemed assets it may be noted that:

(*a*) It is not necessary that the transferred asset should be held by the transferee on the valuation date in the same form in wh it was transferred. Thus, if an individual transfers cash to his or her spouse or minor child (includes a step-child and an adopted ch which is used before the valuation date for the purpose of house property, shares or securities, it is the value of the asset so acqu which is to be included in the net wealth of the individual and not the cash originally transferred.

(*b*) Where the value of any assets is to be included in the net wealth of an individual by virtue of section 4(1)(a) or sec 4(1A), a deduction will be allowed from such value in respect of any debts owing on the valuation date by the transferee in so far as s debts are referable to such transferred assets [Section 4(3)(a)].

(8) *Conversion of separate property of an individual into Hindu undivided family property:*

[Section 4(1A)]

Sub-section (1A) of section 4 provided that where any individual converted his personal property i Hindu undivided family property after 31-12-1969, by throwing it in the common stock of the family, he w deemed to have transferred the converted property through the family, to the members of the family, being held by them jointly. The share in the converted property in so far as it was attributable to the inter of such individual, his spouse and minor children was includible in the net wealth of the individual for assessment years 1972-73 to 1975-76.

By virtue of amendment of sub-section (1A) of section 4, the whole of such converted property sh be deemed to belong to the individual for the assessment year 1976-77 and onwards.

This sub-section was again amended which provides that with effect from 1-4-1980, where individual transfers his separate property, directly or indirectly, to the Hindu undivided family of which is a member, for inadequate consideration, the value of such transferred property (even by way of gift) w be included in the net wealth of the individual.

In the event of partial or total partition of the Hindu undivided family, the shares attributable to t spouse or minor children of the individual in the converted property will be included in the net wealth of t individual under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4.

(9) *Partial partition:*

[Section 20A]

With effect from 1-4-1980, partial partition of Hindu undivided families taking place after 31 December, 1978 will not be recognised.

Where any such claim is made before the Wealth-tax Officer that a partial partition of the Hin undivided family which has hitherto been assessed as undivided has taken place after 31st December, 197 such family will continue to be liable to be assessed under the Wealth-tax Act as if no such partial partiti had taken place.

Further, each member or group of members of such family immediately before such partial partiti and also the family itself will be jointly and severally liable for the tax, penalty, interest, or any other su payable under this Act by the family in respect of any period, whether before or after the partial partitio The several liability of any member or group of members will, however, be computed according to t portion of the joint family property allotted to him or it at such partial partition.

The provisions of section 20A are not applicable to a partial partition of a separate property converted into Hindu undivided family property after 31-12-1969 discussed under preceding item (8).

For the purposes of section 20A, "partial partition" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (b) of the Explanation to section 171 of the Income-tax Act (refer page 44).

(10) Tax exemption in respect of certain transferred assets which are includible in the assessee's net wealth under section 4(1)(a) and 4(1A):

[Section 4(3)]

Where the value of any assets transferred by an individual to the categories of persons mentioned in the sub-clauses of section 4(1)(a) and 4(1A) is included in the net wealth of the individual, the amount of the debts owing by the transferee on the valuation date in respect of such assets is to be allowed as a deduction. Likewise, such individual (i.e., the transferor) will also be entitled to exemptions mentioned in section 5 in so far as they are referable to such transferred assets.

(11) Section 4(1)(a) not applicable to assets transferred by an individual before 1-4-1956:

[Section 4(4)]

The provisions of section 4(1)(a) are not applicable in respect of assets transferred by an individual before 1-4-1956 and the value of the assets so transferred shall not be included in his net wealth.

(12) Gift of money by mere book entries without actual delivery of money:

[Section 4(5A)]

Section 4(5A) of the Act provides that where a gift of money is made by mere book entries and it is not proved to the satisfaction of the Wealth-tax Officer that there was actual delivery of the money at the time when the book entries were made, the value of such gift will be included in the net wealth of the donor.

(13) Tax treatment of members of co-operative housing societies:

[Section 4(7)]

A member of a co-operative housing society to whom a building or part of a building (i.e., flat) has been allotted, will be deemed to be the owner of such building or flat as the case may be.

EXEMPTION IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN ASSETS:

[Section 5(1)]

Section 5(1) of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 enumerates various assets which are wholly or partially exempt from wealth-tax:

(A) Assets wholly exempt:

Assets which are exempt from wealth-tax under section 5(1) of the Wealth-tax Act are listed separately on pp. 204-207. However, some of the important exemptions are discussed below:

(1) Property held under trust or other legal obligation for any public purpose of a charitable or religious nature in India [Section 5(1)(i)].

However, from assessment year 1986-87 and onwards, exemption under this clause will not be allowed to the trust carrying on business unless—

(i) the business income of the trust is exempt under section 11(4A)†† of the Income-tax Act; or

(ii) the business is carried on by an institution, fund or trust referred to in clauses (22) or (22A) or (23B) or (23C) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act.

††The business income of the trust-qualifies for deduction u/s. 80F of the Income-tax Act from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards.

(2) The interest of the assessee in the coparcenary property of any Hindu undivided family of which he is a member subject to the condition that provisions of section 4(1A) of the Wealth-tax Act are not applicable [Section 5(1)(ii)].

(3) The amount of any fee due to an assessee who is carrying on a profession (i.e., legal, medical, engineering or architectural profession or the profession of accountancy, or any other profession as may be notified by the Central Government) will be exempt from wealth-tax if such assessee maintains books of account on the cash system of accounting [Section 5(1)(xa)].

(4) Investments made in specified assets* by an individual being non-resident Indian citizen and foreign national of Indian origin† and subscribed to in convertible foreign exchange in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 [Section 5(1)(xvic)].

***Specified assets:**

(a) Assessment year 1983-84:

6 Year National Savings Certificates VIth and VIIth issue [Vide Notification No. S.O. 653(E) dt. September 8, 1982]. The exemption will be available only to the original subscriber.

(b) Assessment year 1984-85 & onwards:

(i) Shares in an Indian Company.
(ii) Debentures issued by an Indian company which is not a private company.

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†A person shall be deemed to be of Indian origin if he or either of his parents or grand-parents was born in undivided India.

(iii) Deposits with an Indian company which is not a private company.

(iv) Any security of Central Government as defined in section 2(2) of the Public Debt Act.

(v) Such other assets as the Central Government may specify in this behalf by notification.

(5) Investment in Capital Investment Bonds is exempt for and from the assessment year 198 provided the Bonds are owned by a person, being an individual or Hindu undivided family, from date on which he or it subscribed to the Bonds or for a period of atleast six months ending with relevant valuation date, whichever is shorter [Section 5(1)(xvid) read with section 5(3)(aa)].

(6) W.e.f. 1-4-1986, investment in notified debentures* of a public sector company is exe provided the debentures are owned by a person, being an individual or Hindu undivided family, f the date on which he or it subscribed to the debentures or for a period of atleast six months ending the relevant valuation date, whichever is shorter [Section 5(1)(xvie) read with section 5(3)(aa)].

However, from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, exemption in respect of debentures wh are sold by a public sector company on or after 1-6-1988 will be subject to the overall monet ceiling of Rs. 5,00,000 [Refer amended section 5(1A) read with 2nd proviso to section 5(1A)].

(7) W.e.f. 1-4-1988, investment in notified Relief Bonds (i.e., 9% Relief Bonds, 1987) is exem provided Relief Bonds are owned by a person, being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, fr the date on which he or it subscribed to Relief Bonds or for a period of atleast six months ending w the relevant valuation date, whichever is shorter [Section 5(1)(xvif) read with section 5(3)(aa)].

(8) W.e.f. 1-4-1988, any deposits made under the National Savings Scheme referred to section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act [Section 5(1)(xxvb)].

(9) Upto assessment year 1988-89, the value of building used solely for the residence of perso employed in any plantation or industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee is exempt fro wealth-tax subject to the condition that the income of each such person chargeable under the he "salaries" under the Income-tax Act does not exceed Rs. 10,000 [Section 5(1) (xxxa)].

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, the value of one or more dwelling units (ea having a plinth area of 80 square metres or less) used solely for the residence of persons employed the assessee in any plantation or industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee is exempt fro **wealth-tax [Substituted section 5(1)(xxxa)].**

(10) Exemption will be allowed in respect of moneys and the value of assets brought into India, or the value of ass acquired out of such moneys† brought into India, by persons of Indian origin or a citizen of India, in cases where such perso return to India with the intention of permanently residing therein. This exemption will be available for seven successi assessment years commencing with the assessment year next following the date on which such person returns to India.

Explanation 2 clarifies that moneys standing to the credit of such person in a Non-resident (External) Account in any ba in India in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and any rules made thereunder, on the date of his retu to India, shall be deemed to be moneys brought by him into India on that date [Section 5(1) (xxxiii) & Explanation 2].

† W.e.f. 1-4-1987 (assessment year 1987-88), in the case of a person referred to above, the moneys and the value of ass brought by him into India and the value of the assets acquired by him out of such moneys *within one year immediately preceding date of his return and at any time thereafter* will qualify for exemption. The exemption will, however, be limited to a period of sev successive assessment years commencing with the assessment year next following the date on which such person returned India.

(11) Exemption will be allowed in the case of non-resident Indian citizens in respect of the value of equity shares owned them in companies engaged in the manufacture or production of the articles or things specified in Schedule II to the Wealth-t Act or which are certified by the prescribed authority to have undertaken the export of a specified percentage of the tot production. This exemption will be available where such shares form part of the initial issue of equity share capital made by t company after 31-3-1976 or the shares form part of an issue of equity share capital certified by the prescribed authority to ha been made by the company after the said date for the purposes of expansion or diversification of its industrial undertaki [Section 5(1) (xxxiv)].

(12) Exemption will be allowed for five successive assessment years next following the date on which the construction one or more residential dwelling unit or units is completed provided the plinth area of each of such dwelling unit does not exce 80 square metres and the construction of such unit has begun on or after 1-4-1976 [Section 5(1)(ivc)].

(13) The value of equity shares qualifying for exemption under section 5(1) (xx) & 5(1) (xxa For list of shares qualifying for exemption under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

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* Notified debentures of public sector company exempt u/s. 5(1)(xvie) are:

(1) **Bonds (A & B-Series) issued by Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.**
(2) National Thermal Power Corporation Bonds 1986, 1st & 2nd series.
(3) Bonds (A-Series) issued by National Hydroelectric Power Corpn. Ltd.
(4) Bonds issued by Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.
(5) Bonds issued by Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.
(6) Bonds issued by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.
(7) Bonds issued by Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.
(8) Bonds (13th series) issued by the Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.
(9) 3 year 9% I.D.B.I. Capital Bonds issued by the Industrial Development Bank of India.

(B) Assets partially exempt:

(i) *One house or part of a house belonging to an assessee:*

[Section 5(1)(iv)]

Upto assessment year 1984-85:

One house or part of a house belonging to an assessee is exempt subject to a monetary ceiling of s. 1 lakh irrespective of whether the house is used by the assessee for his own residence or is let out on rent ther for residential purposes or for commercial purposes [Board's letter F. No. 317/23/73 W.T. dated -7-1973 in reply to a query by M/s Dial & Co.

Where the assessee owns more than one house, he has the option to claim exemption in respect of any e house which would give him the maximum benefit.

It may be noted that where a property is jointly held in co-ownership, each of the co-owners will be titled to claim exemption subject to the ceiling limit of Rs. 1 lakh.

Assessment year 1985-86:

The monetary ceiling limit of Rs. 1 lakh has been raised to Rs. 2 lakhs.

Assessment year 1986-87 & onwards:

Separate exemption of Rs. 2 lakhs available in respect of one house or part of a house has been placed by a consolidated exemption limit upto a maximum amount of Rs. 5 lakhs in respect of specified nancial assets mentioned in section 5(1A) including exemption in respect of one house or part of a house ferred to in section 5(1)(iv). To illustrate, if the investment in respect of shares, bank deposits, units, etc. is s. 1,45,000 and the value of residential house is Rs. 3,50,000, then, the exemption available under section (1A) for the assessment year 1986-87 and onwards will be Rs. 4,95,000 (Rs. 1,45,000 + Rs. 3,50,000).

(ii) *Rights under any patent or copyright belonging to the assessee:*

[Section 5(1)(v)]

This clause provides that from the assessment year 1976-77 and onwards, the rights under any patent r copyright will be exempt from wealth-tax only in the hands of the inventor or author thereof and not in e hands of any other person who has acquired them under a contract or by way of inheritance or otherwise.

(iii) *The right or interest of the assessee in any policy of insurance before the moneys covered by the policies become due and payable to the assessee:*

[Section 5(1)(vi)]

This exemption will be available only if the premia in respect of an insurance policy are payable over period of 10 years or more. A proportionate exemption will be available in cases where the premia are ayable over a period of less than 10 years. To illustrate, where premia on a policy are payable for a period of years, only 7/10th of the assessee's right in the insurance policy will be exempt and the balance will be cluded in his net wealth.

(iv) *Exemption of personal effects such as furniture, households utensils and other articles intended for personal use of the assessee:*

[Section 5(1)(viii)]

(a) FURNITURE, UTENSILS OR OTHER ARTICLES INTENDED FOR PERSONAL OR HOUSEHOLD USE:

These are fully exempt under section 5(1)(viii) of the Wealth-tax Act. However, the exemption will ot be available in respect of furniture, utensils or other articles made wholly or partly or which contain whether by way of embedding covering, or otherwise), gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or ny alloy containing one or more of such precious metals. Jewellery which includes ornaments made of gold, ilver, platinum or any other precious metal, though intended for personal use, does not qualify for xemption.

(b) CONVEYANCE OWNED BY THE ASSESSEE:

"Conveyance" means any motor car or other mechanically propelled vehicle, aircraft or boat. A conveyance" owned by an assessee falls within the purview of section 5(1) (viii) and is exempt from vealth-tax to the extent the value thereof does not exceed Rs. 75,000 [2nd proviso to section 5(1)(viii)].

(v) *Tools and instruments necessary for carrying on profession or vocation:*

[Section 5(1)(x)]

The value of tools and instruments necessary to enable the assessee to carry on his profession or ocation is exempt upto Rs. 50,000.

(vi) *Exemption in respect of certain investments:*

[Section 5(1)(xvi)]

The nature of the financial assets which qualify for exemption u/s. 5(1)(xvi) within the o monetary limits as mentioned in section 5(1A) is given on page 205. The overall monetary ceilin exemption of such assets for respective assessment years are given on page 220.

(vii) *Equity shares of certain companies:*

[Section 5(1)(xxa)]

The value of equity shares in any company of the type referred to in section 45(d) established wit main object of carrying on the business of manufacture or production of any one or more of the articl things specified in the list in the Ninth Schedule to the Income-tax Act is exempt for a period o successive assessment years commencing from the assessment year next following the date of issue of shares. It may be noted that the exemption will be available only where such equity shares form part o initial issue of equity share capital made by the company after 28-2-1975. List of such equity shares is hereunder:

List of equity shares of companies which qualify for exemption under section 5(1) (xxa) of the Wealth-tax Act:

*Name of the Company**	*Exemption for Assessment years*	*Name of the Company**	*Exemption for Assessment years*	*Name of the Company**	*Exemption Assessment*
Acetylene & Ind. Gas Cy. Ltd	1981-82 to 1985-86	Ipitata Sponge Iron Ltd	1985-86 to 1989-90	Punjab Fibres Ltd	1981-82 to 1
Alkyl Amines Chemicals Ltd	1981-82 to 1985-86	Jagson Pal Pharmaceuticals	1987-88 to 1991-92	Raashi Fertilizers	1988-89 to 1
Amit Alcohol & Carbon Dioxide	1985-86 to 1989-90	Jain Spinners Ltd	1982-83 to 1986-87	Rajasthan Telephone Ind. Ltd	1988-89 to 1
Andhra Farm Chem. Corpn. Ltd	1980-81 to 1984-85	Jaipur Syntex Ltd	1980-81 to 1984-85	Rama Petrochemicals	1987-88 to 1
Asian Bearings Ltd.	1982-83 to 1986-87	Jan Laghu Cement Udyog Ltd	1985-86 to 1989-90	Rama Phosphates Ltd	1988-89 to 1
ASTRA IDL Ltd.	1982-83 to 1986-87	Jayakwadi Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd	1981-82 to 1985-86	Rama Pulp & Papers Ltd	1985-86 to 19
Austin Engineering Co. Ltd.	1986-87 to 1990-91	Kakatiya Cements Ltd	1983-84 to 1987-88	Rinki Hydrocarbons Ltd	1982-83 to 19
Bagrian Shoes Ltd	1982-83 to 1986-87	Kamdar Cements Ltd	1985-86 to 1989-90	Roadmaster Steel Strips	1988-89 to 19
Bannari Amman Sugar	1986-87 to 1990-91	Kanoria Wisconsin Centrifugal	1983-84 to 1987-88	Safepack Polymers Ltd.	1987-88 to 19
Banswara Fabrics Ltd	1982-83 to 1986-87	Kirloskar Warner Swasey	1987-88 to 1991-92	Sagar Cements Ltd	1985-86 to 19
Banswara Textile Mills Ltd	1981-82 to 1985-86	Kap Chem Ltd	1983-84 to 1987-88	Samrat Forgings Ltd	1985-86 to 19
Bharat Berg Ltd	1988-89 to 1992-93	Kappac Pharma Ltd.	1986-87 to 1990-91	Sanderson Industries	1987-88 to 19
British India Steels Ltd	1986-87 to 1990-91	Kareem Cascami Ltd	1980-81 to 1984-85	Saraf Synthetics (Raj.) Ltd	1984-85 to 19
Cauvery Papers Ltd	1984-85 to 1988-89	Karnataka Explosives Ltd	1980-81 to 1984-85	Satsuvan Paper Mills Ltd	1982-83 to 19
Ceramics (India) Ltd	1983-84 to 1987-88	K. C. Textiles Ltd	1982-83 to 1986-87	Saw Pipes Ltd	1987-88 to 19
Chemcaps Ltd	1987-88 to 1991-92	Kerala Acids & Chemicals Ltd	1980-81 to 1984-85	Shree Bhawani Paper Mills Ltd	1982-83 to 19
Chemfab Alkalis Ltd	1985-86 to 1989-90	Krimpex Synthetics Ltd	1988-89 to 1992-93	Shruti Synthetics Ltd	1985-86 to 19
Comet Filaments (I) Ltd	1981-82 to 1985-86	Kolleru Papers Ltd	1980-81 to 1984-85	Sree Satyam Spg. & Wvg.	1984-85 to 19
Comet Steels Ltd.	1987-88 to 1991-92	KTC Tyres (India)	1985-86 to 1989-90	Sri Vishnu Cement	1987-88 to 19
Conwel Cans (India)	1986-87 to 1990-91	Lamina Foundries Ltd.	1983-84 to 1987-88	Siddha Syntex Ltd	1982-83 to 19
Core Laboratories & Ent	1986-87 to 1990-91	Lohia Machinery Mfrs.	1987-88 to 1991-92	Sika Interplast Systems	1987-88 to 19
Coromandel Cements Ltd	1986-87 to 1990-91	Madhu Fabrics Ltd	1985-86 to 1989-90	Sol Pharmaceuticals	1987-88 to 19
Deccan Cements Ltd	1982-83 to 1986-87	Madhya Bharat Papers Ltd	1984-85 to 1988-89	Soumag Electronics Ltd	1986-87 to 19
Dadha Hewlett Ind. Ltd	1987-88 to 1991-92	Maheshwari Proteins Ltd	1985-86 to 1989-90	Southern Organo Chemicals Ltd	1984-85 to 19
Deepak Ferti. & Petrochem.	1983-84 to 1987-88	Matushree Textiles Ltd	1984-85 to 1988-89	S & S Filled Fibers	1987-88 to 19
Diamant Carbon & Graphite	1983-84 to 1987-88	Mipco Seamless Rings (G) Ltd	1982-83 to 1986-87	Sudarshan Silk Mills Ltd	1983-84 to 19
Eastern Circuits Ltd	1987-88 to 1991-92	Modern Threads (I) Ltd	1982-83 to 1986-87	Super Syncotex (I) Ltd	1984-85 to 19
Eicher Motors Ltd.	1986-87 to 1990-91	Modi Alkalies & Chem. Ltd	1983-84 to 1987-88	Supreme Paper Mills Ltd	1980-81 to 19
Elar Fashions Ltd	1987-88 to 1991-92	Mrinal Texturising Ind.	1987-88 to 1991-92	Tamilnadu Flourine & Allied Chem.	1984-85 to 19
Elgi Tyre & Tread Ltd.	1984-85 to 1988-89	Multitech International Ltd	1981-82 to 1985-86	Trident Tubes Ltd	1983-84 to 19
Gogte Textiles Ltd	1984-85 to 1988-89	Munjal Showa Ltd.	1988-89 to 1992-93	Tirupati Fibres & Indu. Ltd	1983-84 to 19
Govind Rubber Ltd	1987-88 to 1991-92	Murugappa Electronics	1986-87 to 1990-91	Tri-star Soya Prod. Ltd	1983-84 to 19
Gujarat Ambuja Cements	1986-87 to 1990-91	Nagarjuna Cements Ltd	1983-84 to 1987-88	Tuticorin Alkali Chem. & Ferti.	1982-83 to 19
Gujarat Instruments Ltd	1985-86 to 1989-90	Nagarjuna Coated Tubes	1983-84 to 1987-88	Udaipur Phosphates & Fert.	1984-85 to 19
Gujarat Setco Clutch Ltd	1984-85 to 1988-89	Nicco Orissa Ltd	1984-85 to 1988-89	Uniscans & Sonics Ltd	1985-86 to 19
Haji Manzoor Alam Ind.	1986-87 to 1990-91	Northern Digital Exchanges	1988-89 to 1992-93	U.P. Electricals Ltd	1980-81 to 19
Him Ispat Ltd	1985-86 to 1989-90	O/E/N Connectors Ltd	1983-84 to 1987-88	Uptron Electronic Devices Ltd	1982-83 to 19
Himachal Fibres Ltd	1985-86 to 1989-90	Omax Autos Ltd	1987-88 to 1991-92	Vidogum And Chemicals Ltd	1983-84 to 19
Himachal Pesticides & Chem.	1983-84 to 1987-88	Oswali Chemicals Ltd	1986-87 to 1990-91	Vidula Chemicals & Mfg. Ind. Ltd	1982-83 to 19
Hindustan Thermo Prints Ltd	1982-83 to 1986-87	Paam Pharmaceuticals	1987-88 to 1991-92	Visaka Asbestos Cement	1985-86 to 19
Hyderabad Lamps Ltd	1984-85 to 1988-89	Panchmahal Cement Co. Ltd	1984-85 to 1988-89	Viswa Oil Products Ltd	1983-84 to 19
India Nippon Electricals	1987-88 to 1991-92	Pentasia Chemicals	1987-88 to 1991-92	Volrho Ltd	1981-82 to 19
India Seamless Metal Tubes	1980-81 to 1984-85	Piramal Rasayan Ltd	1980-81 to 1984-85	Vybra Automet Ltd	1986-87 to 19
Indu Nissan Oxo Chemical Ind.	1982-83 to 1986-87	Prakash Tubes Ltd	1982-83 to 1986-87	West Bengal Filaments & Lamps	1984-85 to 19
Inter-continental Leathers Ltd	1980-81 to 1984-85	Priyadarshini Cement Ltd	1986-87 to 1990-91	Yanam Oils Ltd.	1987-88 to 19
Ipisteel Ltd	1986-87 to 1990-91	Priyadarshini Spg. Mills	1983-84 to 1987-88		

*We are grateful to the management of these companies for prompt supply of valuable information in reply to our questionnaire wherein they were good enough to info the specific assessment years as given above.

The above list is not an exhaustive list containing the names of all such companies, whose shares qualify for exemption under section 5(1)(xxa) of the Wealth-tax Act hands of the equity shareholder.

On going through the available prospectuses of various other companies, we find that the promoters/directors have announced in the prospectus that investment in e shares of their company will qualify for exemption under section 5(1)(xxa). However, when we approached these companies, through our questionnaire, we regret to state that of the companies have not cared to give reply and others have given vague replies.

In the absence of clear cut indication from the company concerned about the eligibility of exemption in respect of investment in the said company's equity shares, we given the names of only those companies who have promptly supplied information to the effect that the exemption in respect of its equity shares will qualify for exemption section 5(1)(xxa) for the specified assessment years.

In order that there may not be any misunderstanding and dispute with the Wealth-tax Officer, we have omitted the names of those companies who have failed to furnis information. Such equity shareholders who have made investments in such companies, with a view to avail exemption from wealth-tax are requested to enter into correspon with the company concerned.

(viii) *Insertion of clauses (xxii) to (xxvii) in section 5(1) with effect from 1-4-1971:*

(For text of the above clauses, refer page 206)

The financial assets mentioned in the above clauses qualify for exemption subject to an overall ionetary ceiling of Rs. 5,00,000† fixed u/s. 5(1A) in respect of the financial assets mentioned therein.

(ix) *Insertion of clauses (xxviii) to (xxx) in section 5(1) with effect from 1-4-1972:*

The above clauses provide exemption in respect of any shares held by the assessee in any co-operative ociety [clause (xxviii)], any deposits with a co-operative society (other than co-operative housing society nd co-operative banks) made by a member of the society [clause (xxix)] and any deposits with a o-operative housing society made by a member of the society [clause (xxx)].

The assets mentioned in clauses (xxviii) and (xxix) qualify for exemption subject to an overall ionetary ceiling of Rs. 5,00,000† fixed under section 5(1A) in respect of the financial assets mentioned herein, while the deposit mentioned in clause (xxx) qualifies for exemption without any monetary ceiling.

(x) *Insertion of clause (xxviib) in section 5(1) w.e.f. 1-4-1985:*

This clause provides exemption in respect of any deposits made with any authority created by State r Central Government for the purpose of providing housing accommodation or for planning, development r improvement of cities, towns & villages, or for both. For text see page 206. This exemption is subject to verall ceiling limit of Rs. 5,00,000† fixed u/s. 5(1A).

(xi) *Exemption of assets forming part of an industrial undertaking:*

[Section 5(1)(xxxi) & (xxxii)]

The value of assets (not being land or building or any rights therein) forming part of an industrial ndertaking belonging to the assessee, as also the value of his interest in the assets which form part of an ndustrial undertaking belonging to a firm or association of persons of which the assessee is a partner or a nember is exempt from wealth-tax subject to an overall limit of Rs. 5,00,000† as specified in section 5(1A) in espect of the financial assets.

Under the Explanation to section 5(1) (xxxi) an "industrial undertaking" means an undertaking ngaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the onstruction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

For determining the manner in which the value of assets forming part of an industrial undertaking elonging to an assessee or the firm in which he is a partner, refer example on page 234-235 of the ncome-tax Ready Reckoner 1986-87 [46th Consecutive Edition].

(xii) *Exemption of specified financial assets upto an aggregate value of Rs. 5,00,000†:*

[Section 5(1A)]

For ready reference, we give below a chart of the financial assets specified in section 5(1A) which ualify for exemption upto monetary ceiling given on page 220 in respect of each of the assessment years ommencing from the assessment year 1984-85 and onwards:

ection 5(1) lause No.	*Nature of financial asset which is exempt within the overall monetary limit of Rs. 5,00,000†:*
iv)	*One house or part of a house (w.e.f. 1-4-1986).*
xvi)	10-year treasury certificates, 15-year annuity certificates, deposits in post office savings banks, post office cash certificates, post office national savings certificates, post office national plan certificates, 12-year national plan savings certificates, 10-year defence deposit certificates and 12-year national defence certificates.
xvie)	Notified debentures which are sold by a public sector company on or after 1-6-1988 (w.e.f. 1-4-1989).
(xxii)	Securities of the Central Government or State Government.
(xxiii)	Shares in Indian companies.
(xxiv)	Debentures issued by co-operative societies or notified institutions.
(xxiva)	Units of a Mutual Fund specified in section 10(23D) of the Income-tax Act (w.e.f. 1-4-1988).
(xxv)	Units in the Unit Trust of India.
(xxva)	Deposits under National Deposit Scheme (w.e.f. 1-4-1985).
(xxvi)	Deposits in banking companies including deposits made under C.D.S. (I.T.P.) Act & co-operative banks including land mortgage and land development banks.
(xxvii)	Deposits with an approved financial corporation which is engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India. Deposits with approved public companies formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes.

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† Refer page 220.

Section 5(1) Clause No.	*Nature of financial asset which is exempt within the overall monetary limit of Rs. 5,00,000†:*
(xxviia)	Deposits with the Industrial Development Bank of India (w.e.f. 1-4-1985).
(xxviib)	Deposits with any authority created by Central or State Government for the purpo providing housing accommodation or for planning, development or improveme cities, towns & villages, or for both (w.e.f. 1-4-1985).
(xxviii)	Shares in any co-operative society.
(xxix)	Deposits with a co-operative society (other than co-operative banks and hou society).
(xxxi) & (xxxii)	The value, as determined in the prescribed manner, of the interest of the assessee in assets (not being land or building or any rights therein) forming part of an indus undertaking belonging to the assessee or belonging to a firm or an association of per of which the assessee is a partner or, as the case may be, a member.

The monetary limit as given hereunder is not, however, applicable to:

1. Cumulative Time Deposits in Post Office Savings Bank and the amount standing to credit of an assessee in any provident fund maintained by his employer or which recognised provident fund or any provident fund set up by the Central Government Public Provident Fund Scheme, 1968.
2. Investments in "Gold Bonds, Capital Investment Bonds, notified Relief Bonds (i.e. Relief Bonds, 1987), Special Bearer Bonds, 1991, notified debentures of a public se company‡" & deposits made under the National Savings Scheme referred to in sec 80CCA of the Income-tax Act, and
3. Shares in new industrial companies referred to in section 5(1) (xxa).

†Overall monetary ceiling of exemption u/s. 5(1A) in respect of financial assets mentioned ther (refer chart above) for various assessment years is as under:

(1) For assessment years 1983-84 & 1984-85 .. .. Rs. 1,65,0
(2) For assessment year 1985-86 .. .. Rs. 2,65,0
(3) For assessment years 1986-87 to 1988-89 .. .. Rs. 5,00,0

**Additional exemption in respect of units of Unit Trust of India and National Deposit Scheme:*

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1983-84 & 1984-85:

Under section 32(1) (ba) of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, if the overall value of financial ass under clauses (iv*a*), (xv), (xvi), (xxii), (xxiii), (xxiv), (xxv) to (xxix), (xxxi), and (xxxii) is of Rs. 1,65,000 more, an additional exemption in respect of investments in the units of Unit Trust of India (clause xxv) be allowed subject to a maximum of Rs. 35,000.

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1985-86:

With the omission of section 32(1)(ba) of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, the additional exempt of Rs. 35,000 which was available upto assessment year 1984-85 under the said Act will not be available the assessment year 1985-86 & onwards under the said Act.

Instead, for the assessment year 1985-86, this exemption of Rs. 35,000 will be available under second proviso to section 5(1A) of the Wealth-tax Act. This proviso provides that if the overall value financial assets under clauses (xv), (xvi), (xxii) to (xxv), (xxva), (xxvi), (xxvii), (xxviia), (xxviib), (xxvi (xxix), (xxxi) & (xxxii) is of Rs. 2,65,000 or more, an additional exemption in respect of investment in ur of Unit Trust of India [Clause (xxv)] and/or deposits under National Deposit Scheme [Clause (xxva)] be allowed subject to a maximum of Rs. 35,000.

Further, under the then third proviso to section 5(1A), an additional exemption in respect of depos under National Deposit Scheme [Clause (xxva)] will be allowed subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000.

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1986-87 & ONWARDS:

Since the second proviso to section 5(1A) has been omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1986, an assessee will not entitled to additional exemption of Rs. 35,000 in respect of units of Unit Trust of India.

However, the exemption for such units can be claimed alongwith other financial assets within overall ceiling limit of Rs. 5,00,000 as explained hereafter.

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‡From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, exemption in respect of notified debentures which are sold by a public sec company on or after 1-6-1988 will be subject to the overall monetary ceiling of Rs. 5,00,000 u/s. 5(1A) read with 2nd proviso to sect 5(1A).

Further, under the second proviso to section 5(1A), an additional exemption in respect of deposits nder National Deposit Scheme [clause (xxva)] will be allowed subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 as xplained hereunder:

Nature of financial assets	Market value	Exemption admissible under provisos to Sec. 5(1A) restricted to: ASSESSMENT YEAR 1985-86	1986-87 to 1988-89
(1) Investment in financial assets other than item 2 & 3 ..	Rs. 4,65,000	Rs. 2,65,000	Rs. 4,65,000
(2) Units of Unit Trust of India	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 35,000	Rs. 35,000
(3) Deposits under National Deposit Scheme	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 25,000	Rs. 25,000
Total ..	Rs. 5,35,000	Rs. 3,25,000	Rs. 5,25,000

(xiii) *Exemption available where assets are held for a certain period:*

[Section 5(3)]

The exemption in respect of investment in the specified financial assets upto an aggregate value of s. 1,65,000 or Rs. 2,65,000 or Rs. 5,00,000, as the case may be, will be available only in respect of such ssets as are held for a period of atleast six months ending with the valuation date. Consequently, in the case f bank deposits, only the lowest credit balance during the last six months ending with the valuation date nd not the balance as on the valuation date will qualify for exemption.

The minimum period of six months holding from the valuation date does not apply to:

(1) units of the Unit Trust of India [Section 32(1) (ba) of the Unit Trust of India Act] upto assessment year 1984-85,

(2) shares in Indian companies which were first issued by the company through prospectus [Section 5(3)(a)],

(3) Capital Investment Bonds referred to in clause (xvid) subscribed to by the assessee [Section 5(3)(aa)],

(4) Notified debentures of a public sector company referred to in clause (xvie) subscribed to by the assessee [Section 5(3)(aa)],

(5) Notified Relief Bonds (i.e., 9% Relief Bonds, 1987) referred to in section 5(1)(xvif) subscribed to by the assessee [Section 5(3)(aa)],

(6) deposits under: (a) National Deposit Scheme referred to in clause (xxva) & (b) the National Savings Scheme referred to in clause (xxvb) [Section 5(3)], and

(7) one house or part of a house referred to in clause (iv) w.e.f. 1-4-1986 [Section 5(3)].

The exemption in respect of any specified financial asset will not be denied on the ground that it was eld for less than six months ending with the valuation date if such asset has been acquired by the assessee y conversion of, or in exchange for, or with the proceeds of any other asset exempt from wealth-tax, within a eriod of 60 days* of the conversion or exchange [Explanation to section 5(3)]. Even if a house [exempt nder section 5(1)(iv)] is sold and converted into specified financial asset within a period of 60 days* of sale, xemption will be available even though the said financial asset is held for a period of less than 6 months, rovided the total period of holding of the original asset (house in this case) and the said financial asset xceeds 6 months.

LIABILITY TO WEALTH-TAX ASSESSMENTS IN SPECIAL CASES

(1) Charitable or religious trust:

(Section 21A)

Upto assessment year 1972-73, the charitable trust or institution (referred to as Trust for brevity) is not liable to wealth-tax in espect of the property held by it under Trust or other legal obligation for any public purpose of a charitable or religious nature in India [Section 5(1)(i)].

Assessment years 1973-74 to 1984-85:

With effect from 1-4-1973, if any part of the property or income of the trust is used for the benefit of any person referred to in ection 13(3) of the Income-tax Act (i.e., the founder, trustees and/or their relatives) for any period during the previous year, the trust will be liable to wealth-tax on the value of its entire corpus at a flat rate of 1.5% or the rate applicable to an individual whichever is more beneficial to the revenue.

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*Upto assessment year 1984-85 the period was 30 days.

However, where any part of such property or any income of such trust is used or applied for the benefit of any person refe in section 13(3) of the Income-tax Act, in compliance with a mandatory term of the trust (created before 1-4-1962), no wealth-ta be leviable since the provisions of section 21A(i) do not apply to such trust.

In cases where the investment by the trust is in a concern in which the author or trustee, etc. have a substantial interest a investment so made does not exceed 5% of the capital of the said concern, the exemption will be forfeited in respect of such inves alone and the other assets of the trust will qualify for exemption.

The charitable trust continues to enjoy exemption on account of shares, etc. under section 5(1A).

Assessment year 1985-86 & onwards:

Where any property is held under trust for any public purpose of a charitable or religious nature in India, tax sh recoverable from the trustee in respect of the property held by him under trust at the "maximum marginal rate*" (without any exemption limit stated in the rate schedule) if the trust forfeits exemption by reason of any of the following factors, namely:—

(i) any part of the trust's property or any income of the trust, including income by way of voluntary contributions i or applied, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of any person referred to in section 13(3) of the Income-tax Act, e.g., the s the trustee, their relatives, etc.; or

(ii) any part of the income of the trust, created on or after 1st April, 1962, including income by way of volu contributions enures, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of any person referred to in section 13(3) of the Income-tax A

(iii) any funds of the trust are invested or deposited or any shares in a company are held by the trust, in contravention investment pattern for trust funds laid down in section 13(1) (d) read with section 11(5) of the Income-tax Act.

In the above cases, where the maximum marginal rate is applicable, the trustees of the charitable & religious trusts will n entitled to exemption under any of the clauses of section 5(1) of the Wealth-tax Act.

However, the provisions of section 21A will not apply in the following cases:

(1) where any part of such property or any income of such trust is used or applied for the benefit of any person referr in section 13(3) of the Income-tax Act, in compliance with a mandatory term of the trust (created before 1-4-1962), no wealt shall be leviable since the provisions of section 21A (i) do not apply.

(2) where the investment by the trust, in a concern in which the author or trustee, etc. have substantial interest, doe exceed 5% of the capital of the said concern, the exemption will be forfeited in respect of such investment alone and other a of the trust will qualify for exemption.

(3) where the charitable and religious trust is entitled to exemption from income-tax in respect of their income u clauses (21) or (22) or (22A) or (23B) or (23C) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act. For text of these clauses, refer pp. 153-

*The maximum marginal rate of wealth-tax for the assessment year 1985-86 is 5% and for the assessment years 1986-8 1987-88 is 2% and for assessment year 1988-89 is 2.20% (i.e. 2% W.T. + 10% S.C. on W.T.).

(2) Taxation of the net wealth of private discretionary trusts:

[Section 21(4)]

With effect from 1-4-1980, section 21(4) provides as under:

(1) a discretionary trust (i.e., the trust in which the shares of beneficiaries are indeterminate or unknown) will be liab wealth-tax at the flat rate of 3% (without any initial exemption limit stated in the rate schedule) or at the appropriate higher of wealth-tax applicable to resident individual who is a citizen of India, whichever course is more beneficial to the reven

(2) the trust will be regarded as a discretionary trust and assessed to wealth-tax in the manner stated above unless beneficiaries and their shares are expressly stated in the instrument of trust or wakf deed, as the case may be, and ascertainable as such on the date of such instrument or deed;

(3) the wealth-tax will be leviable at the rates applicable to an individual who is a citizen of India and resident in I subject to the fulfilment of the conditions given hereunder:

(a) none of the beneficiaries has net wealth exceeding the amount not chargeable to wealth-tax and none of s beneficiaries is a beneficiary under any other trust;

OR

(b) in the case of a trust created by will, it is the only trust created under "will".

In cases where a person has created more than one discretionary trust by "will", the whole of the net wealth of the trust with taking into account the initial exemption will be taxed either at the flat rate of 3% or at the Scheduled rates applicable to a resid individual who is a citizen of India, whichever course is more beneficial to the revenue.

However, the flat rate of 3% is not applicable in cases where the assets are held by the trustees on behalf of a provident fu superannuation fund, gratuity fund, pension fund or any other fund, created bonafide by a person carrying on a business or profess for the benefit of employees of such business or profession.

Further, while computing the net wealth of such discretionary trusts, exemptions available under specified clauses† sub-section (1) of section 5 will not be allowed.

(3) Taxation of Oral trusts:

[Section 21(4A)]

W.e.f. from 1-4-1981, a trust which is not declared by a duly executed instrument in writing shall be deemed to be a tr declared by a duly executed instrument in writing if a statement in writing, duly signed by the trustee or trustees setting out purposes of the trust, particulars as to the trustee or trustees, beneficiaries and the trust property, is forwarded to the Wealth-tax Offi within the specified time limit. Where the trust has been declared before 1st June, 1981, the specified time limit will be three mon from that date and in any other case, within three months from the date of the declaration of the trust. Such trust will be treated as oral trust if the said statement is not furnished within the specified time limit.

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†Refer page 223.

Where assets chargeable to wealth-tax are held by a trustee of an oral trust, the wealth-tax will be levied and recovered from ch trustee at the flat rate of 3% or at the rates applicable to a resident individual who is a citizen of India, whichever course is more neficial to the revenue. Further, such an oral trust will not be eligible for exemption in respect of assets referred to in specified clauses† sub-section (1) of section 5.

(4) Association of persons:

[Section 21AA]

W.e.f. 1-4-1981, where assets chargeable to wealth-tax are held by an association of persons and the individual shares of the embers of the association in the income or assets or both are indeterminate or unknown (on the date of formation of the association or any time thereafter) the net wealth of such association will be taxed: (a) upto assessment year 1988-89, at the flat rate of 3% or at the tes applicable to a resident individual who is a citizen of India, whichever course is more beneficial to revenue, and (b) from sessment year 1989-90, at the maximum marginal rate i.e., the rate of wealth-tax applicable in relation to the highest slab of wealth in e case of an individual as specified in Part I of Schedule I. Further, such an association of persons will not be eligible for exemption in spect of assets referred to in specified clauses† of sub-section (1) of section 5.

(5) Taxation of residuary wealth in the hands of the trustees:

[Section 21(1A)]

Assessment year 1980-81 & onwards:

Where the value of corpus of the trust is greater than the aggregate value of life interest and interest of remainderman, such cess value will be subjected to wealth-tax under section 21(1A) in the hands of the trustees as if such excess value were the net wealth an individual who is a citizen of India and resident in India and will be liable to wealth-tax at the flat rate of 3% or at the rates plicable to a resident individual who is a citizen of India, whichever course is more beneficial to the revenue. Refer illustration on ge 233.

(6) Wealth-tax in the case of closely-held companies:

(Section 40 of the Finance Act, 1983)

For assessment years 1957-58 to 1959-60, every company (other than banking company, etc.) whose net wealth exceeded Rs. 5 khs were liable to wealth-tax at a flat rate of 0.5%. The companies were not liable to wealth-tax for assessment years 1960-61 to 83-84.

From assessment year 1984-85, the levy of wealth-tax is revived in the case of closely-held company on its net wealth comprised specified assets* wherever located belonging to the company at a flat rate of 2% without any exemption limit. However, for the sessment year 1988-89, the rate of wealth-tax is 2.20% (2% flat rate + 10% surcharge on wealth-tax computed at the flat rate of 2%).

The wealth-tax is leviable in the case of closely-held company, not being a company in which the public are substantially terested within the meaning of section 2(18) of the Income-tax Act.

The wealth-tax is leviable on the company's net wealth being market value of specified assets* [as detailed in section 40(3) of the inance Act, 1983] belonging to it on the valuation date less the debts which are secured on, or which have been incurred in relation to, e specified assets. However, where any debt secured on any specified asset belonging to the company is incurred for the benefit of any her person, or is not represented by any specified asset belonging to the company, such debt will not be taken into account.

The value of the specified assets shall be estimated to be the price which in the opinion of the Wealth-tax Officer, it would fetch if ld in the market on the valuation date. All the provisions of the Wealth-tax Act [except the exemptions in respect of assets listed u/s. , valuation of business assets (section 7(2)(a)), exemption in respect of companies referred to in section 45(d) and the rate of ealth-tax] will apply as if the provisions contained in section 40 of the Finance Act, 1983 formed part of the Wealth-tax Act.

For example refer page 233.

*List of specified assets under section 40(3) of the Finance Act, 1983 are as under‡:

(i) gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals;

(ii) precious or semi-precious stones whether or not set in any furniture, utensil or other article or worked or sewn into any wearing apparel;

(iii) ornaments made of gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals, whether or not containing any precious semi-precious stone, and whether or not worked or sewn into any wearing apparel;

(iv) utensils made of gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals;

(v) land other than agricultural land;

(vi) building or land appurtenant thereto, other than building or part thereof used by the assessee as factory, godown, warehouse, hotel or office for the purposes of its usiness or as residential accommodation for its employees or as a hospital, creche, school, canteen, library, recreational centre, shelter, rest-room or lunch room mainly for the elfare of its employees and the land appurtenant to such building or part;

Provided that each such employee is an employee whose income (exclusive of the value of all benefits or amenities not provided for by way of monetary payment) chargeable nder the head "Salaries" under the Income-tax Act does not exceed eighteen thousand rupees;

(vii) motors-cars; and

(viii) any other asset which is acquired or represented by a debt secured on any one or more of the assets referred to in clause *(i)* to clause *(vii)*.

MISCELLANEOUS:

(1) Return of wealth:

(Section 14)

Upto assessment year 1988-89:

Where the net wealth of an assessee (being an individual or a Hindu undivided family) including the vealth of any other person which under the provision of the Wealth-tax Act (refer section 4) is chargeable to ax in his hands exceeds the taxable limit, he has to voluntarily file the return of net wealth under sub-section 1) of section 14 before the 30th day of June.

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†clauses are (xv), (xvi), (xxii), (xxiii), (xxiv), (xxv), (xxvi), (xxvii), (xxviii) & (xxix) of sub-section (1) of section 5.

‡From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, certain assets held by such companies have been excluded from levy of wealth-tax Refer section 87 of the Finance Act, 1988 on page 19].

An assessee, whose net wealth includes the value of any assets held in a business or professio furnish the return of net wealth before the expiry of the time for furnishing the *return of income.* V extension of time is allowed for furnishing *return of income,* it will also be applicable for furnishing ret wealth [Proviso to section 14(1)].

For the assessment year 1988-89, the return of net wealth is to be filed on the dates ment hereunder:

(1) Where the net wealth exceeds the exemption limit* in the case of individual and Hindu undivided family: on or before 30th June,

(2) Where the net wealth exceeds the exemption limit* in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided family and the net wealth includes assets held in a business or profession for which the accounting period ends on 31st March, 1988: on or before 29th July,

*For exemption limit refer page 209.

Where an assessee is served with a notice under section 14(2) of the Wealth-tax Act, the retu wealth is to be furnished within a period of not less than 30 days from the service of the said notice e such period expires before the due date for furnishing the return under section 14(1).

Where it is not possible for an assessee to furnish the return within the time allowed under se 14(1) or 14(2) for any reason, he may apply for extension of time. No form has been prescribed in resp such application. However, it is advisable to write a letter stating therein the reasons for delay and the required to file the return. Failure to apply for extension may render an assessee liable to penalty.

Where a return has not been furnished within the time allowed under section 14 or where it has furnished but some omission or wrong statement is discovered therein, substituted section 15 permi assessee to file a return or a revised return, as the case may be, at any time before the expiry of one year the end of the relevant assessment year or before the completion of the assessment, whichever is ea However, such returns in respect of : (1) assessment year 1987-88 or earlier assessment years can be file or before 31-3-1990 or before the completion of assessment, whichever is earlier, and (2) assessment 1988-89 can be filed on or before 31-3-1991 or before the completion of assessment, whichever is earl

Upto assessment year 1988-89, there is no provision in the Wealth-tax Act for levy of interest for submission of the return but penalty is imposable under section 18(1)(a) for any delay or default in filin return by the due date.

Detailed chart for penalties leviable relating to various defaults, is given on page 225.

Assessment year 1989-90 & onwards:

The due dates for filing the return of wealth are the same as for filing return of income [Refer 7(a) on page 323].

(2) Self-assessment:
(Section 15B)

Under section 15B, where any tax is payable on the basis of any return of net wealth required t furnished under section 14 or section 15 or section 17, then, such tax shall be paid before the return is and the return shall be accompanied by proof of payment of such tax i.e. self-assessment tax challan.

Under sub-section (3) of section 15B, for failure to pay the self-assessment tax or any part the penalty is imposable at 2% of such tax or part thereof, as the case may be, for every month of defaul

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, section 15B has been substituted. For further det refer item 3 on page 331.

(3) Regular assessment:
(Section 16)

Upto assessment year 1988-89:

Regular assessment may be made:

(a) under section 16(1), by accepting the return furnished,

(b) under section 16(3), after hearing such evidence as the assessee may produce and a examining such accounts, records or other documents which the Wealth-tax Officer may require,

(c) under section 16(5) (a best judgment assessment), if the assessee fails to furnish the ret in response to notice under section 14(2) or fails to comply with any notice issued under section 1 or 16(4).

For failure to pay the demand made on regular assessment within 35 days from the date of receip the notice of demand, the assessee will be liable to pay interest u/s. 31(2) and penalty u/s. 32.

The rate of interest chargeable for defaults upto 30-9-1984 is 12% p.a. and from 1-10-1984 it is 15% a.

Under section 31(2A), w.e.f. 1-4-1987, the Commissioner of Wealth-tax is empowered to reduce or aive interest paid or payable under section 31(2).

Assessment year 1989-90 & onwards:

Amendments to provisions of section 16 relating to assessment of wealth are on the same lines as for e assessment under Income-tax Act. Refer item 7(e) on page 323.

(4) Time limit for completion of wealth-tax assessments or re-assessments:

(Section 17A)

Section 17A prescribes the time limits for completion of assessments or re-assessments as under:

(a) Assessments relating to the assessment year 1975-76 or any subsequent year have to be completed within 4 years from the end of the relevant assessment year or within one year from the date of filing the return or revised return under section 15, whichever is later.

Illustration: The assessment for the assessment year 1984-85 is required to be completed by the Wealth-tax Officer on or before 31-3-1989 provided the wealth-tax return or revised return, as the case may be, is filed by an assessee before 1st April, 1988. Assuming that the return of net wealth for the assessment year 1984-85 is filed on 11-8-1988, then, the assessment for that year is to be completed on or before 10-8-1989.

(b) Assessments relating to cases in which notice under section 17(1)*(a)* in respect of any year served on or after 1-4-1975, have to be completed within four years from the end of the assessment year in which such notice is served.

To illustrate, notice under section 17(1) *(a)* for the assessment year 1982-83 has been served in a case on 15-9-1984. The assessment in such a case is to be completed on or before 31-3-1989.

(c) Assessments, relating to cases in which notice under section 17(1) *(b)* in respect of any assessment year has been served on or after 1-4-1975, have to be completed within 4 years from the end of the relevant assessment year in which the net wealth was first assessable or within one year from the date of service of notice under section 17(1) *(b)*, whichever is later.

(d) Where fresh assessment is required to be made in pursuance of an order passed on or after 1-4-1975 under section 23, section 24 or section 25 (i.e., as a result of any appeal or revision petition) setting aside or cancelling an assessment, then, the fresh assessment has to be completed within 4 years from the end of the financial year in which the order under section 23 or section 24 was received by the Commissioner or in which order under section 25 is passed by the Commissioner.

5) Penalty for failure to furnish returns, to comply with notices and concealment of assets, etc.

The penalty chart in respect of various defaults is given hereunder:

PENALTIES UNDER THE WEALTH-TAX ACT, 1957†

Nature of default	*Penalty imposable*
nder Section 18(1)(a): Failure to furnish return of net ealth under section 14(1) or 14(2) or 17 or failure to furnish it ithin the time allowed under section 14(1) or 14(2) or 17 without reasonable cause	2% of the assessed tax (i.e. wealth-tax chargeable on the net wealth assessed) for each completed month of default.
nder Section 18(1)(b): Failure to comply *without reasonble cause to comply with a notice under section 16(2) or 16(4)	Minimum penalty is 10% and the maximum penalty is 50% of the tax sought to be avoided (i.e. the difference between the tax on assessed wealth and the tax on returned wealth).
nder Section 18(1)(c): Concealing the particulars of any ssets or furnishing inaccurate particulars of any assets or debts	Minimum penalty is 100% and maximum is 500% of the tax sought to be evaded (i.e. the difference between the tax on net wealth assessed and the tax on such assessed net wealth as reduced by the amount of concealed wealth).

*The words "without reasonable cause" omitted w.e.f. 10-9-1986. However under proviso to section 18(1), no penalty shall be mposable for default under section 18(1)(a) & 18(i)(b) if assessee proves that there was reasonable cause for the failure referred to in ose clauses.

†From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, there will be no penalty u/s. 18(1)(a) for delay in furnishing return of wealth but terest at the rate of 2% for every month or part of a month is payable u/s. 17B. Penalty for defaults u/s. 18(1)(b) will be levied under ubstituted section 18 and minimum penalty will be Rs. 1,000 and maximum Rs. 25,000 for each such defaults. There will be no penalty /s. 18(1)(c) for concealment of wealth but additional wealth-tax will be levied u/s. 18D [Refer item (B)(5) on page 331].

(7) Waiver or reduction of penalty:

(Section 18B)

Under section 18B of the Wealth-tax Act, the Commissioner may:

(a) reduce or waive the amount of penalty imposed or imposable under section 18(1)(i) for failure to furnish the return of net wealth under section 14(1); or

(b) reduce or waive the amount of penalty imposed or imposable on a person under section 18(1)(iii),

if he is satisfied that such person:

(1) has, voluntarily and in good faith made full and true disclosure of his net wealth prior to the issue of a notice to him under section 14(2) of the Wealth-tax Act;

(2) has, prior to the detection by the Wealth-tax Officer, of the concealment of particulars of assets or of the inaccuracy of particulars furnished in respect of any asset or debt in respect of which the penalty is imposable, voluntarily and in good faith made full and true disclosure of such particulars; and

(3) has co-operated in any inquiry relating to the assessment and has either paid or made satisfactory arrangements for the payment of any tax or interest under the Wealth-tax Act.

WEALTH-TAX EXAMPLES:

Assessment year 1988-89

(1) An individual who is a resident and citizen of India has the following assets:

(1) Self-occupied ownership flat at Bombay (Market value as on 31-3-1971)§			Rs. 2
(2) Motor car for personal use			Rs.
(3) Equity Shares of Indian companies*		Rs. 80,000	
(4) Units of Unit Trust of India*		Rs. 1,50,000	
(5) Shares of co-operative society*		Rs. 10,000	
(6) Bank of India Savings A/c*		Rs. 20,000	Rs. 2
(7) Deposits with companies			Rs.
(8) Jewellery & ornaments			Rs.
(9) Cash on hand			Rs.
Total wealth			Rs. 7,
Less: Exemptions under section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957:			
(1) Motor car for personal use [Section 5(1)(viii)]		Rs. 16,000	
(2) Ownership flat at Bombay [Section 5(1) (iv)]	Rs.2,94,000†		
(3) Equity shares [Section 5(1) (xxiii)]	Rs. 80,000		
(4) Units of Unit Trust [Section 5(1) (xxv)]	Rs.1,50,000		
(5) Shares of co-operative society [Section 5(1) (xxviii)]	Rs. 10,000		
(6) Bank of India Savings A/c [Section 5(1) (xxvi)]	Rs. 20,000		
	Rs.5,54,000		
As per section 5(1A), maximum exemption restricted to		Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 5,
Net wealth for the purpose of wealth-tax			Rs. 2,

As the net wealth is below Rs. 2,50,000, no wealth-tax is payable for the assessment year 1988-89.

§Section 7(4) provides that the value of a house belonging to the assessee and exclusively used by him for resid purposes shall be taken to be the market price on the valuation date next following the date on which he became the of the house or on the valuation date relevant to the assessment year 1971-72, whichever is later. Thus, even if the m value of the residential house/flat is Rs. 8,50,000 as on 31-3-1988, the value to be adopted is Rs. 2,94,000.

*It is assumed that these assets were purchased/deposits made before six months from the relevant valuation date.

†For and from the assessment year 1986-87 and onwards, separate exemption of Rs. 2,00,000 u/s. 5(1)(iv) is delete instead overall exemption upto Rs. 5,00,000 will be allowed for a house or part of a house alongwith other financial specified under section 5(1A).

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(2) An individual who is a resident and citizen of India has the following assets:

(1) Business assets	Rs. 2,85,000	
(2) Cash on hand	Rs. 4,000	
(3) Jewellery & ornaments	Rs. 44,000	
(4) Household goods	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 3,3
Less: Exemption under section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957: Household goods [Section 5(1) (viii)]		Rs.
Net wealth		Rs. 3,3
Net wealth		Rs. 3,3
Less: Wealth-tax liability (inclusive of surcharge on wealth-tax) for the assessment year 1988-89 (Refer page 230)†		Rs.
		Rs. 3,3
Rounded off net wealth		Rs. 3,3
Wealth-tax on the first Rs. 2,50,000 net wealth		Rs.
Wealth-tax @ ½% on the balance Rs. 82,500 net wealth	Rs. 413	
Surcharge @ 10% on wealth-tax of Rs. 413	Rs. 41	Rs.
Wealth-tax & S.C. on W.T. payable @ scheduled rates for the assessment year 1988-89		Rs.

†Wealth-tax & surcharge on wealth-tax payable for the current year is to be deemed as debt deductible from the current year' wealth. To ascertain the amount of such debt (wealth-tax & surcharge liability), refer the relevant tables given on pp. 230-232. It be noted that the ultimate wealth-tax and surcharge on wealth-tax payable at the scheduled rates will be the same as the (wealth-tax & surcharge liability) deductible from the current year's net wealth.

(3) An individual who is a resident and citizen of India has the following assets:

(1) Self-occupied residential flat at Calcutta (market value as on 31-3-1971)§		Rs.2,00,000	
(2) Cash on hand		Rs. 5,100	
(3) Jewellery		Rs. 55,000	
(4) Motor car for personal use		Rs. 15,000	
(5) Equity shares of Indian companies:			
Purchased within 6 months of the valuation date	Rs.1,10,000		
Purchased before 6 months from the valuation date	Rs.2,30,000	Rs.3,40,000	
(6) Business assets		Rs.1,35,000	Rs. 7,50,100
Less: Debts:			
Outstanding direct taxes and municipal taxes			Rs. 5,000
Net assets			Rs. 7,45,100
Less: Exemptions under section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957:			
(1) Motor car for personal use [Section 5(1)(viii)]		Rs. 15,000	
(2) Ownership flat at Calcutta [Section 5(1)(iv)]†	Rs.2,00,000†		
(3) Equity shares purchased before 6 months from valuation date [Sections 5(1)(xxiii) & 5(3)]	Rs.2,30,000	Rs.4,30,000	Rs. 4,45,000
Net wealth			Rs. 3,00,100
Net wealth			Rs 3,00,100
Less: Wealth-tax liability (inclusive of surcharge on wealth-tax) for the assessment year 1988-89 (Refer page 230)**			Rs. **274
Net wealth			Rs. 2,99,826
Rounded off net wealth			Rs. 2,99,800
Wealth-tax on the first Rs. 2,50,000 net wealth			Rs. Nil
Wealth-tax @ ½% on the balance Rs. 49,800 net wealth		Rs. 249	
Surcharge @ 10% on wealth-tax of Rs. 249		Rs. 25	Rs. 274
Wealth-tax & S.C. on W.T. payable @ scheduled rates for the assessment year 1988-89			Rs. 274

§ Refer note with § mark on page 226 in example (1).
† Refer note with † mark on page 226 in example (1).
** Refer note with † mark on page 226 in example (2).

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(4) An individual who is a resident and citizen of India has the following assets:

(1) Six year National Savings Certificates VIIth Issue*		Rs. 30,000	
(2) Units of Unit Trust of India*		Rs. 40,000	
(3) Fixed deposits with banks & Bank of Baroda C.D.S. (I.T.P.) A/c*		Rs.2,60,000	
(4) Self-occupied residential house**		Rs. 90,000	
(5) Equity shares of Indian companies*		Rs.2,50,000	
(6) Deposit under National Deposit Scheme		Rs. 30,000	
(7) Jewellery & ornaments		Rs.1,60,000	
(8) Cash on hand		Rs. 10,700	
(9) Deposits with companies		Rs.1,65,000	
(10) Balance with State Bank of India in Public Provident Fund A/c		Rs.1,15,000	
(11) Capital Investment Bonds (Initially Subscribed) or purchased*		Rs.1,00,000	Rs.12,50,700
Less: Exemptions under section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957:			
(1) Balance with State Bank of India in P.P.F.A/c [Section 5(1)(xviia)]		Rs.1,15,000	
(2) Capital Investment Bonds [Section 5(1)(xvid) & 5(3)(aa)]		Rs.1,00,000	
(3) Residential house [Section 5(1)(iv)]†	Rs. 90,000†		
(4) Six year National Savings Certificates VII Issue [Section 5(1)(xxii)]	Rs. 30,000		
(5) Units of Unit Trust of India [Section 5(1)(xxv)]	Rs. 40,000		
(6) Fixed deposits with banks & C.D.S. (I.T.P.) A/c. [Sec. 5(1)(xxvi)]	Rs.2,60,000		
(7) Equity shares of Indian companies [Section 5 (1)(xxiii)]	Rs.2,50,000		
(8) Deposit under National Deposit Scheme [Section 5(1)(xxva)]	Rs. 30,000		
	Rs.7,00,000		
(a) As per section 5(1A), maximum exemption restricted to	Rs.5,00,000		
(b) As per 2nd proviso to section 5(1A), additional exemption in respect of deposit under National Deposit Scheme restricted to	Rs. 25,000	Rs.5,25,000	Rs. 7,40,000
Net wealth			Rs. 5,10,700

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* It is assumed that these assets were purchased/deposits made before six months from the relevant valuation date.

** See note with § on page 226 in example (1).

† Refer note with † mark on page 226 in example (1).

Net wealth		Rs. 5,
Less: Wealth-tax liability (inclusive of surcharge on wealth-tax) for the assessment year 1988-89 (Refer page 230)‡		Rs.
		Rs. 5,
Rounded off net wealth ..		Rs. 5,
Wealth-tax on the first Rs. 2,50,000 net wealth		Rs.
Wealth-tax @ ½% on the balance Rs. 2,59,300 net wealth	Rs. 1,296	
Surcharge @ 10% on wealth-tax of Rs. 1,296	Rs. 130	Rs.
Wealth-tax & S.C. on W.T. payable @ scheduled rates for the assessment year 1988-89		Rs.

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(5) A Hindu undivided family has the following assets and liabilities:

(i) Business assets		Rs. 2,45,000	
(ii) Self-occupied residential house**		Rs. 2,95,000	
(iii) Jewellery		Rs. 75,000	
(iv) Cash on hand		Rs. 10,000	
(v) Bank of India Savings A/c:			
(1) Deposits made before six months of valuation date ..	Rs. 20,000		
(2) Deposits made within six months of valuation date ..	Rs. 45,000	Rs. 65,000	Rs. 6,9
Less: Liabilities:			
Debts and income-tax payable			Rs. 5
Net assets ..			Rs. 6,85
Less: Exemptions under section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957:			
(1) Residential house [Section 5(1)(iv)]†		Rs. 2,95,000†	
(2) Bank of India Savings A/c [Section 5(1)(xxvi)]		Rs. 20,000	Rs. 3,15
Net wealth ..			Rs. 3,70

(a) Where none of the members of the family has net wealth exceeding Rs. 2,50,000:

Net wealth	Rs. 3,70,000
Less: Wealth-tax liability (inclusive of S.C. on W.T.) for the year (Refer page 230)‡	Rs. 656
Net wealth ..	Rs. 3,69,344
Rounded off net wealth	Rs. 3,69,300
Wealth-tax on the first Rs. 2,50,000	Rs. Nil
Wealth-tax @ ½% on balance Rs. 1,19,300	Rs. 596
S.C. @ 10% on W.T. of Rs. 596	Rs. 60
W.T. & S.C. payable for A.Y. 1988-89	Rs. 656

(b) Where at least one member of the family has net wealth exceeding Rs. 2,50,000:

Net wealth	Rs. 3,70,
Less: Wealth-tax liability (inclusive of S.C. on W.T.) for the year (Refer page 232)‡	Rs. 2,
Net wealth ..	Rs. 3,67,
Rounded off net wealth	Rs. 3,67,
Wealth-tax on the first Rs. 1,50,000 ..	Rs.
Wealth-tax @ 1% on balance Rs. 2,17,600	Rs. 2,
S.C. @ 10% on W.T. of Rs. 2,176 ..	Rs.
W.T. & S.C. payable for A.Y. 1988-89	Rs. 2,

**See note with § on page 226 in example (1).
† Refer note marked with † on page 226 in example (1).
‡ Refer note marked with † on page 226 in example (2).

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(6) Mr. A has the following assets:
Assets located in India:

(i) Net assets in India:	
1. Shares in Indian companies purchased before six months from the valuation date	Rs. 4,00,000
2. Bank balance in current account with Union Bank of India: being the minimum balance over six months from the valuation date	Rs. 1,50,000
3. Deposits with companies	Rs. 4,50,000
4. Debentures and bonds in companies	Rs. 2,00,000
Carried over ..	Rs. 12,00,000

Brought over ..		Rs.12,00,000	
Less: Exemption under section 5(1)(xxiii) & 5(1) (xxvi) for shares in Indian companies and balance with Union Bank	Rs. 5,50,000		
Maximum permissible exemption under section 5(1A) restricted to ..		Rs. 5,00,000	
Net assets located in India		Rs. 7,00,000	
(ii) Deposits in Post Office Savings Bank Account or fixed deposit with Bank of India on moneys standing to his credit in a Non-resident (External) Account, as the case may be, interest whereof is exempt under section 10 of the Income-tax Act ..		Rs. 50,000	Rs. 7,50,000
Assets located outside India			Rs. 2,00,000
Total assets ..			Rs. 9,50,000

(a) If Mr. A is an Indian citizen and resident & ordinarily resident:

Wealth-tax & S.C. on W.T. @ Scheduled rates on aggregate net wealth of Rs. 9,50,000:		
On the first Rs. 2,50,000		Rs. Nil
On the balance Rs. 7,00,000 Wealth-tax @ ½%	Rs. 3,500	
Surcharge @ 10% on wealth-tax of Rs. 3,500	Rs. 350	Rs. 3,850
Gross wealth-tax ..		Rs. 3,850

Less: Rebate on assets of Rs. 2,00,000 located outside India as provided in Rule 4 of Part II of the Schedule I (Refer page 203) in the manner indicated hereunder:

$$\frac{\text{Gross wealth-tax (inclusive of S.C. on W.T.)} \times \text{Assets outside India}}{\text{Assets in India} + \text{Assets outside India}} \times \tfrac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{\text{Rs. } 3{,}850 \times \text{Rs. } 2{,}00{,}000}{\text{Rs. } 7{,}50{,}000 + \text{Rs. } 2{,}00{,}000} = \text{Rs. } 811 \times \tfrac{1}{2} = \quad \text{Rs. } 405$$

	Rs. 3,445
Less: Deduction @ 0.55% (i.e. 0.50% W.T. + 10% S.C. on W.T.) on current year's wealth-tax liability (inclusive of S.C. on W.T.)	Rs. 19
Wealth-tax & S.C. on W.T. payable for the assessment year 1988-89	Rs. 3,426

(b) If Mr. A is an Indian citizen but he is either non-resident or a person resident outside India or resident but not ordinarily resident:

or

If Mr. A is not a citizen of India but who is either resident and ordinarily resident or resident but not ordinarily resident:

Assets located in India: wealth-tax (inc. of S.C. on W.T.) on (Refer page 230)	Rs. 7,00,000	Rs. 2,461
Assets located in India, interest whereof is exempt under sections 10(4A)/10(15)(ii) of the Income-tax Act [Excludible u/s. 6(ii) of the Wealth-tax Act]	Rs. 50,000	Rs. Nil
Assets located outside India [Excludible u/s. 6(i) of the Wealth-tax Act] ..	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. Nil
Wealth-tax & S.C. on W.T. payable for the assessment year 1988-89		Rs. 2,461

(c) If Mr. A is not a citizen of India and who is also non-resident or a person resident outside India:

Assets located in India: Wealth-tax on	Rs. 7,00,000	Rs. *1,234
Assets located in India, interest whereof is exempt under section 10(4A) of the Income-tax Act [Excludible under section 6(ii) of the Wealth-tax Act] ..	Rs. 50,000	Rs. Nil
Assets located outside India [Excludible u/s. 6(i) of the Wealth-tax Act]	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. Nil
Wealth-tax & S.C. on W.T. for the assessment year 1988-89		Rs. *1,234
*Wealth-tax on the first Rs. 2,50,000 net wealth	Rs. Nil	
Wealth-tax & S.C. on W.T. @ 0.55% (i.e. ½% W.T. + 10% S.C. on W.T.) on the balance Rs. 4,50,000 net wealth	Rs. 2,475	Rs. 2,475
Less: Relief under Rule 3 (Refer page 203)		Rs. 1,238
		Rs. 1,237
Less: Current year's wealth-tax liability @ 0.275% (inclusive of S.C. on W.T.)		Rs. 3
Wealth-tax & S.C. on W.T. payable for the assessment year 1988-89		Rs. 1,234

WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF SURCHARGE
FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1988-89
For
INDIVIDUALS**

Valuation date: Financial year ending 31-3-1988, Calendar year 1987 & Samvat year 2043 ending on 22-10-87
Where Net Wealth is between:
Rs. 2,50,000 & 10,04,125

NET WEALTH† Rs.	WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF S.C. ON W.T.* Rs. P.	NET WEALTH† Rs.	WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF S.C. ON W.T.* Rs. P.	NET WEALTH† Rs.	WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF S.C. ON W.T.* Rs. P.	NET WEALTH† Rs.	WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF S.C. ON W.T.* Rs. P.	NET WEALTH† Rs.	WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF S.C. ON W.T.* Rs. P.	NET WEALTH† Rs.	WEA TA INCLU OF ON W Rs.
100	0.55	400	2.19	700	3.83	1000	5.47	4000	21.88	7000	3
200	1.09	500	2.73	800	4.38	2000	10.94	5000	27.35	8000	4
300	1.64	600	3.28	900	4.92	3000	16.41	6000	32.82	9000	4
250000	—	325000	410.24	420000	929.89	515000	1449.53	640000	2133.27	830000	3172
251000	5.47	330000	437.59	425000	957.24	520000	1476.88	650000	2187.97	840000	3227
252000	10.94	335000	464.94	430000	984.58	525000	1504.23	660000	2242.67	850000	3281
253000	16.41	340000	492.29	435000	1011.93	530000	1531.58	670000	2297.36	860000	3336
254000	21.88	345000	519.64	440000	1039.28	535000	1558.93	680000	2352.06	870000	3391
255000	27.35	350000	546.99	445000	1066.63	540000	1586.28	690000	2406.76	880000	3446
260000	54.70	355000	574.34	450000	1093.98	545000	1613.63	700000	2461.46	890000	3500.
265000	82.05	360000	601.69	455000	1121.33	550000	1640.97	710000	2516.16	900000	3555.
270000	109.40	365000	629.04	460000	1148.68	555000	1668.32	720000	2570.86	910000	3610.
275000	136.75	370000	656.39	465000	1176.03	560000	1695.67	730000	2625.56	920000	3664.
280000	164.10	375000	683.74	470000	1203.38	565000	1723.02	740000	2680.26	930000	3719.
285000	191.45	380000	711.09	475000	1230.73	570000	1750.37	750000	2734.96	940000	3774.
290000	218.80	385000	738.44	480000	1258.08	575000	1777.72	760000	2789.66	950000	3828.
295000	246.15	390000	765.79	485000	1285.43	580000	1805.07	770000	2844.36	960000	3883.
300000	273.50	395000	793.14	490000	1312.78	590000	1859.77	780000	2899.06	970000	3938.
305000	300.85	400000	820.49	495000	1340.13	600000	1914.47	790000	2953.75	980000	3993.
310000	328.19	405000	847.84	500000	1367.48	610000	1969.17	800000	3008.45	990000	4047.
315000	355.54	410000	875.19	505000	1394.83	620000	2023.87	810000	3063.15	1000000	4102.
320000	382.89	415000	902.54	510000	1422.18	630000	2078.57	820000	3117.85	1004125	4125.

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† Net wealth figures shown in column Nos. 1,3,5,7,9 & 11 represent the net wealth after deduction of all liabilities except curr year's wealth-tax (inclusive of surcharge on W.T.) liability. Refer † mark note on page 226 of example (2).

* To find out surcharge at the rate of 10% on wealth-tax, please divide the figures shown in column Nos. 2,4,6,8,10 & 12 by 11. example, on net wealth of Rs. 2,85,100, wealth-tax (inclusive of surcharge on wealth-tax) liability is Rs. 192. Surcharge on wealth-ta Rs. 17.45 (Rs. 192 ÷ 11) and wealth-tax is Rs. 174.55 (Rs. 192 less Rs. 17.45 S.C. on W.T.).

** In case of Hindu undivided families, this table is to be referred only in cases where **none of the members** of the family h independent net wealth **exceeding Rs. 2,50,000**.

However, where the net wealth of any one member of such family exceeds Rs. 2,50,000, the relevant table is given on page 23

WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF SURCHARGE
FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1988-89
For
INDIVIDUALS**

Valuation date: Financial year ending 31-3-1988, Calendar year 1987 & Samvat year 2043 ending on 22-10-87.

WEALTH-TAX BETWEEN Rs. 10,04,125 & Rs. 20,15,125 NET WEALTH						WEALTH-TAX BETWEEN Rs. 20,15,125 & Rs. 35,00,000 NET WEALTH					
NET WEALTH† Rs.	WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF S.C. ON W.T.* Rs. P.	NET WEALTH† Rs.	WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF S.C. ON W.T.* Rs. P.	NET WEALTH† Rs.	WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF S.C. ON W.T.* Rs. P.	NET WEALTH† Rs.	WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF S.C. ON W.T.* Rs. P.	NET WEALTH† Rs.	WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF S.C. ON W.T.* Rs. P.	NET WEALTH† Rs.	WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF S.C. ON W.T.* Rs. P.
100	1.09	800	8.70	6000	65.28	100	2.15	800	17.22	6000	129.16
200	2.18	900	9.79	7000	76.16	200	4.31	900	19.37	7000	150.68
300	3.26	1000	10.88	8000	87.04	300	6.46	1000	21.53	8000	172.21
400	4.35	2000	21.76	9000	97.92	400	8.61	2000	43.05	9000	193.74
500	5.44	3000	32.64	10000	108.80	500	10.76	3000	64.58	10000	215.26
600	6.53	4000	43.52	20000	217.61	600	12.92	4000	86.11	20000	430.53
700	7.62	5000	54.40	30000	326.41	700	15.07	5000	107.63	30000	645.79
1004125	4125.00	1220000	6473.79	1600000	10608.31	2015125	15125.00	2440000	24271.04	2975000	35787.67
1010000	4188.92	1230000	6582.59	1620000	10825.91	2020000	15229.94	2460000	24701.57	3000000	36325.83
1020000	4297.73	1240000	6691.39	1640000	11043.52	2040000	15660.47	2480000	25132.09	3025000	36863.99
1030000	4406.53	1250000	6800.20	1660000	11261.13	2060000	16091.00	2500000	25562.62	3050000	37402.15
1040000	4515.33	1260000	6909.00	1680000	11478.73	2080000	16521.53	2525000	26100.78	3075000	37940.31
1050000	4624.13	1270000	7017.80	1700000	11696.34	2100000	16952.05	2550000	26638.94	3100000	38478.47
1060000	4732.94	1280000	7126.61	1720000	11913.95	2120000	17382.58	2575000	27177.10	3125000	39016.63
1070000	4841.74	1300000	7344.21	1740000	12131.55	2140000	17813.11	2600000	27715.26	3150000	39554.79
1080000	4950.54	1320000	7561.82	1760000	12349.16	2160000	18243.64	2625000	28253.42	3175000	40092.95
1090000	5059.35	1340000	7779.43	1780000	12566.77	2180000	18674.17	2650000	28791.59	3200000	40631.12
1100000	5168.15	1360000	7997.03	1800000	12784.37	2200000	19104.70	2675000	29329.75	3225000	41169.28
1110000	5276.95	1380000	8214.64	1820000	13001.98	2220000	19535.23	2700000	29867.91	3250000	41707.44
1120000	5385.76	1400000	8432.25	1840000	13219.58	2240000	19965.75	2725000	30406.07	3275000	42245.60
1130000	5494.56	1420000	8649.85	1860000	13437.19	2260000	20396.28	2750000	30944.23	3300000	42783.76
1140000	5603.36	1440000	8867.46	1880000	13654.80	2280000	20826.81	2775000	31482.39	3325000	43321.92
1150000	5712.17	1460000	9085.06	1900000	13872.40	2300000	21257.34	2800000	32020.55	3350000	43860.08
1160000	5820.97	1480000	9302.67	1920000	14090.01	2320000	21687.87	2825000	32558.71	3375000	44398.24
1170000	5929.77	1500000	9520.28	1940000	14307.62	2340000	22118.40	2850000	33096.87	3400000	44936.40
1180000	6038.58	1520000	9737.88	1960000	14525.22	2360000	22548.92	2875000	33635.03	3425000	45474.56
1190000	6147.38	1540000	9955.49	1980000	14742.83	2380000	22979.45	2900000	34173.19	3450000	46012.72
1200000	6256.18	1560000	10173.10	2000000	14960.44	2400000	23409.98	2925000	34711.35	3475000	46550.88
1210000	6364.99	1580000	10390.70	2015125	15125.00	2420000	23840.51	2950000	35249.51	3500000	47089.04

† Net wealth figures shown in column Nos. 1,3,5,7,9 & 11 represent the net wealth after deduction of all liabilities except current year's wealth-tax (inclusive of surcharge on W.T.) liability. Refer † mark note on page 226 of example (2).

* To find out surcharge at the rate of 10% on wealth-tax, please divide the figures shown in column Nos. 2,4,6,8,10 & 12 by 11. For the manner and method, please refer note marked * on page 230.

** In case of Hindu undivided families, this table is to be referred only in cases where **none of the members** of the family have ndependent net wealth **exceeding Rs. 2,50,000**.

However, where the net wealth of any one member of such family exceeds Rs. 2,50,000, the relevant table is given on page 232.

WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF SURCHARGE
FOR SPECIFIED HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES§
ASSESSMENT YEAR
1988-89

Valuation date: Financial year ending 31-3-1988, Calendar year 1987 & Samvat year 2043 ending on 22-10-87

WEALTH-TAX BETWEEN Rs. 1,50,000 & Rs. 5,03,850 NET WEALTH				WEALTH-TAX BETWEEN Rs. 5,03,850 & Rs. 10,14,850 NET WEALTH				WEALTH-TAX BETWEEN Rs. 10,14,850 & Rs. 24,00,000 NET WEALTH			
NET WEALTH† Rs.	WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF S.C. ON W.T.* Rs. P.	NET WEALTH† Rs.	WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF S.C. ON W.T.* Rs. P.	NET WEALTH† Rs.	WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF S.C. ON W.T.* Rs. P.	NET WEALTH† Rs.	WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF S.C. ON W.T.* Rs. P.	NET WEALTH† Rs.	WEALTH-TAX INCLUSIVE OF S.C. ON W.T.* Rs. P.	NET WEALTH† Rs.	WEA TA INCLU OF ON V Rs.
100	1.09	1000	10.88	100	2.15	1000	21.53	100	3.19	2000	6
200	2.18	2000	21.76	200	4.31	2000	43.05	200	6.39	3000	9
300	3.26	3000	32.64	300	6.46	3000	64.58	300	9.58	4000	12
400	4.35	4000	43.52	400	8.61	4000	86.11	400	12.78	5000	15
500	5.44	5000	54.40	500	10.76	5000	107.63	500	15.97	6000	19
600	6.53	6000	65.28	600	12.92	6000	129.16	600	19.17	7000	22
700	7.62	7000	76.16	700	15.07	7000	150.68	700	22.36	8000	25
800	8.70	8000	87.04	800	17.22	8000	172.21	800	25.56	9000	28
900	9.79	9000	97.92	900	19.37	9000	193.74	900	28.75	10000	31
1000	10.88	10000	108.80	1000	21.53	10000	215.26	1000	31.95	20000	63
150000	—	225000	816.02	503850	3850.00	675000	7534.25	1014850	14850.00	1700000	36737
151000	10.88	230000	870.43	505000	3874.76	680000	7641.88	1020000	15014.52	1720000	37376
152000	21.76	235000	924.83	510000	3982.39	690000	7857.14	1040000	15653.44	1740000	38015
153000	32.64	240000	979.23	515000	4090.02	700000	8072.41	1060000	16292.35	1760000	38654
154000	43.52	245000	1033.63	520000	4197.65	710000	8287.67	1080000	16931.27	1780000	39293
155000	54.40	250000	1088.03	525000	4305.28	720000	8502.94	1100000	17570.18	1800000	39932
156000	65.28	255000	1142.43	530000	4412.92	730000	8718.20	1120000	18209.10	1820000	40571
157000	76.16	260000	1196.83	535000	4520.55	740000	8933.46	1140000	18848.02	1840000	41210
158000	87.04	265000	1251.24	540000	4628.18	750000	9148.73	1160000	19486.93	1860000	41848
159000	97.92	270000	1305.64	545000	4735.81	760000	9363.99	1180000	20125.85	1880000	42487
160000	108.80	275000	1360.04	550000	4843.44	770000	9579.26	1200000	20764.76	1900000	43126
161000	119.68	280000	1414.44	555000	4951.08	780000	9794.52	1220000	21403.68	1920000	43765
162000	130.56	290000	1523.24	560000	5058.71	790000	10009.78	1240000	22042.59	1940000	44404
163000	141.44	300000	1632.05	565000	5166.34	800000	10225.05	1260000	22681.51	1960000	45043
164000	152.32	310000	1740.85	570000	5273.97	810000	10440.31	1280000	23320.43	1980000	45682
165000	163.20	320000	1849.65	575000	5381.60	820000	10655.58	1300000	23959.34	2000000	46321
166000	174.09	330000	1958.46	580000	5489.24	830000	10870.84	1320000	24598.26	2020000	46960
167000	184.97	340000	2067.26	585000	5596.87	840000	11086.11	1340000	25237.17	2040000	47599
168000	195.85	350000	2176.06	590000	5704.50	850000	11301.37	1360000	25876.09	2060000	48238.
169000	206.73	360000	2284.87	595000	5812.13	860000	11516.63	1380000	26515.00	2080000	48877.
170000	217.61	370000	2393.67	600000	5919.77	870000	11731.90	1400000	27153.92	2100000	49515.
171000	228.49	380000	2502.47	605000	6027.40	880000	11947.16	1420000	27792.84	2120000	50154.
172000	239.37	390000	2611.28	610000	6135.03	890000	12162.43	1440000	28431.75	2140000	50793.
173000	250.25	400000	2720.08	615000	6242.66	900000	12377.69	1460000	29070.67	2160000	51432.
174000	261.13	410000	2828.88	620000	6350.29	910000	12592.95	1480000	29709.58	2180000	52071.
175000	272.01	420000	2937.69	625000	6457.93	920000	12808.22	1500000	30348.50	2200000	52710.
180000	326.41	430000	3046.49	630000	6565.56	930000	13023.48	1520000	30987.42	2220000	53349.
185000	380.81	440000	3155.29	635000	6673.19	940000	13238.75	1540000	31626.33	2240000	53988.
190000	435.21	450000	3264.09	640000	6780.82	950000	13454.01	1560000	32265.25	2260000	54627.
195000	489.61	460000	3372.90	645000	6888.45	960000	13669.28	1580000	32904.16	2280000	55266.
200000	544.02	470000	3481.70	650000	6996.09	970000	13884.54	1600000	33543.08	2300000	55905.
205000	598.42	480000	3590.50	655000	7103.72	980000	14099.80	1620000	34181.99	2320000	56544.
210000	652.82	490000	3699.31	660000	7211.35	990000	14315.07	1640000	34820.91	2340000	57182.
215000	707.22	500000	3808.11	665000	7318.98	1000000	14530.33	1660000	35459.83	2360000	57821.
220000	761.62	503850	3850.00	670000	7426.61	1014850	14850.00	1680000	36098.74	2400000	59099.

† Net wealth figures shown in column Nos. 1,3,5,7,9 & 11 represent the net wealth after deduction of all liabilities except cur year's wealth-tax (inclusive of surcharge on W.T.) liability. Refer † mark note on page 226 of example (2).

* To find out surcharge at the rate of 10% on wealth-tax, please divide the figures shown in column Nos. 2,4,6,8,10 & 12 by 11. For manner and method, please refer note marked * on page 230.

§ This table for Hindu undivided families is to be referred only in such cases where the net wealth of any one member of such fa exceeds Rs. 2,50,000.

In cases where the independent net wealth of none of the members of the Hindu undivided family **does not exceed Rs. 2,50,000,** relevant tables are on pp. 230-231.

VALUATION OF LIFE INTEREST OF BENEFICIARIES IN TRUST SETTLEMENT

Under the Trust settled by Mr. A by a Deed of Trust dated 1-1-1974, the income of the Trust was to be given to his daughter rs. B during her life time and on her death, the corpus of the Trust to her son C.

he income of the Trust for the years ending on:

1-3-1988	Rs. 32,000
1-3-1987	Rs. 30,000
1-3-1986	Rs. 28,000
otal income of the Trust for 3 years	Rs. 90,000
verage income of the Trust per year	Rs. 30,000

aluation of interest of Income Beneficiary B:

ate of birth of Mrs. B	1-8-1949
ge of Mrs. B (nearer valuation date, iz. 31-3-1988)	38 years
actor for life interest under Rule 1B*	10.4
verage income of the Trust	Rs. 30,000
alue of interest of Income eneficiary B: Rs. 30,000 ×10.4	Rs. 3,12,000

Valuation of interest of Corpus Beneficiary C:

As valued by an actuary who is an approved valuer (say)		Rs. 88,000
Total value of Corpus of the Trust (Comprised of shares & Govt. securities) as on valuation date viz. 31-3-1988		Rs.10,30,000
Less: Value of interest of the beneficiaries liable to be assessed in their respective assessments:		
B (Income Beneficiary)	Rs. 3,12,000	
C (Corpus Beneficiary)	Rs. 88,000	Rs. 4,00,000
		Rs. 6,30,000
Less: Shares/Govt. securities exempt u/s. 5(1A) (held for more than 6 months)		Rs. 5,00,000
Residuary wealth of the trust		Rs. 1,30,000

Residuary wealth of the trust before current year's W.T. liability	Rs. 1,30,000
Less: Current year's wealth-tax liability: 3 (Flat rate of W.T.)×Rs. 1,30,000 (Residuary wealth)÷103	Rs. 3,786
Net wealth of the trust	Rs. 1,26,214
Wealth-tax at flat rate of 3% on Rs. 1,26,200 (Rounded off net wealth) for the assessment year 1988-89	Rs. 3,786

The residuary wealth of the Trust is liable to Wealth-tax from assessment year 1980-81 and onwards, at a flat rate of 3% or the ates as applicable to an individual whichever course is more beneficial to revenue.

*To determine the factor for life interest with reference to the age of beneficiary, refer table on page 239 of the Income-tax Ready eckoner 1986-87 (46th Consecutive Edition).

WEALTH-TAX EXAMPLE FOR CLOSELY-HELD COMPANY

THE ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET OF A & CO. PVT. LTD. AS AT 31-3-1988:

Liabilities & capital:	Rs.	**Assets & properties:**	Book value Rs.	Market value Rs.
Share capital (paid-up)	2,50,000	Plant & Machinery	1,50,000	*
Reserves & surplus	75,000	Factory building	75,000	*
Secured loans (for purchase of plot of land)	75,000	Plot of land	90,000	2,50,000
Sundry creditors for goods & expenses	1,00,000	Motor Car	25,000	50,000
		Jewellery	50,000	1,50,000
		Sundry Debtors	1,00,000	*
		Cash & Bank balances	10,000	*
Total	5,00,000	Total	5,00,000	

Market value of specified assets liable to wealth-tax	Rs. 4,50,000
Less: Secured loans for purchase of plot of land	Rs. ‡75,000
Net wealth of the company before current year's W.T. liability	Rs. 3,75,000
Less: Current year's wealth-tax liability: 2.20 (Flat rate of W.T. 2% + 10% S.C. on W.T.) × Rs. 3,75,000 (Net wealth) ÷ 102.20	Rs. 8,072
Net wealth of the company	Rs. 3,66,928
Wealth-tax (inclusive of S.C. on W.T.) @ 2.20% (i.e. flat rate of W.T. @ 2% + 10% S.C. on W.T.) on Rs. 3,66,900 (Rounded off net wealth)	Rs. 8,072

*These assets are not liable to wealth-tax and hence question of market value does not arise.

‡Loan of Rs. 75,000 was incurred for the purchase of plot of land and deductible (refer page 223) under section 40(2) of the Finance Act, 1983.

NOTE: In cases where the property of the company is being used for the purposes of residence of its employees or as a hospital, school, canteen, library, etc. for the welfare of its employees; and the income under the head "salaries" of such employees does not exceed Rs. 18,000, then, same is not liable to wealth-tax.

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS FOR WEALTH-TAX PURPOSES

(Source: Official Exchanges)

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

As quoted in Bombay Stock Exch

Name	FOR VALUATION DATE		
	Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
4¾% 1989	85.00	85.00	85 00
5¼% 1988	97 95	97.95	97.95
5½% 1990	87.50	90.00	90.00
5½% 1991	87.40	87.40	87.40
5½% 1992	78.50	78.50	84.00
5½% 1995	63.25	63.25	63.25
5½% 1999	62.50	62.50	62.50
5½% 1999 (Bank's Comp. Bonds)	69.00	69.00	69.00
5½% 2000	60.55	60.55	60.55
5¾% 2001	72.75	72.75	72.75
5¾% 2002	54.00	54.00	54.00
5¾% 2003	55.50	55.50	55.50
6 % 1988	96.20	98.75	98.75
6 % 1989	94.75	94.75	94.75
6 % 1993	76.10	76.10	76.10
6 % 1994	91.50	91.50	91.50
6 % 1998	72.90	72.90	72.90
6¼% 1989	97.50	97.50	97.50
6¼% 1991	97.40	97.40	97.40
6¼% 1993	88.40	88.40	88.40
6¼% 1995	93.50	93.50	93.50
6¼% 1996	83.10	83.10	83.10
6¼% 1997	81.75	81.75	81.75
6¼% 1998	97.95	97.95	97.95
6½% 1990	99.10	99.10	99.10

Name	FOR VALUATION DATE		
	Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
6½% 1995	87.10	87.10	87.10
6½% 1997	84.30	84.30	84.30
6½% 2000	71.00	71.00	71.00
6½% 2001	79.35	79.35	79.35
6½% 2002	69.75	69.75	69.75
6½% 2003	68.75	68.75	68.75
6½% 2004	66.00	66.00	66.00
6½% 2005	64.00	64.00	64.00
6¾% 1989	97.50	97.50	97.50
6¾% 1991	94.55	94.55	94.55
6¾% 1994	90.80	90.80	90.80
6¾% 2006	65.00	65.00	65.00
6¾% 2007	64.00	64.00	64.00
7 % 1994	89.00	89.00	89.00
7 % 1998	85.05	85.05	85.05
7 % 2009	68.00	68.00	68.00
7¼% 1992	94.75	94.75	94.75
7¼% 1997	98.15	98.15	98.15
7½% 2001	80.50	80.50	80.50
7½% 2010	71.50	71.50	71.50
7¾% 1991	100.05	100.05	100.05
7¾% 2002	89.55	89.55	89.55
8 % 1991	97.00	97.00	97.00
8 % 2011	80.85	80.85	80.85
8¼% 1995	88.00	88.00	88.00

Name	FOR VALUATION DA		
	Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31- Rs
8¼% 2005	91.05	91.05	9
8½% 1994	92.55	92.55	9
8¾% 2010	89.00	89.00	8
9 % 1990	101.00	101.00	10
9 % 2013	81.70	81.70	8
9¼% 1992	98.00	98.00	9
9½% 2008	97.50	80.00	8
10 % 2014	88.80	88.80	8
10¼% 2012	96.00	96.00	9
10½% 2005	95.00	95.00	9
10½% 2014	91.75	91.75	91
10.8% 2008	94.75	94.75	94
11% 2002	100.00	100.00	101
11½% 2006	103.00	101.60	102
11½% 2015	101.75	101.75	98
5¾% 2001 (National Defence)	71.75	71.75	71
7 % Capital Investment Bonds	84.50	84.50	84
7½% National Rural Bonds	88.00	88.00	88
6¼% Nat. Co. Dev. 1989	95.20	95.20	95
Master Shares (U.T.I.)	9.62	9.37	9

Market Quotations of Assets other than Shares & Stocks.

	Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88	1-1-1964††	1-4-1974$	
Gold Standard 24 Carats†	Rs. 3,205.00*	Rs. 3,510.00*	Rs. 3,130.00*	Rs. 102.85§*	Rs. 506.00*	for 10 Grams
Silver 999 Touch†	Rs. 5,403.00	Rs. 6,275.00	Rs. 6,066.00	Rs. 250.75	Rs. 1,260.00	for 1 Kg.
Units of Unit Trust of India 1964	Rs. 13.05	Rs. 13.30	Rs. 13.80	Rs. —	Rs. 10.75	for 1 Unit
Unit Linked Insurance Plan	Rs. 11.60	Rs. 11.80	Rs. 12.10	Rs. —	Rs. —	for 1 Unit
C.R.T.S. 1981 (Units)	Rs. 106.00	Rs. 108.00	Rs. 111.00	Rs. —	Rs. —	for 1 Unit
Capital Gains Unit Scheme 1983	Rs. 10.55	Rs. 10.70	Rs. 10.95	Rs. —	Rs. —	for 1 Unit

† Source: The Bombay Builion Association Ltd.

†† For the purposes of computing "Long-term Capital Gains" for assessment years 1978-79 to 1986-87.

§ The Official rate of Gold for 10 Grams as supplied by the Bombay Bullion Association Limited is Rs. 60 for 14 carats gold. The rate of Rs. 102.8 10 grams represents rate of 24 carats standard gold.

$ For the purposes of computing "Long-term Capital Gains" for assessment year 1987-88 and onwards.

*Valuation for Gold ornaments

In my opinion, while determining the market value of gold ornaments, the following factors are required to be taken into consideration namely:

(i) Difference in price between 24 carats of standard gold and 22 carats of gold ornaments	8.
(ii) Licensed dealer's margin of profit when ornaments are sold in the market	3.
(iii) Melting charges payable to Government refinery and for conversion of gold ornaments into standard gold bars	0.
% to be deducted in respect of gold bangles	12.
Soldering made of copper, silver, etc. in necklaces and other fancy ornaments varying between 8% & 10%	9.
% to be deducted in respect of gold ornaments other than gold bangles	21.

For the reasons stated above it is suggested to adopt the following formula:

Gold bangles	deduct
Other ornaments made of gold	deduct

Declaration as to articles or ornaments made of gold

When both articles and ornaments made of gold are owned, possessed, held or controlled exceed:

(i) In the case of an Individual who is not a member of a family, 2,000 grammes;

(ii) In the case of a family, 4,000 grammes.

The necessary information as required under the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 is to be furnished to the Gold Control Authority in the prescribed form if you owning, possessing or holding articles and ornaments made of gold in excess of the limits mentioned above.

Please refer page 235 for market rates of Gold & Silver from 26-10-73 to 31-3-88.

STATE LOANS As quoted in Bombay Stock Exchange

Name	FOR VALUATION DATE		
	Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
ndhra Pradesh			
¼% 1988	98.25	98.25	98.25
½% 1989	90.00	90.00	100.20
¾% 1992	87.00	87.00	87.00
% 1993	98.25	98.25	98.25
½% 1997	94.00	94.00	94.00
¼% 1995	100.00	100.00	100.00
¾% 2000	98.50	98.50	98.50
% 1999	99.00	99.00	93.50
¾% 1998	100.50	100.50	95.00
1 % 2001	100.40	101.10	101.10
ssam			
¼% 1988	98.25	98.25	100.75
¾% 1992	100.60	100.60	100.60
% 1999	100.00	100.00	100.00
¾% 1998	100.25	100.25	100.25
1 % 2001	—	101.50	101.10
ihar			
½% Z.A.C. Bonds (April Series)	26.00	26.00	26.00
½% Z.A.C. Bonds (October Series)	27.00	27.00	27.00
¼% 1988	98.25	98.25	98.25
½% 1989	100.35	100.35	100.35
¾% 1992	100.20	100.20	100.20
% 1993	91.50	91.50	91.50
½% 1997	100.00	100.00	100.00
% 1999	100.00	100.00	100.00
¾% 1998	100.50	100.50	100.50
ujarat			
¼% 1988	100.85	100.85	100.85
½% 1989	100.00	100.00	100.00
¾% 1992	94.00	94.00	94.00
% 1993	100.55	100.55	100.55
½% 1997	100.25	100.25	100.25
¾% 2000	99.70	99.70	99.70
% 1999	100.50	100.50	100.50
¾% 1998	101.00	101.00	101.00
1 % 2001	102.10	102.10	102.10
1 % 2002	100.60	100.60	100.60
aryana			
¼% 1988	100.00	100.00	100.00
½% 1989	100.35	100.35	100.35
¾% 1992	100.50	100.50	100.50
% 1993	100.00	100.00	100.00
¾% 2000	100.30	100.30	100.30
% 1999	100.00	100.00	100.00
¾% 1998	99.25	99.25	99.25

Name	FOR VALUATION DATE		
	Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
Himachal Pradesh			
6¾% 1992	100.20	100.20	100.20
8¼% 1995	97.90	97.90	97.90
9 % 1999	99.00	99.00	99.00
Karnataka			
6¼% 1988	97.50	97.50	97.50
6½% 1989	97.00	97.00	97.00
6¾% 1992	100.60	100.60	100.60
7 % 1993	100.00	100.00	100.00
8¼% 1995	99.50	99.50	99.50
8¾% 2000	96.75	96.75	96.75
9 % 1999	99.15	99.15	99.15
11 % 2001	101.00	101.00	101.00
Kerala			
6¼% 1988	98.10	98.10	98.10
6½% 1989	100.40	100.40	100.40
6¾% 1992	99.25	99.25	99.25
7 % 1993	99.20	99.20	99.20
8¾% 2000	98.50	98.50	98.50
9 % 1999	100.00	100.00	100.00
Madhya Pradesh			
6¼% 1988	95.00	95.00	100.75
6½% 1989	99.70	99.70	99.70
6¾% 1992	100.70	100.70	100.70
7 % 1993	91.50	91.50	91.50
7½% 1997	100.10	100.10	100.10
8¾% 2000	98.50	98.50	98.50
9 % 1999	99.00	99.00	99.00
11% 2001	101.00	101.10	101.10
Maharashtra			
6¼% 1988	98.25	100.50	101.40
6½% 1989	99.75	100.10	99.00
6¾% 1992	99.50	99.50	99.50
7 % 1993	92.10	92.10	92.10
7½% 1997	99.25	99.25	99.25
8¾% 2000	99.50	99.50	99.50
9 % 1999	100.00	90.00	96.00
9¾% 1998	96.00	99.50	100.50
11% 2001	100.85	101.00	101.50
11% 2002	100.50	100.50	101.00
Orissa			
6¼% 1988	100.00	100.00	100.00
6½% 1989	99.95	99.95	99.95
6¾% 1992	100.30	100.30	100.30
7 % 1993	99.20	99.20	99.20
8¼% 1995	97.95	97.95	97.95
9 % 1999	98.50	98.50	98.50

Name	FOR VALUATION DATE		
	Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
Punjab			
6¼% 1988	100.00	100.00	100.00
6½% 1989	100.30	100.30	100.30
6¾% 1992	91.50	91.50	91.50
7 % 1993	100.00	100.00	100.00
7½% 1997	100.00	100.00	100.00
9 % 1999	100.00	100.00	100.00
Rajasthan			
2½% J.R.C.& R. Bonds (26 collected)	12.50	12.50	12.50
6¼% 1988	97.00	99.00	99.00
6½% 1989	100.00	100.00	100.00
6¾% 1992	87.50	87.50	87.50
7 % 1993	100.60	100.60	100.60
7½% 1997	100.10	100.10	100.10
8¾% 2000	100.00	100.00	100.00
9 % 1999	99.15	99.15	99.15
11% 2001	101.75	101.75	101.75
Tamil Nadu			
6¼% 1988	97.50	99.00	99.00
6½% 1989	97.00	97.00	100.20
6¾% 1992	95.00	91.50	91.50
7 % 1993	99.00	93.00	93.00
8¾% 2000	98.50	98.50	98.50
9 % 1999	99.00	99.00	93.50
11 % 2001	97.50	97.50	97.50
Tripura			
6¾% 1992	101.25	101.25	101.25
7 % 1993	93.00	93.00	93.00
9 % 1999	100.00	100.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh			
2½% Z.A.C. Bonds	16.00	16.00	16.00
3¼% E.E. Bonds	97.00	97.00	97.00
6¼% 1988	100.00	99.00	100.75
6½% 1989	99.70	97.00	97.00
6¾% 1992	100.15	100.15	100.15
7 % 1993	98.00	98.00	98.00
7½% 1997	98.00	98.00	98.00
8¼% 1995	100.10	100.10	100.10
8¾% 2000	98.50	98.50	98.50
9 % 1999	100.00	100.00	93.50
11 % 2001	100.00	101.10	101.10
West Bengal			
6¼% 1988	98.30	98.30	98.30
6½% 1989	100.40	100.40	100.40
6¾% 1992	101.25	101.25	101.25
9 % 1999	99.15	99.15	99.15

MARKET RATES OF GOLD & SILVER

(FROM 26-10-1973 TO 31-3-1988)

SOURCE: The Bombay Bullion Association Ltd.

Valuation Date	STANDARD GOLD 24 Carats	SILVER 9960 touch	Valuation Date	STANDARD GOLD 24 Carats	SILVER 9960 touch	Valuation Date	STANDARD GOLD 24 Carats	SILVER 9960 touch
	Rate for 10 grams Rs. P.	Rate for 1 kg. Rs. P.		Rate for 10 grams Rs. P.	Rate for 1 kg. Rs. P.		Rate for 10 grams Rs. P.	Rate for 1 kg. Rs. P.
26-10-73	356.00	771.00	31-10-78	870.00	1546.00	4-11-83	1885.00	3505.00
31-12-73	368.00	834.00	31-12-78	850.00	1541.00	31-12-83	1875.00	3480.00
31-3-74	506.00	1260.00	31-3-79	937.00	1688.00	31-3-84	1975.00	3570.00
13-11-74	530.00	1220.00	20-10-79	1220.00	2283.00	24-10-84	1990.00	3545.00
31-12-74	526.00	1115.00	31-12-79	1308.00	3442.00	31-12-84	1970.00	3655.00
31-3-75	540.00	1025.00	31-3-80	1330.00	2655.00	31-3-85	2130.00	3955.00
3-11-75	547.00	1155.00	7-11-80	1600.00	2727.00	12-11-85	2149.00	3894.00
31-12-75	531.00	1156.00	31-12-80	1690.00	2825.00	31-12-85	2110.00	3972.00
31-3-76	532.00	1127.00	31-3-81	1700.00	2720.00	31-3-86	2140.00	4015.00
23-10-76	560.00	1175.00	27-10-81	1785.00	2635.00	2-11-86	2375.00	4397.00
31-12-76	561.00	1215.00	31-12-81	1720.00	2550.00	31-12-86	2405.00	4271.00
31-3-77	573.00	1310.00	31-3-82	1645.00	2680.00	31-3-87	2570.00	4794.00
11-11-77	658.00	1325.00	15-11-82	1775.00	2715.00	22-10-87	3205.00	5403.00
31-12-77	681.00	1238.00	31-12-82	1750.00	2915.00	31-12-87	3510.00	6275.00
31-3-78	665.00	1382.00	31-3-83	1800.00	3105.00	31-3-88	3130.00	6066.00

DEBENTURES

Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
		Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
"A"				
15% Advani-Oerlikon	A	82.50	82.50	82.50
15% Advani-Oerlikon	B	83.75	88.75	86.25
15% Advani-Oerlikon	M	86.00	86.00	80.00
8 % Ahmedabad Advance	B	88.00	88.00	—
12% Ahmedabad Advance	B	74.50	74.50	74.50
11% Ahmedabad Electricity	A	660.00	660.00	660.00
11% Ahmedabad Electricity	B	660.00	660.00	660.00
13½% Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprise	A	67.50	67.50	67.50
13½% Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprise	B	65.00	57.50	62.50
15% Amforge Industries	A	80.00	80.00	80.00
15% Amforge Industries N.C.	B	92.50	95.00	91.50
15% Amforge Industries	D	80.00	80.00	80.00
15% Anagram Finance	A	83.50	90.00	80.00
15% Anagram Finance	B	87.50	87.50	87.50
13½% Andhra Cement (Rs. 50 Pd.-up)	A	165.00	165.00	—
13½% Andhra Cement (Rs. 160 Pd.-up)	A	126.25	126.25	—
13½% Andhra Cement (Convt. Rs. 50)	B	165.00	—	—
13½% Andhra Cement (Non-Convt. Rs. 160)	B	120.00	125.00	126.00
13½% Andhra Cement	D	116.00	116.00	116.00
13½% Andhra Cement (Non-Convt.) Rs. 160	H	115.00	115.00	115.00
13½% Andhra Cement Rt. (Convt.)	M	120.00	120.00	118.00
13½% Andhra Cement (Non-Convt.)	M	122.00	122.00	122.00
11% Andhra Valley 1st 1991-95	A	660.00	660.00	660.00
11% Andhra Valley 2nd 1991-95	A	660.00	660.00	660.00
11% Andhra Valley 4th 1991-95	A	660.00	660.00	660.00
8½% Andhra Valley 5th 1984-87	A	940.25	940.25	940.25
11% Andhra Valley 1st 1991-95	B	660.00	660.00	660.00
11% Andhra Valley 2nd & 4th 1991-95	B	660.00	660.00	660.00
15% Arihant Fabrics N.C. Part	B	—	—	72.00
15% Arihant Fabrics	D	—	78.00	84.00
13½% Asea Ltd. N.C.	B	87.00	88.25	87.50
13½% Asea Ltd. (Convt.)	B	87.50	87.50	88.75
11% Ashok Leyland	M	97.00	97.00	97.00
15% Ashok Leyland (N.C.)	M	93.00	93.00	93.00
13½% Ashok Leyland Convt. III A	B	56.25	57.00	55.00
13½% Ashok Leyland Convt. III B	B	55.00	57.00	52.50
15% Ashok Leyland Non-Convt. III C	B	98.75	97.50	97.50
13½% Ashok Leyland Ltd. (Rs. 64)	D	51.00	51.00	51.00
13½% Ashok Leyland III A	M	48.00	48.00	55.00
13½% Ashok Leyland III B	M	49.00	49.00	55.00
15% Ashok Leyland III C	M	92.00	91.00	92.00
15% Associated Cement (N.C.)	A	95.00	95.00	95.00
15% Associated Cement (N.C.)	B	95.00	102.00	100.00
15% Associated Cement	D	85.00	85.00	85.00
15% Associated Cement (N.C.)	M	85.00	85.00	85.00
15% Atash Industries N.C.	B	—	53.75	60.00
"B"				
15% B & A Plantation N.Con.	B	—	—	70.00
15% Bajaj Auto N. Cum.	B	—	105.00	105.00
15% Banco Prod. Convt.	B	—	65.00	47.50
15% Baroda Rayon	A	80.00	80.00	80.00
15% Baroda Rayon N.C.	B	80.00	80.00	80.00
15% Batliboi & Co. N.C.	A	88.00	88.00	88.00
15% Batliboi & Co. N.C.	B	95.00	97.50	91.25
15% Batliboi & Co. N.C.	M	85.00	87.00	87.75
15% B.D. Steel	B	—	62.50	67.50
15% Bengal Jute 2nd	C	945.00	945.00	945.00
15% Best & Crompton (N. Cum.)	B	93.75	93.75	93.75
15% Best & Crompton (N. Con.)	M	91.50	92.00	89.50
10% Bharat Bijlee (Convt.)	B	145.50	145.50	145.50
12% Bharat Forge (Right)	B	500.00	500.00	500.00
15% Bharat Pipes Rt. N.C.	B	—	75.00	75.00
13½% Bharat Steel Tube	C	126.00	126.00	126.00
15% Bharat Sugar	C	85.00	85.00	85.00
13½% Bharat Vijay Mills	A	320.00	320.00	350.00
13½% Bharat Vijay Mills (Convt.)	B	375.00	353.00	360.00
13½% Bindal Agro	D	84.00	87.00	80.00
7¾% Binny 'B'	M	990.00	990.00	990.00
7¾% Binny 'C'	M	990.00	990.00	990.00
13½% Birla Jute (Rs. 200) (N.C.)	B	175.00	172.50	170.00
15% Birla Jute	C	94.00	94.00	82.50
13½% Birla Jute (Rs. 200) N.C.	C	180.00	177.00	185.00
11% Birla Jute	D	165.00	155.00	160.00

Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION	
		Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.
13½% Blue Blends Con. Part A	B	235.00	—
13½% Blue Blends N. Con. Part B	B	170.00	165.00
15% Blue Blends (Convt.)	B	93.75	97.50
15% Blue Blends (Non-Convt.).	M	80.00	80.00
12% Bombay Dyeing (Right)	B	78.00	78.00
13½% Bombay Dyeing (Convt.)	B	107.50	107.50
15% Bombay Dyeing	B	91.00	91.00
15% Bombay Silk Conv. B	B	—	78.75
8½% Bowreah Cotton Mills	C	100.00	100.00
13½% Bowreah Cotton Convt.	C	180.00	180.00
11% Britannia Industries	C	97.00	97.00
13½% B.S.T.	D	102.00	102.00
"C"			
13½% Calico (Convt. Right)	A	200.00	185.00
15% Calico (Convt.)	A	70.00	70.00
15% Calico (R. Bonds)	A	81.00	81.00
12% Camphor & Allied 1986-90	B	78.00	78.00
10% Camphor & Allied (Convt.)	B	123.50	123.50
12% Camphor & Allied (Convt.)	B	317.50	317.50
15% Camphor & Allied (Convt.)	D	380.00	380.00
12½% Ceat Tyres Con. Part B	B	—	—
12½% Ceat Tyres N.C. Part A	B	—	—
13½% Cellulose Prod. (Non. Convt.)	A	78.00	78.00
15% Cellulose Prod. (Non.-Convt.)	B	72.00	72.00
15% Century Tubes	D	—	75.00
11% C.E.S.C. Ltd.	C	64.50	64.50
15% Chemical & Plastics	M	91.50	91.50
12% CIDCO 1986	B	100.00	100.00
12% Colour-Chem 1986-90	B	74.00	74.00
15% Continental Const. N. Cum.	B	75.00	85.00
15% Continental Const.	D	82.00	90.00
15% Continental Const. N.C.	M	82.00	81.00
15% Coromandel Finance	M	75.00	75.00
15% Crompton & Greaves (Non-Convt.)	M	87.00	87.00
"D"			
10½% Dabriwala Steel	C	1000.00	1000.00
13½% D.C.M.	D	89.00	86.00
15% D.C.M. Toyota N.Cum.	B	65.00	75.00
15% D.C.M. Toyota N.C.	M	89.00	89.00
15% Dexo Labo. N.C.	H	—	75.00
15% Dr. Reddy's Lab. N.C.	B	92.50	95.00
15% Dr. Reddy's Lab. N.C.	H	84.00	84.00
15% Dugar Invt. (Convt.)	B	80.00	80.00
15% Dugar Invt. (Convt.)	M	82.00	81.00
13½% Dunlop India N.C.	A	125.00	125.00
13½% Dunlop India N.C.	B	135.00	145.00
13½% Dunlop India N.C.	C	130.00	130.00
13½% Dunlop India N.C.	D	130.00	130.00
13½% Dunlop India N.C.	M	130.00	110.00
15% Dunlop India	C	92.00	92.00
15% Dynamatic Forg. N.C.N. Cum.	B	70.00	77.50
15% Dynamatic Forg.	D	81.00	80.00
"E"			
13½% East India Hotel (Convt.) Rs. 80	B	165.00	170.00
13½% East India Hotel (Convt.)	C	164.00	164.00
13½% East India Hotel	D	135.00	135.00
13½% East India Hotel (Convt.) Rs. 50	B	80.00	80.00
13½% East India Hotel (Convt.) Rs. 50	C	126.00	126.00
13½% East India Hotel N.C. (Cum.)	B	42.50	45.00
13½% Elecon Engineering	A	39.00	39.00
13½% Elecon Engineering	B	42.00	43.75
15% Electric Const. N.C.	C	46.00	46.00
15% Escorts Ltd. N.C.	C	91.00	91.00
15% Escorts Ltd.	D	92.00	92.00
15% Escorts Ltd.	M	85.00	88.00
13½% Essar Shipping (Non.-Cum.)	B	82.50	85.00
13½% Essar Shipping	A	77.50	77.50
13½% Essar Shipping (Non-Convt.)	M	79.00	79.00
13½% Essar Shipping	D	80.00	81.00
13½% Essar Shipping (Rs. 225)	Bg.	78.00	78.00
13½% Essar Shipping (Rs. 225)	C	76.00	76.00
13½% Essar Shipping	D	200.00	120.00
13½% Essar Shipping (Rs. 225)	M	220.00	220.00

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Excha

DEBENTURES—*(Contd.)*

Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
		Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
½% Essar Shipping Con. Cum.	B	—	—	128.00
% Excel Industries	D	83.00	83.00	83.00
"F"				
½% Ferro Alloys (Convt.) Rs. 250	B	220.00	222.50	220.00
½% Ferro Alloys Rs. 110	B	97.00	97.50	96.25
% First Leasing N.C.	M	88.00	88.00	88.00
½% FGP Ltd. (Convt.)	B	90.00	90.00	85.00
% Food Specialities	D	97.00	97.00	97.00
½% Forbes Forbes N.C.	B	90.00	92.00	88.75
"G"				
½% Garden Silk (Convt.)	A	—	187.00	142.00
½% Garden Silk (N.C)	B	—	—	78.50
½% Garden Silk Con. Part	B	—	—	82.75
½% Garden Silk	D	—	186.00	160.00
% Garware Plastics N. C. Cum.	B	—	91.25	91.25
½% General Industrial Society (Convt.)	C	49.00	49.00	49.00
½% General Industrial Society (Convt.)	M	57.00	57.00	57.00
% Govind Rubber	A	85.00	85.00	85.00
% Govind Rubber N.C.	B	93.75	92.50	90.00
% Growth Leasing	A	75.00	75.00	75.00
½% Grasim Ind.	A	114.50	114.50	114.50
½% Grasim Ind.	B	116.00	118.00	105.00
½% Grasim Ind.	C	110.00	115.00	102.00
½% Grasim Ind.	D	113.00	106.00	114.00
½% Grasim Ind.	M	105.00	105.00	105.00
% Grasim Ind.	C	92.00	92.00	92.00
% Grasim Ind.	M	87.00	87.00	87.00
3½% Great Eastern Shipping (Rs. 100)	B	230.00	230.00	230.00
3½% Great Eastern Shipping (Rs. 50)	B	145.00	145.00	145.00
5% Grindwell Norton	B	95.00	102.00	90.00
5% Grindwell Norton	D	88.00	88.00	82.00
3½% Guest, Keen, Williams (GKW) (Convt.)	B	136.00	127.50	127.50
2% Guest, Keen, Williams (GKW)	C	75.00	75.00	75.00
3½% Guest, Keen, Williams (Non-Convt.)	C	138.00	138.00	138.00
3½% Gujarat Alkalies	A	130.00	130.00	130.00
3½% Gujarat Alkalies (Convt.)	B	130.00	131.25	126.25
3½% Gujarat Alkalies	D	110.00	110.00	115.00
3½% Gujarat Steel Tube (Convt.)	A	270.00	270.00	270.00
3½% Gujarat Steel Tube (Convt.)	B	300.00	300.00	300.00
3½% Gujarat Steel Tube (Convt.)	D	300.00	300.00	300.00
"H"				
5% Hero Honda N.C. N. Cum.	B	—	80.00	80.00
5% Hindustan Aluminium N.C.	B	—	—	92.50
5% Hindustan Const. (N.C.)	B	90.00	80.00	80.00
3½% Hindustan Development (Convt.)	A	60.00	60.00	60.00
3½% Hindustan Development (Convt.)	B	85.00	85.00	90.00
3½% Hindustan Development (Convt.)	C	86.00	86.00	86.00
3½% Hindustan Development	D	78.00	78.00	76.00
3½% Hindustan Development (IV)	B	60.00	85.00	85.00
3½% Hindustan Ferodo (Convt.)	B	82.50	86.25	80.00
5% Hindustan Gas	C	85.00	85.00	85.00
5% Hindustan Lever	A	75.00	75.00	—
5% Hindustan Lever 1977-80	B	75.00	75.00	—
3½% Hindustan Lever	C	99.50	99.50	99.50
5% Hoechst India	B	106.25	105.00	105.00
2% Howrah Mills (Jute)	C	59.00	59.00	59.00
"I"				
5% I.A.E.C.	B	60.00	50.00	55.00
5% Indag Products N.C.	B	75.00	76.25	65.00
5% Indag Products N.C.	M	81.00	81.00	78.00
5% Indian Aluminium (1968)	C	80.00	80.00	80.00
5% Indian Aluminium (1969)	C	98.50	98.50	98.50
¾% Indian Cable	C	80.00	80.00	80.00
5% Indian Cable	C	90.00	90.00	90.00
2½% Indian Hotels Con. Part	B	—	84.00	84.00
13½% Indian Hotels (Non-Convt.) Rs. 75	B	71.00	71.00	67.50
15% Indian Hotels	D	74.00	74.00	74.00
3½% Indian Organic (Convt. Rt.)	B	67.50	67.50	63.75
0% Indian Railway Finance	D	—	1,010.00	1,010.00
1% Indian Rayon 2nd. Series	B	—	43.75	—
2% Indian Rayon (Convt.) Rs. 80	A	60.00	60.00	60.00
3½% Indian Rayon (Non-Convt.) Rs. 112	A	108.50	108.50	108.50
2% Indian Rayon (Convt. Rt.) Rs. 80	B	72.00	75.00	67.50
13½% Indian Rayon VII (Rs. 112)	B	102.50	106.00	105.00
12% Indian Rayon (Convt.)	C	68.50	68.50	68.50
12% Indian Rayon V	M	50.00	50.00	65.00
13½% Indian Rayon (Rs. 112)	C	102.50	98.00	100.00
12% Indian Rayon	D	64.00	64.00	70.00
13½% Indian Rayon VII (Rs. 112)	D	92.00	92.00	95.00
13½% Indian Rayon VII (Rs. 112)	M	85.00	85.00	88.00
15% Indian Rayon VIII (Con.) Rs. 50	D	102.00	102.00	102.00
13½% Indian Rayon XI (Con.) Rs. 50	B	52.00	44.00	45.00
13½% Indian Rayon XI (Con.) Rs. 50	M	51.00	51.00	51.00
15% Industrial & Prudential	B	40.00	40.00	40.00
14% Indian Telephone Ind.	D	900.00	900.00	900.00
6¼% Ind. Cr. & Inv. Corpn. 1990	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
6¼% Ind. Cr. & Inv. Corpn. 1991	B	99.00	99.00	99.00
6¼% Ind. Cr. & Inv. Corpn. 1992	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
6¼% Ind. Cr. & Inv. Corpn. 1993	B	99.70	99.70	99.70
6½% Ind. Cr. & Inv. Corpn. 1998	B	99.00	99.00	99.00
6½% Ind. Cr. & Inv. Corpn. 1999	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
6¾% Ind. Cr. & Inv. Corpn. 2000	B	99.90	99.90	99.90
6½% Ind. Cr. & Inv. Corpn. Bonds 1999	B	99.00	99.00	99.00
7¼% Ind. Cr. & Inv. Corpn. 2001	B	73.00	73.00	73.00
7½% Ind. Cr. & Inv. Corpn. 2002	B	93.00	93.00	93.00
7¾% Ind. Cr. & Inv. Corpn. 2002	B	78.00	78.00	78.00
11% I.T.C. Limited	C	69.00	69.00	69.00
15% I.T.C. Limited	A	88.00	88.00	88.00
13½% I.T.C. Limited (Non-Cum.)	B	88.00	88.00	88.00
13½% I.T.C. Limited	C	228.00	228.00	228.00
15% I.T.C. Limited (Non-Convt.)	A	500.00	500.00	500.00
15% I.T.C. Limited (Non-Convt.)	B	500.00	505.00	515.00
15% I.T.C. Limited (Non-Convt.)	Bg.	460.00	450.00	450.00
15% I.T.C. Limited (Non-Convt.)	C	475.00	490.00	518.00
15% I.T.C. Limited (Non-Convt.)	D	480.00	475.00	480.00
15% I.T.C. Limited (Non-Convt.)	H	456.00	480.00	516.00
15% I.T.C. Limited (Non-Convt.)	M	460.00	465.00	495.00
"J"				
15% Jain Spinners Rt. Con.	B	90.00	90.00	90.00
8 % Jaypore Udyog	C	80.00	80.00	80.00
15% Jindal Strips (Non-Convt.)	B	85.00	85.00	82.50
15% Jindal Strips	D	85.00	92.00	92.00
13½% J.K. Synthetics (Convt.)	B	106.25	105.00	106.25
13½% J.K. Synthetics (Convt.)	C	101.00	101.00	105.00
13½% J.K. Synthetics (Convt.)	D	105.00	105.25	104.00
15% J.K. Synthetics	C	96.00	96.00	96.00
15% J.K. Synthetics	D	92.00	92.00	92.00
13½% Jyoti Ltd. (Convt.)	A	65.00	65.00	65.00
13½% Jyoti Ltd.	B	62.50	52.50	55.00
"K"				
15% Kalyani Steels	B	100.00	110.00	100.00
13½% K E C International (Convt.)	B	125.00	125.00	120.00
15% Kelvinator of India	B	95.00	100.00	100.00
15% Kanoria Chemicals	C	94.00	94.00	94.00
12% Kesoram Industries	C	93.00	93.00	93.00
13½% Kesoram Industries (Non-Convt.) Rs. 90	B	80.00	82.50	83.00
13½% Kesoram Industries (Non-Convt.) Rs. 90	C	80.00	81.00	81.00
13½% Kesoram Industries (Rs. 90)	D	72.00	72.00	72.00
15% Kesoram Industries	C	72.00	72.00	72.00
15% Kesoram Industries	D	72.00	70.00	79.00
15% Khaitan Electric	C	92.00	102.00	102.00
15% Khoday Dist. N. Cum.	B	96.00	102.00	96.00
15% Khoday Dist.	Bg.	94.00	92.00	93.50
13½% Klockner Windsor	B	88.12	95.00	92.50
15% Kothari Gen. Foods. Con.	B	91.25	92.50	82.50
15% Kothari Gen. Foods Con.	D	110.00	110.00	110.00
15% Kothari Gen. Foods Con.	M	90.00	86.00	86.00
13½% Kothari (Ind.) Convt.	A	45.00	45.00	45.00
13½% Kothari (Ind.) Convt.	B	50.00	46.00	45.00
13½% Kothari (Ind.) Convt.	C	51.00	51.00	51.00
13½% Kothari (Ind.) Convt.	D	52.00	52.00	52.00
13½% Kothari (Ind.) Convt.	M	47.00	49.00	50.00
13½% K.R. Steel Union N.C. Cum.	B	46.25	45.00	41.25
13½% K.S.B. Pumps (Rt. Convt.)	B	48.00	56.25	56.25
"L"				
13½% Lakme Ltd. Rt. Con.	B	—	85.00	68.75
13½% Lakme Ltd. N. Conv.	B	—	70.00	66.25

=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

DEBENTURES—*(Contd.)*

Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
		Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
13½% Larsen & Toubro (Rs. 60)	A	55.00	55.00	55.00
13½% Larsen & Toubro (Rt. Convt.) Rs. 60	B	66.00	62.00	62.00
13½% Larsen & Toubro (Convt.)	M	47.00	47.00	47.00
13½% Larsen & Toubro IVB	B	—	—	57.50
15% Larsen & Toubro N.C.	B	59.00	—	100.00
15% Larsen & Toubro (Non-Convt.)	M	88.00	88.00	88.00
13½% LML Ltd. Con. (Rs. 115)	A	75.00	75.00	75.00
13½% LML Ltd. Con. (Rs. 115)	B	65.00	71.25	82.50
13½% LML Ltd. 3rd. N. Convt.	A	68.00	62.00	62.00
13½% LML Ltd. 3rd. N. Convt.	B	—	65.00	72.50
13½% LML Ltd. 3rd. N. Convt.	D	74.00	80.00	76.00
15% Lyka Labs. N.C.	A	80.00	80.00	80.00
15% Lyka Labs. N.C.	B	92.50	97.50	90.00
"M"				
13½% Machinery Mfg.	C	122.00	122.00	122.00
7¾% Macneill & Magor	C	55.00	55.00	55.00
7¾% Madura Coats	M	780.00	780.00	780.00
15% Madura Coats N.C.	M	90.00	90.00	90.00
10% Mahanagar Tele. Nigam	D	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
13½% Mahendra Mills (Convt.)	A	55.00	55.00	55.00
13½% Maheshwari Mills (Convt.)	A	84.00	84.00	84.00
8% Mahindra & Mahindra (Convt.)	B	4.25	4.25	4.25
10% Mahindra Ugine (Convt.)	A	15.00	15.00	15.00
10½% Mahindra Ugine (Non-Convt.)	A	64.00	64.00	64.00
10% Mahindra Ugine (Convt.)	B	15.00	15.00	15.00
10½% Mahindra Ugine (Non-Convt.)	B	64.00	64.00	64.00
10% Mahindra Ugine (Convt.)	C	20.00	20.00	20.00
10½% Mahindra Ugine (Non-Convt.)	M	91.50	91.50	91.50
13½% Matulya	A	112.50	112.50	112.50
15% May & Baker	B	102.50	105.00	103.75
13½% Mazda Ind. (Non-Convt.)	B	76.00	78.75	75.00
13½% Mazda Industries	A	72.50	72.50	72.50
13½% Mazda Industries	D	72.00	70.00	70.00
15 % McDowell N.C.	M	86.00	75.00	74.25
13½% McDowell (Convt.)	M	152.00	76.00	77.00
10 % McLeod & Co. (Convt.)	C	850.00	850.00	850.00
11% Metal Box	C	73.00	73.00	73.00
15% Modern Suiting	D	—	80.00	80.00
15% Montari Ind. Convt.	B	—	80.00	80.00
15% Montari Ind.	D	80.00	80.00	80.00
15% MRF Ltd. N.C.	M	92.00	91.00	91.00
13½% Mukand Iron (Convt.)	A	105.00	105.00	105.00
13½% Mukand Iron (Convt.)	B	118.00	122.50	117.00
13½% Mukand Iron (Convt.)	C	105.00	105.00	105.00
13½% Mukand Iron (Convt.)	D	103.00	103.00	103.00
"N"				
15% Nagarjuna Finance N.C.	B	—	67.50	67.50
15% Nagarjuna Finance N.C.	H	74.00	75.00	75.00
15% Nagarjuna Finance	D	80.00	80.00	80.00
8½% Naihati Jute	C	800.00	800.00	800.00
13½% National Peroxide (Non-Cum.)	B	92.25	97.00	96.25
13½% National Radio (Non-Convt.)	B	140.00	160.00	160.00
15% New India Sugar	C	88.00	88.00	88.00
15% Nihon Electronics Convt.	B	225.00	250.00	250.00
12% Nilambur Rubber	M	96.00	96.00	96.00
12% Nirlon (Right)	B	90.25	90.25	90.25
13½% Nirlon (V)	B	40.00	33.75	22.50
15% Nirlon (Non-Convt.)	B	—	45.00	45.00
"O"				
15% OEN Cont. Convt.	B	—	68.00	72.00
15% Orient Paper	C	93.00	93.00	93.00
13½% Oriental Containers	D	80.00	80.00	80.00
13½% Orkay Silk (Convt.)	A	49.00	49.00	49.00
13½% Orkay Silk (Convt.)	B	46.00	40.00	38.00
13½% Orkay Silk (Convt.)	D	46.00	42.00	—
13½% Oswal Agro	D	84.00	80.00	82.50
13½% Oswal Agro N.C.	M	85.00	77.00	78.00
15% Oswal Agro (N.C.)	A	90.00	90.00	90.00
15% Oswal Agro (Non-Convt.)	B	81.25	100.00	102.00
13½% Oswal Agro No. Co.	B	80.00	87.50	88.75
15% Oswal Agro	D	85.00	88.00	93.00
15% Oswal Agro (N.C.)	M	81.00	83.00	83.00
"P"				
15% Partap Raj. Sp. Steel	D	—	80.00	80.00

Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION	
		Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.
15% Partap Steel Rolling	D	82.00	82.00
15% Peico Electronics	C	95.50	95.50
15% P.L. Finance N.C.	M	84.00	84.00
15% Premier Mills (Rs. 70 paid up)	Bg.	53.00	53.00
13½% Premier Mills (Convt.) (Rs. 70 paid up)	C	56.00	56.00
13½% Premier Mills (Convt.) (Rs. 70 paid up)	D	51.00	51.00
13½% Premier Mills (Rs. 70 paid up)	M	47.00	47.00
13½% Premier Mills	M	90.00	90.00
13½% Prestige Foods (Convt.)	B	65.00	67.50
15% PSI Data	B	85.00	95.00
15% PSI Data	Bg.	—	86.00
15% PSI Data	D	88.00	82.00
13½% Punjab Anand Batteries (Convt.)	B	70.00	70.00
13½% Punjab Anand Batteries (Convt.)	D	80.00	80.00
"R"			
13½% Rallis India (1997)	B	225.00	220.00
15% Rallis India	B	87.00	87.00
15% Rallis India (Non-Convt.)	M	85.00	85.00
13½% Ranbaxy Laboratory (Non-Convt.)	A	122.50	122.50
13½% Ranbaxy Laboratory (Non-Convt.)	B	121.25	127.50
13½% Ranbaxy Laboratory	D	110.00	110.00
15% Ranbaxy Laboratory N.C. N. Cum.	B	97.50	97.50
15% Ranbaxy Laboratory	D	95.50	95.50
15% Ranbaxy Laboratory (Rs. 150)	D	125.00	125.00
12% Raymond Woollen (Rs. 400)	B	340.00	368.75
12% Raymond Woollen	C	340.00	340.00
13½% Raymond Woollen (Rs. 400)	D	354.00	350.00
13½% Raymond Woollen (Rs. 400)	B	362.50	375.00
15% Raymond Woollen	D	340.00	340.00
13½% Reliance Industries E Series	A	82.50	86.00
13½% Reliance Industries E Series	B	86.00	87.00
13½% Reliance Industries E Series	Bg.	82.75	85.00
13½% Reliance Industries E Series	C	86.90	87.00
13½% Reliance Industries E Series	D	85.00	88.00
13½% Reliance Industries E Series	M	84.00	84.50
15% Reliance Industries F Series	A	95.00	96.00
15% Reliance Industries F Series (Cum.)	B	120.00	131.00
15% Reliance Industries 'F' Sr. N. Cum.	B	94.25	95.50
15% Reliance Industries F Series	Bg.	94.00	95.00
15% Reliance Industries F Series	C	94.50	99.50
15% Reliance Industries F Series	D	96.00	97.00
15% Reliance Industries F Series	M	93.75	96.00
13½% Reliance Industries 'G' Sr. Convt.	A	185.00	185.00
13½% Reliance Industries 'G' Sr. Convt.	B	196.00	196.00
13½% Reliance Industries 'G' Sr. Convt.	Bg.	197.50	197.50
13½% Reliance Industries 'G' Sr. Convt.	C	206.00	206.00
13½% Reliance Industries 'G' Sr. Convt.	D	168.00	161.00
13½% Reliance Industries 'G' Sr. Convt.	M	200.00	200.00
13½% Ross Murarka	A	50.00	50.00
13½% Ross Murarka	B	54.00	51.00
13½% Ross Murarka	D	75.00	75.00
13½% Ross Murarka	M	50.00	50.00
15% Ross Murarka N.C. N. Cum.	B	70.00	54.00
15% Ross Murarka Fin.	D	—	80.00
13½% Ruchi Soya N.C.	B	70.00	70.00
13½% Rustom Mills	A	53.00	53.00
13½% Rustom Mills	B	51.00	51.00
15% Ruttansha Int. N.C.	B	70.00	67.50
"S"			
15% S A E (India) (Non-Convt.)	B	90.00	95.00
15% S A E (India) (Non-Convt.)	D	97.00	97.00
15% Sakthi Sugars	M	87.00	87.00
13½% Sandoz N. Con.	B	—	95.00
15% Sanghavi Steels N.C.	B	93.00	67.00
15% Sharda Plywood N.C.	B	75.00	77.50
11% Shaw Wallace	C	70.00	70.00
13½% Shree Dinesh Mills	A	75.00	75.00
13½% Shree Dinesh Mills	B	75.00	75.00
10½% Shree Krishna Gyanodaya	C	101.00	101.00
11% Shree Niwas Cotton 87-88	B	94.00	94.00
13½% Shri Ram Fibres Rt. Con. N. Cum.	B	68.00	80.00
13½% Shri Ram Fibres	D	84.00	80.00
15% Shri Ram Fibres N.C.	M	—	80.00
13½% Shree Ramkrishna Mills	A	70.00	70.00
15% Shrishma Chem. N.C.	B	—	89.00

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exch

DEBENTURES —*(Contd.)*

Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
		Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
5% Shrishma Chem.	D	—	81.00	81.00
5% Siemens India 82-85	B	73.50	73.50	73.50
5% Siemens India II	M	95.00	95.00	95.00
2% S.I.I. Com. 86	B	98.50	98.50	98.50
½% S.I.I. Com. 87	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
% Sirpur Paper	B	80.00	80.00	80.00
5% SKF Bearings N.C. N. Cum.	B	—	97.00	95.00
5% SM Dyechem Rt. Con.	B	—	—	160.00
5% Southern Petrochemical Cum.	B	93.50	93.50	93.50
5% Southern Petrochemical	M	85.00	85.00	90.00
3½% Standard Mills (Rt. Convt.)	A	215.00	215.00	215.00
3½% Standard Mills (Rt. Convt.)	B	235.00	225.00	230.00
5% Standard Mills Non-Con.	B	92.00	92.00	92.00
5% Standard Medical N.C.	H	80.00	80.00	78.50
5% Standard Medical N.C.	M	76.00	79.00	79.00
3½% Star Ind.	B	95.00	95.00	95.00
3½% Steelage Ind. Non-Convt.	B	92.50	92.00	85.00
0½% Straw Products (Convt.)	B	150.00	150.00	150.00
0½% Straw Products (Non-Convt.)	B	26.00	26.00	26.00
2% Straw Products (Convt.)	B	980.00	980.00	980.00
2% Straw Products (Convt.)	C	990.00	990.00	990.00
2% Straw Products (Convt.)	D	960.00	960.00	360.00
3½% Sukhjit Starch	D	50.00	50.00	50.00
3½% Sundaram Fastners	B	—	—	75.00
3½% Surya Ind. (Convt.)	B	—	35.00	35.00
3½% Surya Ind. (Convt.)	D	225.00	225.00	225.00
3½% Surya Agroils	A	70.00	70.00	70.00
3½% Surya Agro. Convt.	B	85.00	33.75	32.50
3½% Surya Agroils	D	91.00	63.50	53.50
1% Svadeshi Mills 1990	B	74.00	74.00	74.00
"T"				
% Taranagar Investment	C	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
10½% Tata Chemicals 'A' 87	A	74.00	74.00	74.00
10½% Tata Chemicals 'A' 87 (b)	A	50.50	50.50	50.50
10½% Tata Chemicals 'A' 87	B	74.00	74.00	74.00
10½% Tata Chemicals 'A' 87 (b)	B	20.50	20.50	20.50
10½% Tata Chemicals (Convt.)	A	30.00	30.00	30.00
10½% Tata Chemicals (Convt.)	B	30.00	30.00	30.00
12% Tata Chemicals (Right)	A	74.50	74.50	74.50
12% Tata Chemicals (Right)	B	74.50	74.50	74.50
13½% Tata Chemicals (Rs. 40) N.Convt.	B	—	34.00	34.00
13½% Tata Chemicals (Rs. 60) N. C.	B	67.50	60.00	60.00
13½% Tata Chemicals (Convt.)	B	130.00	62.50	63.00
13½% Tata Chemicals (Non-Convt.)	A	95.00	95.00	95.00
15% Tata Chemicals (Non-Convt.)	A	95.00	95.00	95.00
15% Tata Chemicals (Non-Convt.)	B	90.00	90.00	90.00
7¾% Tata Eng. & Loco. (Convt.) 75-82	A	95.00	95.00	95.00
7¾% Tata Eng. & Loco. (Convt.) 75-82	B	95.00	95.00	95.00
7¾% Tata Eng. & Loco. (Convt.) 75-82	C	91.00	91.00	91.00
7¾% Tata Eng. & Loco. (Convt.) 75-82	M	83.00	83.00	83.00
10½% Tata Eng. & Loco. 85-89	A	83.00	83.00	83.00
10½% Tata Eng. & Loco. 85-89	B	83.00	83.00	83.00
11% Tata Eng. & Loco. 'A' Series (Convt.)	B	475.00	475.00	475.00
11% Tata Eng. & Loco. 'B' Series (Convt.)	A	625.00	625.00	625.00
11% Tata Eng. & Loco. 'B' Series (Convt.)	B	460.00	450.00	450.00
11% Tata Eng. & Loco. 'B' Series (Convt.)	Bg.	450.00	450.00	450.00
11% Tata Eng. & Loco. 'B' Series (Convt.)	C	425.00	425.00	425.00
11% Tata Eng. & Loco. 'B' Series (Convt.)	M	382.00	382.00	382.00
11% Tata Eng. & Loco.	M	553.00	553.00	553.00
15% Tata Eng. & Loco. (Non-Convt.)	B	97.00	97.00	97.00
15% Tata Eng. & Loco. Cum.	B	—	—	170.00
15% Tata Eng. & Loco.	D	82.00	82.00	88.00
15% Tata Eng. & Loco.	H	650.00	650.00	650.00
15% Tata Eng. & Loco. (Non-Convt.)	M	103.00	103.00	103.00
11% Tata Hydro Electric 'B' 2	A	660.00	660.00	660.00
11% Tata Hydro Electric 'B' 3	A	647.50	647.50	647.50
11% Tata Hydro Electric 'B' 2 & 3	B	660.00	660.00	660.00
8½% Tata Hydro Electric 4th	A	647.50	647.50	647.50
15% Tata Hydro Elec. 8th Non-Conv.	B	90.00	90.00	90.00
8 % Tata Iron & Steel (83-87)	A	810.00	810.00	—
8 % Tata Iron & Steel (83-87)	B	810.00	810.00	—
8 % Tata Iron & Steel (83-87)	C	660.00	660.00	660.00
13½% Tata Iron & Steel (N.C.) F.V. Rs. 200	A	180.00	180.00	180.00
13½% Tata Iron & Steel (Convt.) F.V. Rs. 300	B	650.00	650.00	650.00
13½% Tata Iron & Steel (Convt.) F.V. Rs. 100	B	465.00	465.00	465.00
13½% Tata Iron & Steel (N.-C.) F.V. Rs. 200	B	196.25	200.00	200.00
13½% Tata Iron & Steel (N.-C.) F.V. Rs. 200	C	182.00	182.00	182.00
13½% Tata Iron & Steel (N.-C.) F.V. Rs. 200	D	187.00	187.00	185.00
14½% Tata Iron & Steel (Non-Convt.)	B	97.50	102.50	102.50
15% Tata Iron & Steel N.C. Cum.	B	—	100.00	100.00
15% Tata Oil Mills	B	75.00	75.00	77.50
10½% Tata Oil Mills (Convt.)	B	33.50	33.50	33.50
10½% Tata Oil Mills (Non-Convt.)	B	21.25	21.25	21.25
11% Tata Power 1st	A	665.00	665.00	665.00
11% Tata Power 2, 3 & 5 'B'	A	660.00	660.00	660.00
8½% Tata Power 6th	A	647.50	647.50	647.50
11% Tata Power 1st	B	665.00	665.00	665.00
11% Tata Power 2, 3 & 5 'B'	B	660.00	660.00	660.00
15% Tata Power 10th (N.C.)	B	90.00	90.00	90.00
15% Tata Press (Non-Cum.) N.C.	B	107.50	106.00	105.00
13½% Tata Press N.Cum.	B	—	—	102.50
12% Tata Tea (Rt.)	B	107.50	106.00	106.00
13½% Tata Robins (Non-Convt.) (Rs. 100)	B	85.00	86.25	75.00
12% Tata Unisys	B	82.50	85.00	82.00
15% TEXMACO	B	88.25	—	—
15% TEXMACO	C	81.00	81.00	81.00
13½% Titan Watches N.C.	B	160.00	166.25	167.00
13½% Titan Watches N.C.	M	—	163.00	158.00
13½% Transport Corpn. N.C.	B	75.00	78.75	82.00
15% Transport Corpn.	D	82.00	82.00	82.00
15% Transport Corpn.	H	86.00	86.00	105.00
15% Transport Corpn.	M	77.00	77.00	77.00
11% Travancore Rayons	M	72.00	72.00	72.00
15% Tri-Star Soya (N. Cum.)	B	71.25	71.25	71.25
15% TTK Pharma N.C.	A	85.00	85.00	85.00
15% TTK Pharma N.C.	D	83.00	83.00	83.00
15% TTK Pharma N.C.	B	98.00	96.00	91.25
15% TTK Pharma N.C.	M	90.50	91.00	91.00
11% Tube Investment	M	965.00	965.00	965.00
15% Tube Investment (Non-Convt.)	M	91.00	91.00	91.00
11% Tulsipore Sugar	C	100.00	100.00	100.00
13½% 20th Century N. Convt.	B	—	75.00	75.00
15% 20th Century N. Con. Cum.	B	72.50	72.50	72.50
"U" & "V"				
15% Union Carbide	C	85.00	85.00	85.00
15% United Diamonds	D	—	—	70.00
11% United India Credit & Dev.	C	2.80	2.80	2.80
15% Unitech Ltd.	A	80.00	80.00	80.00
15% Unitech Ltd. N.C.	B	80.00	80.00	77.50
15% Unitech Ltd.	D	85.00	88.00	82.50
13½% United Phosph. Convt.	A	155.00	115.00	115.00
13½% United Phosph. Convt.	B	—	54.00	50.00
15% Universal Cables	B	75.00	75.00	75.00
15% Universal Luggage N.C. (Public)	B	80.00	78.75	79.00
13½% Usha Alloy & Steel	C	82.50	85.00	88.00
13½% Usha Alloy & Steel	D	82.00	82.00	82.00
15% Usha Martin N.C.	B	80.00	—	—
13½% Usha Martin N.C. Non-Cum.	B	—	82.50	86.00
13½% Usha Martin N.C.	C	83.00	83.00	85.00
15% Usha Micro	B	70.00	62.50	62.50
15% Usha Microprocess	D	83.00	83.00	82.00
15% Usha Rectifier	D	83.00	94.00	80.00
15% Usha Rectifier N. Cum.	B	83.00	72.50	72.50
15% Usha Rectifier	M	78.00	81.00	77.00
13½% Vardhman Spg. (Convt.)	B	55.00	55.00	62.50
13½% Vardhman Spg.	D	65.00	60.00	60.00
15% Vareli Textile N.C.	A	95.00	95.00	95.00
15% Vareli Textile N.C.	B	98.00	98.00	95.00
15% Vareli Textile N.C.	Bg.	89.00	89.00	89.00
15% Vareli Textile N.C.	D	94.00	94.00	95.00
15% Vareli Textile N.C.	M	92.00	90.00	90.00
15% Varun Shipping N.C.	A	92.00	92.00	92.00
15% Varun Shipping N.C.	B	77.50	75.00	81.00
15% Varun Shipping	D	78.00	78.00	78.00
15% V.I.P. Industries N.C.	A	85.00	85.00	85.00
15% V.I.P. Industries N.C.	B	100.00	100.00	95.00
15% V.I.P. Industries N.C.	D	94.00	94.00	91.00
10½% Voltas Limited 83-87	B	83.00	83.00	83.00
11% Voltas Limited 86-90	B	74.00	74.00	74.00
13½% Voltas Limited (Convt.) Rs. 150	A	115.00	115.00	115.00
13½% Voltas Limited (Convt. Rt.) Rs. 150	B	135.00	140.00	142.00

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

DEBENTURES—*(Contd.)*

Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
13½% Voltas Ltd. (Rs. 150)	D	118.00	118.00	118.00
13½% Voltas Ltd.	M	120.00	120.00	120.00
11% Voltas Limited (87-91)	B	740.00	740.00	740.00
12% Voltas Limited (Rt.)	B	350.00	350.00	350.00
12% Voltas Limited	D	132.00	132.00	132.00
15% Voltas Limited (Rs. 300)	A	275.00	275.00	275.00
15% Voltas Limited (Non.-Convt.) (Rs. 300)	B	297.50	305.00	310.00
13½% VXL India	B	60.00	67.50	65.00
13½% VXL India	C	68.00	68.00	68.00

Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.
"W" & "Z"			
15% W. I. Enterprise (Convt.)	B	92.50	92.50
15% W. S. Industries (Right)	M	85.00	85.00
15% W. S. Industires N.C.	M	90.00	90.00
13½% Zenith Ltd. N.C. Part (Rs. 90)	B	78.50	82.50
13½% Zenith Ltd. (Rs. 80)	B	106.00	106.00
13½% Zenith Ltd. (Rt.)	B	112.50	105.00
15% Zuari-Agro (Non-Convt.)	C	90.00	90.00
15% Zuari-Agro (Non-Convt.)	M	91.00	91.00

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=E

CORPORATION BONDS

Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
BOMBAY MUNICIPAL				
4 % 1970 or later	B	96.25	96.25	96.25
6½% 1988	B	98.50	98.50	98.50
6¾% 1989	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
BOMBAY PORT TRUST				
4 % 1970 or later	B	99.25	99.25	99.25
INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION				
6¼% 1988	B	96.00	96.00	96.00

Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
6½% 1989	B	100.20	100.20	100.20
6¾% 1992	B	85.50	80.00	80.00
7¼% 1996	B	80.00	80.00	80.60
7¼% 1996 II	B	80.00	80.00	80.60
7½% 1997	B	86.00	86.00	86.00
8¼% 1995	B	97.75	97.75	97.75
8¾% 2000	B	98.05	98.05	98.05
8¾% 2001	B	99.00	99.00	99.00
9½% 2008	B	—	80.00	80.00
IND. DEV. BANK OF INDIA				
6¾% 1992 XIX	B	85.50	85.50	85.50
6¾% 1992 XX	B	85.50	85.50	85.50
9 % 1999 XXXIII	B	98.50	98.50	98.50

Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.
9 % 1999 XXXIV	B	90.15	90.15
TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BONDS			
6½% 1987 II Series	M	99.30	99.30
6½% 1988	M	100.50	100.50
6½% 1988 II Series	M	98.65	98.65
6¾% 1989	M	95.00	95.00
6¾% 1989 II Series	M	99.50	99.50
7 % 1995	M	100.85	100.85
7 % 1995 II Series	M	101.25	101.25
7¼% 1996	M	100.15	100.15
7½% 1997	M	100.25	100.25
8¾% 2000	M	99.30	99.30

B = Bombay. M = Madras. Ex = Exchange.

PREFERENCE SHARES QUOTATIONS

Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
"A"				
Agarpara Jute 7%	C	21.00	21 00	21.00
Ahmedabad Advance 7.14%	B	22.00	22 00	22.00
Ajanta Textile 9.5%	C	88.00	88.00	88.00
Ajit Mills 'B' 11.5%	A	35.00	35.00	35.00
Ajit Mills 'D' 11.5%	A	8.00	8.00	8.00
Ajit Mills 'C' 12%	A	40.00	40.00	40.00
Alliance Udyog 6%	C	61.50	61.50	61.50
Allied Steel 9.5%	C	54.50	54.50	54.50
Aluminium Ind. 9.5%	B	60.00	60.00	60.00
Aluminium Ind. 9.5%	M	78.00	78.00	78.00
Amalgamated Dev. 5%	C	35.50	35.50	35.50
Amar Dye 13.5%	B	54.00	54.00	54.00
Amarsinhji Mills 1st 7.8%	A	8.25	8.25	8.25
Amarsinhji Mills 2nd 5.2%	A	8.00	8.00	8.00
Amarsinhji Mills 3rd 5.2%	A	8.00	8.00	8.00
Amluckie Inv. 7%	C	5.50	5.50	5.50
Amrit Banaspati 11%	D	5.75	5.75	5.75
Amruta Text. 4.5%	A	30.00	30.00	30.00
Amruta Text. 5%	A	39 00	39.00	39.00
Anandam Tea 7%	M	7.50	7.50	7.50
Andhra Cement 6%	Bg.	58.00	58.00	58.00
Andhra Cement 6%	M	67 00	67.00	67.00
Andhra Foundry 11%	M	100 00	100.00	100.00
Andhra Printers 10%	M	100 00	100.00	100 00
Andhra Steel 9.5%	Bg.	100.00	100.00	100.00

Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
Andhra Sugar 9.5%	M	91.00	91.00	91.00
Andhra Valley (A) 11%	B	90.00	90.00	90.00
Anglo India Jute 7%	C	41.00	41.00	41.00
Anniversary Inv. 5.5%	C	36.00	36.00	36.00
Apte Amalgamation 11%	B	32.00	32.00	32.00
Arlabs 8.325%	B	59.50	59.50	59.50
Aruna Sugar R.C. 11%	M	78.00	78.00	78.00
Aryodaya Gng. 5.72%	A	7.00	7.00	7.00
Aryodaya Spg. 5.72%	A	15.50	15.50	—
Aryodaya Spg. 7.14%	A	85.00	85.00	—
Aspinwall & Co. 12%	M	3.75	3.75	3.75
Asso. Pulp 9.5%	A	50.00	50.00	50.00
Asso. Stone 12%	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
Atal Tea 6.42%	C	4.37	4.37	4.37
Auckland Int. 5.5%	C	40.00	40.00	40.00
Automobile Products 1st 9.3%	B	59.00	59.00	59.00
A. V. Thomas (Allep.) 6%	M	4.00	4.00	4.00
A. V. Thomas (I) 5%	M	3.99	3.99	3.99
"B"				
Bababudin Coffee 6%	M	5.50	5.50	5.50
Bajaj Elec. 9.5%	D	65.00	65.00	65.00
Ballarpur Ind. 15%	B	80.00	80.00	80.00
Ballarpur Ind. 15%	C	94.00	94.00	94.00
Ballarpur Ind. 15%	D	89 00	89.00	89.00
Bangalore Fort Farms 9.5%	Bg.	5.00	5.00	5.00

Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.
Barnagore Jute 5%	C	14.00	14.00
Baroda Rayon 2nd 11%	A	60.00	60.00
Baroda Rayon 11%	B	60 00	60.00
BASF (India) 9.5%	B	51.00	51.00
Be Be Rubber 6.25%	M	2.40	2.40
Bengal Paper 'A' 7%	C	20.00	20.00
Bengal Paper 7%	C	18.50	18.50
Bengal Paper 9.3%	C	58.00	58.00
Bengal Paper 6%	C	16.00	16.00
Bengal Timber 8%	C	1.00	1.00
Bengal Tools 9.5%	C	50.50	50.50
Bhadrachalam Paper 11%	B	50.00	50.00
Bhadrachalam Paper 11%	C	87.00	87.00
Bhagwati Pressing 5%	C	30.00	30.00
Bharat Bijlee 15%	B	95.00	95.00
Bharat Commerce 15%	C	86.00	86.00
Bharat Gears 9.5%	B	190.00	190.00
Bharat Gears 9.5%	D	160.00	160.00
Bharat Nidhi 6%	D	23.00	23.00
Bharat Suryodaya 4%	A	38.00	38.00
Bharat Vijaya 5%	A	40.00	40.00
Bharat Vijaya 2nd 5%	A	13.00	13.00
Bhavani Mills 9.5%	M	85 84	85 84
Bhopal Sugar 5%	B	27.00	27.00
Bhoruka Steel 9.5%	Bg.	82.00	82.00
Bilaspur Spg. 9.3%	C	84.50	84.50

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. M=Madras. Ex.=Excha

PREFERENCE SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Name		Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	 31-12-27 Rs. P.	 31-3-85 Rs. P.
ny 'C'	9.75%	Bg	48.00	48.00	48.00
ny 'C'	9.75%	M	53.00	53.00	53.00
d's Jute Exports	7%	C	6.00	6.00	6.00
a Cotton	15%	C	84.00	84.00	84.00
M Ind.	7.86%	C	51.00	51.00	15.00
w Plast	9.5%	B	106.25	106.25	106.25
e Star	7.8%	B	75.00	75.00	75.00
mbay Pott. 1st	9.5%	B	40.00	40.00	40 00
mbay Pott. 2nd	9.5%	B	40.00	40.00	40.00
mbay Silk	15%	B	35.00	35.00	35.00
mbay Sub-Elec.	15%	B	65.00	65.00	65.00
mahajan Tea	6%	C	35.00	35.00	35.00
rea Coal	6.5%	C	50.00	50.00	50.00
wreah Cotton	7%	C	52.00	52.00	61.00
wreah Cotton	8%	C	91.00	91.00	91.00
ndavan Alloys	11%	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
annia Ind.	8%	C	8.00	8.00	8.00
ish Ind. Corpn.	8%	C	40.00	40.00	40.00
rakur Coal	6%	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
rakur Coal	7%	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
"C"					
cutta Chem	7%	C	6.50	6.50	6.50
cutta Chem	9%	C	7.94	7.94	7.94
cutta Cr. Corpn.	5.5%	C	78.00	78.00	78.00
cutta Cr. Corpn.	8.5%	C	84.00	84.00	84.00
SC Ltd.	7.5%	C	5.37	5.37	5.37
cutta Gas	5.5%	C	25.00	25.00	25.00
cutta Jute	6.5%	C	44.00	44.00	44.00
cutta Silk	10%	C	88.00	88.00	88.00
cutta Silk (New)	10%	C	88.00	88.00	88.00
edonian Jute	7%	C	49.00	49.00	49.00
ico Mills	6.43%	A	65.00	65.00	65.00
lico Mills 2nd	6%	A	20.00	20.00	20.00
lico Mills 3rd	6%	A	20.00	20.00	20.00
rew & Co.	6.5%	C	51.50	51.50	51.50
wnpore Sugar	8%	C	51.00	51.00	51.00
llulose Prod.	11%	A	50.00	50.00	50.00
llulose Prod.	11%	B	50.00	50.00	50.00
ntral Scientific	6%	M	3.60	3.60	3.60
ase Bright St.	11%	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
ettinad Cement	11%	M	42.00	42.00	42.00
eviot Jute	11%	C	20.00	20.00	—
mmco	11%	B	60.00	60.00	60.00
mmco	11%	C	72.00	72.00	72.00
mmco	9.5%	C	60.50	60.50	60.50
ola	11%	B	75.00	75.00	75.00
ric India	9.3%	B	120.00	120.00	120.00
chin Malabar	7%	M	42.00	42.00	42.00
ffee Lands	5%	Bg.	41.00	41 00	41.00
ffee Lands	5%	M	40.00	40.00	40.00
imbatore Kamala	9.5%	M	96.45	96.45	96.45
imbatore Pio. Text.	11%	M	32.88	32.88	32.88
onoor Tea	6%	M	40.00	40.00	40.00
org Tea	7.5%	Bg.	100 25	100.25	100 25
org Tea	7.5%	M	45.00	45.00	45.00
ttanad Rubber	7.5%	M	8.50	8.50	8.50
"D"					
lhousie Jute	7%	C	32.00	32.00	32.00
vangere Text. Mills	9.5%	Bg.	91.00	91.00	—
C.M.	5.71%	D	13.95	13.95	13.95
C.M.	6.43%	D	16.25	16.25	16.25
lhi Safe	6%	D	50.00	50.00	50.00
lta Jute	7.12%	C	75.00	75.00	75.00
rangadhra Chem	7.8%	D	88.00	88.00	88.00
makusi Tea	9%	C	7 10	7 10	7 10
shergarh Power	10%	C	30.00	30.00	30.00
shergarh Power	10%	C	30.00	30.00	30.00
uncan Bros.	4%	C	61.00	61.00	61.00
unlop India	5.5%	C	36.00	36.00	36.00
unlop India	8%	C	42.00	42.00	42.00
"E"					
st India Hotel	11%	B	45.00	45.00	45.00
st India Hotel	9.5%	C	80.00	80.00	80.00
st West Hotel	9.5%	Bg.	100.00	100.00	100.00
st West Hotel	11%	Bg.	100 00	100.00	100.00
.D. Parry	11%	B	72.50	72.50	72.50
.D. Parry	11%	M	70.00	70.00	70.00
cid Inv.	8%	B	80.00	80.00	80.00
ectric Const	11%	C	74.00	74.00	74.00
gin Mills	5%	C	3.20	3.20	3.20
gin Mills	8%	C	24.50	24.50	24.50
enbarrie Ind Gas	11%	C	60.00	60.00	60.00
npire Jute	7%	C	10.50	10.50	10.50
field	15%	M	83.00	83.00	83.00
corts	13.5%	B	47.50	47.50	47.50
corts	13.5%	B	72.50	72.50	72.50

Name		Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	 31-12-87 Rs. P.	 31-3-38 Rs. P.
Escorts R.C.C.D.	13.5%	Bg	39.50	39.50	39.50
Escorts 'A' R.C.	13.5%	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
Escorts R.C.	13.5%	Bg	102.00	102.00	102.00
Escorts	13.5%	C	64.25	64.25	64.25
Escorts	13.5%	C	88.00	88.00	88.00
Escorts	13.5%	C	69.00	69.00	69.00
"F"					
Fort Gloster	5%	C	35.00	35.00	35.00
Fort Gloster	7%	C	60.00	60.00	60.00
Fort William Jute	7%	C	78.00	78.00	78.00
Frank Ross & Co.	9.5%	C	40.00	40.00	40.00
"G"					
Gangavati Sugar	9.8%	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
Ganges Jute	10.4%	C	40.00	40.00	40.00
General Industrial	11%	C	93.00	93.00	93.00
Giellie Inv.	6%	C	17.00	17.00	17.00
Gillanders Arbuthnot	5%	C	29.00	29.00	29.00
Gnanambikai	12%	M	62.84	62.84	62.84
Godfrey Phillips	6.87%	B	25.50	25.50	25.50
Godfrey Phillips	6.87%	C	30.00	31.50	31.50
Gourepore Jute	8.75%	C	23.00	23.00	23.00
Graphite India	9.5%	C	70.00	70.00	70.00
Grasim Industries (A)	15%	A	82.00	82.00	82.00
Grasim Industries (A)	15%	B	82.00	82.00	86.00
Grasim Industries	15%	Bg	81.50	81.50	81.50
Greaves Cotton	5%	C	26.81	26.81	26.81
Greaves Cotton	15%	C	41.35	41.35	41.35
Gwalior Sugar	7%	B	40.00	40.00	40.00
Gwalior Sugar 'R'	7%	B	70.00	70.00	70.00
"H"					
Hada Steel	10%	D	79.00	79.00	79.00
Hanuman Agro	11%	C	70.00	70.00	70.00
Hasimara Ind.	7%	C	110.00	110.00	110.00
Hemlatha Text.	5%	M	55.25	55.25	55.25
Highland Tea	6%	M	5.35	5.35	5.35
Hindustan Aluminium	15%	B	95.00	95.00	95.00
Hindustan Aluminium 'B'	15%	B	95.00	95.00	86.00
Hindustan Aluminium	13.5%	C	85.00	85.00	85.00
Hindustan Aluminium	13.5%	D	106.00	106.00	106.00
Hindustan Alum. 'B'	13.5%	D	104.00	104.00	104.00
Hindu. Brown Boveri	8.57%	A	41.00	41.00	41.00
Hindu. Brown Boveri	8.57%	B	41.00	41.00	41.00
Hindu. Brown Boveri	8.57%	D	91.00	91.00	91.00
Hindu. Const.	6.5%	B	35.00	35.00	35.00
Hindustan Motors	9.3%	D	60.00	60.00	60.00
Hindu. Nati. Glass	8%	C	40.00	40.00	40.00
Hindustan Spg.	7%	B	130.00	130.00	130.00
Hindu. Sugar	7.143%	B	40.00	40.00	40.00
Hindu. Wires	9.5%	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
Hooghly Bldg.	4.5%	C	22.50	22.50	22.50
Hooghly Jute	13%	C	6.25	6.25	6.25
Howrah Jute	7%	C	20.00	20.00	20.00
Howrah Jute 'A'	7%	C	20.00	20.00	20.00
Hukumchand Jute	7%	C	51.50	51.50	51.50
Humayun Prop.	6%	C	5 00	5.00	5.00
Hyderabad Vanas.	9.5%	C	100.00	100.00	100.00
"I"					
I.B.P	7%	C	38.00	38.00	38.00
I.B.P	7%	B	38.00	38.00	38.00
India Steamship	5%	C	44.00	44.00	44.00
India Steel Roll.	11%	M	5.15	5.15	5.15
India Sugar 'C'	9.5%	Bg.	87.50	87.50	87.50
India Sugar 'C'	9.5%	M	74.00	74.00	74.00
India Sugar 'R.C.	13.5%	M	75.00	75.00	75.00
Indian Dyestuff	8.58%	B	50.00	50.00	—
Indian Electro Chem	7.8%	A	40.00	40.00	40.00
Indian Plastics	13.5%	C	76.00	76.00	76.00
Indian Rayon 'A'	10%	A	48.00	48.00	48.00
Indian Rayon 'C'	15%	A	87.00	87.00	87.00
Indian Rayon 'A'	10%	B	66.00	66.00	66.00
Indian Rayon 'C'	15%	B	87.00	87.00	87.00
Indian Rayon 'A'	10%	C	70.00	70.00	70.00
Indian Rayon 'C	15%	C	87.00	87.00	87.00
Industrial Cables	9.3%	D	100.00	100.00	100.00
"J"					
Jagatjit Cotton	5%	C	35.00	35.00	35.00
Jagatjit Cotton	5%	D	70.00	70.00	70.00
Jagatjit Cotton	11%	D	47.00	47.00	47.00
Jardine Henderson	5%	C	33.50	33.50	33.50
Jayant Vitamins	9½%	B	270.00	270.00	270.00
Jaypore Sugar	6%	M	72.00	72.00	72.00
Jaypore Sugar	7%	M	64.00	64.00	64.00
Jaypore Udyog	8%	C	34.00	34.00	34.00

Name		Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	 31-12-87 Rs. P.	 31-3-88 Rs. P.
Jayshree Chem.	9.5%	C	75.00	75.00	75.00
Jessop & Co.	5%	C	7.50	7.50	7.50
J. K. Chemicals	6%	B	73.00	73.00	73.00
J. K. Cotton	10%	C	101.00	101.00	101.00
J. K. Cotton	6.5%	D	90.00	90.00	90.00
J. K. Cotton	10.5%	D	100.00	100.00	100.00
J. K. Industries	11%	B	80.00	80.00	80.00
J. K. Industries	11%	C	80.00	80.00	80.00
J. K. Synthetics	9.1%	C	82.00	82.00	82.00
J. K. Synthetics	15%	C	119.00	119.00	119.00
J. K. Synthetics	9.5%	D	37.00	37.00	37.00
"K"					
Kalyani Papers	11%	D	25.00	25.00	25.00
Kalyanpur Lime	8.5%	C	101.25	101.25	101.25
Kalyanpur Lime	13.5%	C	102.75	102.75	102.75
Kamarhatty Jute	7.8%	C	49.00	49.00	49.00
Kanknarrah Jute 'C'	6%	C	100.00	100.00	100.00
Kanknarrah Jute 'R.C.	6%	C	39.00	39.00	39.00
Karikode Rubber	6%	M	4.90	4.90	4.90
Kelvin Jute	11%	C	30.00	30.00	30.00
Karala Elec.	9.5%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
Kerala Rubber	9.5%	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
Kesar Ent.	5.5%	B	35.00	35.00	35.00
Kesoram Ind. 'C'	11%	C	59.50	59.50	59.50
Kesoram Ind. 'C.R.	11%	C	81.00	81.00	81.00
Kettlewell Bullen	5.5%	C	39.00	39.00	39.00
Kettlewell Bullen	4%	C	36.50	36.50	36.50
Khatau Mills	4%	B	25.00	25.00	25.00
Khodiyar Pottery	10%	B	40.00	40.00	40.00
Kil-Kotagiri Tea	7%	M	4.40	4.40	4.40
Kirlampudi Sugar	5.5%	M	68.00	68.00	68.00
Kirloskar Oil	11%	B		4.00	4.00
Kothari Plantation	15%	C	75.25	75.25	75.25
Kumardhubi Fire	11.5%	C	56.00	56.00	56.00
Kurchermala Plant.	6.25%	M	5.50	5.50	5.50
Kusum Products	5.5%	C	49.00	49.00	49.00
"L"					
Lakshmi Vishnu Mills	5.5%	B	65.00	65.00	65.00
Lakshmi Vishnu Mills	7%	B	120.00	120.00	120.00
Larsen & Toubro	9.5%	Bg.	42.00	42.00	
"M"					
Machinery Mfg. Corpn.	4%	C	31.00	31.00	31.00
Macneill & Magor	9.3%	C	50.00	50.00	65.00
Madras Aluminium	9.3%	B	102.00	102.00	102.00
Madras Aluminium	11%	M	94.00	94.00	94.00
Madras Cement 'C'	11%	M	121.00	121.00	121.00
Madras Petrochemical	9.5%	B	50.00	50.00	50.00
Madras Spinners	9.5%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
Madras Vanaspati	11.5%	M	94.00	94.00	94.00
Mafatlal Engg.	11%	B	70.00	70.00	70.00
Maharaja Sree Umaid	5%	C	52.00	52.00	52.00
Mahendra Mills	6.5%	A	45.00	45.00	45.00
Maheshwari Mills	7 14%	A	19.50	19.50	19.50
Mahindra & Mahindra	9.8%	B	68.00	68.00	68.00
Mahindra & Mahindra	9.8%	C	73.00	73.00	73.00
Mahindra Ugine	11%	A	87.00	87.00	87.00
Mahindra Ugine	11%	B	87.00	87.00	87.00
Mandya Nati. Paper	7%	Bg.	44.00	44.00	44.00
Mangalore Chemical	9.5%	Bg.	130.50	130.50	130.50
Mangalore Chemical	9.5%	B	78.00	78.00	78.00
Mangalore Chemical	9.5%	C	245.00	245.00	245.00
Marat Rubber	5%	Bg.	10.00	10.00	10.00
Marat Rubber	10%	Bg.	10 00	10.00	10.00
Marat Rubber	5%	M	2.99	2.99	2 99
Marat Rubber	10%	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
Marathawada Ref	11%	C	55.00	55.00	55.09
Marikar	9%	M	30.00	30.00	30.00
Martin Burn.	5%	C	80.00	80.00	70.00
Mayurakshi Cotton	9.5%	C	58.50	58 50	58.50
McDowell	6%	M	49.00	49.00	49.00
McLeod & Co. 1st	5%	C	23.00	23.00	23.00
McLeod & Co. 2nd	5%	C	22.00	22.00	22.00
Meenakshi Oil	11%	Bg.	100.00	100.00	100.00
Megna Jute	11%	C	6.25	6.25	6 25
Mercantile Cr Corpn	15%	Bg	10.00	10 00	10.00
Mercara Rubber	6%	M	4.65	4.65	4.65
Metal Box	6%	B	30.00	30.00	30.00
Metal Box	6%	C	45.00	45 00	45.00
Mettur Chem 'C	9.3%	Bg.	7.30	7.30	
Mettur Chem. 'C'	9.3%	M	6.00	5.50	5.50
Midland Rubber	6%	M	4.75	4.75	4.75
Mittal Steel	9.5%	Bg.	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mlamally Tea	7 5%	M	62.00	62.00	62.00
Modern Converters	5%	C	3.00	3.00	3.00

For explanation in respect of abbreviations, refer page 240.

PREFERENCE SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Name		Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
Modi Ind.	9.5%	D	80.00	80.00	80.00
Moheema Tea	6%	C	17.50	17.50	17.50
Mopeds India	10%	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
Morarjee Mills	6.43%	B	34.00	34.00	34.00
Morgan Walker	11%	C	67.00	66.00	68.00
Motor & Gen. Fin. (M.G.F.)	14.28%	D	30.50	30.50	30.50
Motor & Gen. Fin. (M,G.F.)	10%	D	8.50	8.50	8.50
Mysore Acet. & Chem.	9.5%	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mysore Cement	13.5%	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mysore Cement	15%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mysore Chemi. Mfrs.	6%	Bg	5.68	5.68	5.68
Mysore Chemi. Mfrs.	6%	M	7.00	7.00	7.00
Mysore Petro-chem.	9.5%	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
"N"					
Nagri Mills	5.72%	A	34.00	34.00	34.00
Naihati Jute	4.5%	C	8.00	8.00	8.00
Naihati Jute	7%	C	15.00	15.00	15.00
Narang Ind.	6%	D	21.00	21.00	21.00
National Rayon	5.55%	A	27.00	27.00	27.00
National Rayon	5.55%	B	15.00	15.00	15.00
National Tannery	5.5%	C	3.35	3.35	3.35
Navbharat Vanijya	5.85%	C	57.50	57.50	57.50
Navsari Cotton	7.14%	B	35.00	35.00	35.00
Neelamalai Tea	5%	M	3.75	3.75	3.75
Nelliampathy Tea	6%	M	4.75	4.75	4.75
Nellimarla Jute	6%	C	40.00	40.00	40.00
New Central Jute	7%	C	27.00	27.00	21.00
New Great Mills	5.5%	B	48.00	48.00	48.00
New India Sugar	12.21%	C	59.00	59.00	59.00
New Raipur Mills	5.72%	A	30.00	30.00	30.00
New Raipur Mills 'B'	6.43%	A	31.00	31.00	31.00
New Samanbagh Tea	8%	C	25.00	25.00	25.00
Nilambur	6%	M	4.60	4.60	4.60
Nilgiri Tea	8%	Bg	2.85	2.85	2.85
Nilgiri Tea	8%	M	3.65	3.65	3.65
"O" & "P"					
Orient Abrasives	9.5%	B	91.00	91.00	91.00
Orient Abrasives	9.5%	C	89.90	89.90	89.90
Orient Paper	5.5%	B	27.00	27.00	27.00
Orient Paper	7.86%	B	65.00	65.00	65.00
Orient Paper	5.5%	C	34.00	34.00	34.00
Orient Paper	7.86%	C	47.50	47.50	47.50
Oriental Indus.	5%	B	29.00	29.00	29.00
Pandyan Hotel	13.5%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
Panyam Cement 'R.C.	9.3%	Bg	78.25	78.25	78.25
Panyam Cement 'R.C.'	11%	Bg	78.25	78.25	78.25
Panyam Cement 'N.R.C.	11%	M	93.00	93.00	93.00
Panyam Cement 'R.C.'	11%	M	94.75	94.75	94.75
Parshuram Pott.	10%	B	26.00	26.00	26.00
Parshuram Pott.	10%	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
Patell Mills	6.43%	A	100.00	100.00	100.00
Peermade Tea	6%	M	50.00	50.00	50.00
Piech Inves.	4.5%	A	40.00	40.00	40.00
Periyar Chemi.	13.5%	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
Plastic Resins	9.5%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
Podar Projects	11%	C	86.00	86.00	86.00
Polson	6%	B	38.00	38.00	38.00
Poona Indus. Hotel	9.5%	Bg.	10.00	10.00	—
Poonmudi Agency	6%	M	2.00	2.00	2.00
Poysha Indus.	13½%	B	88.00	88.00	88.00
Prasad	6.43%	A	30.00	30.00	—
Premier Cables	11%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
Premier Const. 1st	6.25%	B	35.00	35.00	35.00
Premier Const. 2nd	6.25%	B	35.00	35.00	35.00
Premier Const. 3rd	4.5%	B	2.24	2.24	2.24
Pullangode Rubber	12%	M	5.42	5.42	5.42
Punjab Anand	9.5%	B	86.00	86.00	86.00
Punjab Tractors	9.5%	B	90.00	90.00	90.00
Purtabpur	10%	C	7.50	7.50	7.50
Pussimbing Tea	7%	C	100.00	100.00	100.00
"R"					
Rajagiri Rubber	6%	M	4.75	4.75	4.75
Rajasthan Spg.	11%	D	100.00	100.00	100.00

Name		Ex	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
Rajendra Coffee	6%	M	4.55	4.55	4.55
Rallis India	6%	B	37.50	37.50	37.50
Rallis India	6%	C	34.00	34.00	34.00
Ramakrishna Mills	5.71%	A	20.00	20.00	—
Rameshwara Jute	6%	C	4.06	4.06	4.06
Ramnugger Cane Sugar	6%	C	20.00	20.00	20.00
Rangkala Invest.	8%	B	50.00	50.00	50.00
Ravalgaon Sugar	5.5%	B	25.00	25.00	25.00
Raymond Woollen	5%	C	66.50	66.50	66.50
Raza Textile "B"	6.5%	D	5.50	5.50	5.50
Raza Textile "A"	9.5%	D	48.00	48.00	48.00
Regent Estate	4%	C	7.00	7.00	7.00
Reliance Jute	7%	C	48.00	48.00	48.00
R. G. Ispat	9.5%	D	37.00	37.00	37.00
Rohit Text. Mills	5.5%	A	40.00	40.00	40.00
Rohit Text. Mills 2nd	5.72%	A	30.00	30.00	30.00
Rohtas Ind.	9%	C	60.00	60.00	60.00
Rohtas Ind.	4.5%	C	36.00	36.00	36.00
Rohtas Ind.	4.5%	D	67.00	67.00	67.00
Rohtas Ind.	7 to 9%	D	69.00	69.00	69.00
Rustom Mills	5.72%	A	17.00	17.00	17.00
Ryam Com. & Plan.	6%	C	13.50	13.50	13.50
"S"					
Sakarlal Balabhai	5.72%	A	31.00	31.00	31.00
Salem-Erode Tea	6.5%	M	5.65	5.65	5.65
SAN Engg.	9.5%	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sandur Manganese	9.8%	Bg	85.34	85.34	85.34
Sandur Manganese 'B'	9.8%	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
Saraswati Indus.	8%	D	75.00	75.00	75.00
Saroj Alloys	9.5%	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sarvarya Text. Mills	7.8%	M	88.67	88.67	88.67
Sayaji Text. Mills	5.72%	A	41.00	41.00	41.00
Sayaji Text. Mills	6.43%	A	30.00	30.00	30.00
Sayaji Text. Mills 'A' & 'B'	8.57%	A	47.00	47.00	47.00
Sayaji Text. Mills Spl.	8.57%	A	47.00	47.00	47.00
Seshasayee Ind.	12%	M	11.90	11.90	11.90
Shama Engine	9.3%	D	75.00	75.00	75.00
Shauma Vanijya	11%	C	78.00	78.00	78.00
Shaw Wallace	6%	C	80.00	80.00	80.00
Shethia Mining	9.5%	B	60.00	60.00	60.00
Shimoga Steel	11%	Bg.	100.00	100.00	100.00
Shivmon Steel	9.5%	Bg.	100.00	100.00	100.00
Shri Ambica Jute	7.6%	C	30.00	30.00	30.00
Shri Bhawani Mills	8%	D	50.00	50.00	50.00
Shri Digvijaya Cement	5%	B	30.00	30.00	30.00
Shri Digvijaya Cement	5%	D	66.00	66.00	66.00
Shri Krishna Gyano.	5%	C	48.50	48.50	48.50
Shri Krishna Gyano. 'B'	6%	C	68.00	68.00	68.00
Shri Krishna Gyano.	5%	D	46.00	46.00	46.00
Shri Krishna Gyano.	6%	D	78.00	78.00	78.00
Shri Madhusudan Mills	4.5%	C	15.50	15.50	15.50
Shri Niwas Cotton	4%	B	33.00	33.00	33.00
Shri Niwas Cotton	4%	C	84.00	84.00	84.00
Shri Ramkrishna Steel	10%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
Shri Ram Fibres	13.5%	B	66.00	66.00	66.00
Shri Synthetics	9.5%	C	72.50	72.50	72.50
Sirpur Paper	6%	B	42.00	42.00	42.00
Sirpur Paper	6%	C	50.50	50.50	50.50
Sonai River Tea	8%	C	23.50	23.50	23.50
South India Sugar	15%	M	10.12	10.12	10.12
Southern Petro-Chem.	9.5%	C	83.00	83.00	83.00
Southern Petro-Chem.	9.5%	M	147.00	147.00	147.00
Special Steel 2nd	11%	B	172.50	172.50	172.50
Spencer & Co. 'A'	6.5%	M	3.60	3.60	3.60
Spencer & Co. 'B'	8.5%	M	5.60	5.60	5.60
Standard Motors	13.5%	B	70.00	70.00	70.00
Standard Motors	13.5%	M	52.00	52.00	52.00
Star of Guj. Text.	5.72%	A	9.00	9.00	9.00
Star Paper	5%	C	85.50	85.50	85.50
Star Paper	9.8%	C	79.00	79.00	79.00
Star Paper	5%	D	67.00	67.00	67.00
Star Paper (Convt.)	7%	D	76.00	76.00	76.00
Star Paper	9.8%	D	75.00	75.00	75.00
Steel Products	5%	C	2.81	2.81	2.81
Straw Products	11%	B	60.00	60.00	60.00
Straw Products	9.5%	C	65.00	65.00	65.00

Name		Ex.	FOR VALUAT	
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12 Rs.
Sun Paper	9.5%	M	10.00	10
Supreme Ind.	6.25%	B	35.00	35.
Surat Electricity	6.5%	A	39.00	
Surat Electricity	11%	A	78.00	78
Surat Elec.	11%	B	78.00	78
Surat Text. Mill	4.5%	A	45.00	45.
Svadeshi Mills	7.14%	B	15.00	15.
Swadeshi Cotton	6%	C	11.00	11.
Swadeshi Cotton	6%	D	64.00	64.
"T"				
Talayar Tea	7%	M	48.00	48
Tata Chemi.	7.14%	B	45.00	45.0
Tata Eng. & Loco. 'A'	13.5%	A	82.00	82.0
Tata Eng. & Loco 'A' New	15%	B	85.00	85.0
Tata Eng. & Loco 'A'	13.5%	Bg.	85.00	85.0
Tata Eng. & Loco A"	13.5%	C	91.50	91 5
Tata Eng. & Loco A"	13.5%	M	82.00	82.0
Tata Oil Mills 'A'	11%	B	60.00	60.0
Tata Power 'A'	11%	B	50.00	50.0
Teekoy Rubber	6%	M	3.00	3.0
Telangana Spg.	9.5%	M	5.70	5.7
Testeels	6%	A	54.00	54.0
TEXMACO	7.86%	C	47.00	47.0
TEXMACO	5.5%	C	32.50	32.5
TEXMACO 1st	9.3%	D	85.00	85.0
Textool	10%	M	50.00	50.0
Tezpore Tea	5%	C	6.00	6.00
Thamarpally	6.5%	Bg	2.58	2.58
Thamarpally	6.5%	M	2.35	2.35
Tiffin's Barytes	6.5%	M	3.75	3.75
Tinnevelley Tuticorin	6.5%	M	6.00	6 00
Tirrihannah Tea	10%	C	12.00	12.00
Titaghur Paper	4.5%	C	50.50	50.50
Titaghur Paper	8%	C	30.50	30.50
T. R. & Tea	6%	M	4.35	4.35
Travancore Rayon	6.5%	M	6.00	6.00
Travancore Sugar	5%	M	2.60	2.60
T. Stanes	11%	M	40.20	40.20
"U" "V" & "W"				
Udaya Leasing	10%	M	101.00	101.00
Udayagiri Tea	7%	M	5.20	5.20
Uni Abex	9.5%	B	40.00	40.00
United Colleries	5%	C	10.40	10.40
United Electrical	5%	M	72.00	72.00
United Wire Ropes	9.5%	B	100.00	100.00
Upper Ganges Sugar	7.14%	C	70.00	70.00
Usha Alloys	9.5%	B	155.00	155.00
Usha Alloys	9.5%	C	108.00	108.00
Usha Martin Ind. 'B'	9.5%	C	85.00	85.00
Usha Martin Ind. 'C'	11%	C	95.00	95.00
Usha Spg. Mills	9.5%	D	100.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh Hotels	9%	D	102.00	102.00
Venkatesa Mills	10%	M	23.41	23.41
Vijay Mills 2nd	4%	A	34 00	34.00
Vijay Mills 3rd	4.5%	A	32.00	32.00
Vikrant Tyres	11%	B	—	90.00
Virudhunagar Textile	5%	M	100.00	100.00
Walchandnagar Indus.	10%	B	55.00	55.00
Walchandnagar Indus.	10%	Bg.	53.00	53.00
Waverly Inv.	5%	C	40.00	40.00
West Coast Paper	6%	C	77.50	77.50
Western India Plywood	6%	M	64.00	64.00
Woodland CTF	6½%	M	6.50	6.50
Woodland RCTF	6½%	M	5.50	5 50
Wood Polymer	11%	A	95.00	95.00
Wood Polymer	11%	B	95.00	95.00
W.S. Industries 'C'	9.5%	M	90.00	90.00
"Y" & "Z"				
Yamuna Syndicate	7.5%	D	60.00	60.00
Zuari-Agro	15%	B	58.00	58.00
Zuari-Agro	15%	C	89.00	89.00
Zuari-Agro	15%	M	100.00	100.00

For explanation in respect of abbreviations, refer page 240.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS

Paid up per hare Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
	"A"				
10	Aar Key Steel	D	—	10.50	3.00
10	Aakansha India	D	3.12	3.12	3.12
10	Aakruti Holdings	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Aamcol Tools	C	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Aar Commercial	C	3.03	3.03	3.03
10	Aar Shyam (India)	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Aarshree Agra	C	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Abacus Computers	B	8.00	7.00	6.00
10	Abbhinav Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.06
10	Abbott Laboratories	B	50.00	51.00	51.00
10	A.B.C. (India)	C	20.00	10.50	10.50
10	A.B.C. Leasing	D	3.25	3.25	9.75
10	A.B.C. Products	C	9.40	9.40	9.40
10	A.B.C. Products	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Abha Properties	D	3.00	3.00	3.05
10	Abhashree Projects	C	7.35	7.35	7.35
10	Abhijit Trading	C	5.40	5.40	5.40
10	Abhimanu Export	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Abhinand Investment	C	7.06	7.06	7.06
10	Abhinandan Ent.	A	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Abhinandan Investment	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Abhinav Commercial	C	7.75	12.00	12.60
10	Abhiyan Ind.	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	ABS Plastics	A	13.00	22.00	22.00
10	ABS Plastics	B	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Acalta Trading	C	5.56	8.50	12.50
10	Accauto Marketing	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Accurate Investment	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Acetylene	M	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Achal Investment	D	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Achhar Investment	D	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Acme Mfg.	A	25.00	25.00	12.00
10	Acme Mfg.	B	15.00	12.75	7.50
10	Acrow India	B	27.00	18.00	14.00
10	Acumen Engineering	C	3.20	3.20	3.20
10	Acumen Mercantile	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Adarsh Agro Chem.	C	10.05	10.05	10.05
100	Adarsh Chemicals	B	85.00	85.00	85.00
10	Adarsh Commercial	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Addi Indus	B	7.00	8.00	13.00
10	Addi Indus	D	9.50	8.00	10.00
10	Addott Commercial	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Adeshwar Trading	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Adhunik Synthetics	A	20.50	20.50	13.50
10	Adhunik Synthetics	B	18.00	15.00	11.00
10	Adinath Projects	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Aditya Alloys	C	6.65	6.50	5.90
10	Aditya Cables	D	11.00	9.00	3.00
10	Aditya Chemicals	C	5.05	5.05	5.05
10	Aditya Chemicals	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Aditya Consultants	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Aditya Leasing	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Aditya Makua Eng.	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Aditya Mills	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Aditya Mills	C	5.10	5.10	5.10
10	Aditya Properties	D	12.37	12.37	13.00
10	Aditya Steel Ind.	C	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Admire Investment	C	3.05	3.05	3.05
10	Adron Trading	C	5.90	5.90	5.90
10	A.D.S. Diagnostic	A	4.00	4.00	—
10	A.D.S. Diagnostic	B	4.00	4.00	2.00
10	Advait Comm.	B	11.00	11.00	12.00
10	Advance Business	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Advance Petro	A	13.00	13.00	10.00
10	Advance Petro	B	10.00	10.50	7.00
10	Advance Steel Tube	C	7.75	7.75	7.75
10	Advani-Oerlikon	A	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Advani-Oerlikon	B	12.00	12.00	10.50
10	Advani-Oerlikon	M	12.00	11.50	11.00
10	A.E.C. India	B	10.50	6.00	5.50

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P
10	Aegis Chemicals	A	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Aegis Chemicals	B	20.00	19.00	14.25
10	Aegis Chemicals	D	18.50	18.50	16.00
10	Aeke Trading	B	3.76	3.76	3.76
10	Aeonian Investment	B	18.00	18.00	18.00
10	Aesthetic Inv.	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	A. F. Investment	D	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Agarpara Jute	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Agarwal Bolts	C	10.75	10.75	10.75
10	Agarwal Duplex Board	D		6.00	6.00
10	Agarwal Holding	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Agarwal Steel	B	1.76	1.76	1.76
10	Agarwal Steel	C	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Agrasar Traders	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Agro Cargo	M	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Agro Chem. Punjab	D	2.25	2.25	2.25
10	Agro Extracts	Bg.	21.50	29.25	29.25
100	Ahmedabad Advance Mills	B	125.00	120.00	80.00
100	Ahmedabad Electricity Co.*	A	142.50	123.00	128.75
100	Ahmedabad Electricity Co.*	B	147.50	122.50	127.50
100	Ahmedabad Kaiser-I-Hind	A	135.00	135.00	105.00
100	Ahmedabad New Cotton	A	48.00	36.00	30.00
10	Ahmedabad Ramkrishna Mills	A	5.50	5.50	—
100	Ahmedabad Victoria Iron	A	150.00	150.00	150.00
100	Ahmedpur Katwa Rlys.	C	24.00	24.00	24.00
100	Ahura Welding	M	50.00	60.00	50.00
100	Air Control	A	10.00	10.00	
10	Air Reduction Co.	D	1.50	1.50	1.50
10	Ajanta Commerce	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
5	Ajanta Offset	D	8.00	9.00	9.00
10	Ajanta Textile Mills	C	3.90	3.90	3.95
10	Ajanta Textile Mills	D	3.50	3.50	3.00
10	Ajanta Tubes	B	13.75	13.75	13.75
10	Ajanta Tubes	C	22.75	22.75	22.75
10	Ajanta Tubes	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Ajay Electrical	D	8.00	8.00	8.12
10	Ajay Enterprises	D	3.25	3.37	4.00
10	Ajay Investment	C	10.15	10.15	10.00
10	Ajay Multi Project	C	6.15	6.15	6.15
10	Ajay Paper	B	2.50		
10	Ajay Paper	C	6.10	6.10	5.50
10	Ajay Paper	D	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Ajay Properties	C	6.60	6.60	6.60
100	Ajit Mills	A	50.00	20.00	10.00
10	Akai (India)	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Akanksha Viniyoga	C	9.25	9.25	9.25
10	Akanksha Viniyoga	D	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Akash Agencies	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Akashdeep Metal	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Akashganga Textile	B	2.24	2.24	2.24
10	A. K. Automobiles	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	A.K. Corporation	C	8.31	8.50	7.37
10	A. K. G. Mercantile	C	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	A. K. Structurals	A	17.50	17.50	8.50
10	A. K. Structurals	B	12.00	10.50	7.00
10	A. K. Structurals	D	11.75	10.75	7.00
10	Akhandjyoti	A	8.50	8.50	9.00
10	Akkamamba Mills	M	10.00	12.25	12.25
10	Akron Holding	C	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Akshat Gases	C		10.50	10.50
10	Akshya Nidhi	C	8.20	8.20	8.20
2	Alageswar Tea	M	4.75	4.75	4.75
10	Alamgir Industrial	D	8.00	8.00	3.00
10	ALB Leasing	D	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Albert David	C	20.75	21.75	17.00
10	Albert David	D	20.50	20.00	17.00
10	Albright Morarji	B	16.00	16.00	16.50
100	Alembic Chemical	A	155.00	155.00	158.00
100	Alembic Chemical	B	162.50	136.25	167.50
100	Alembic Glass	A	47.00	45.00	46.00
100	Alembic Glass	B	35.00	35.00	25.00

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
Rs.			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Alexandra Eng.	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Alfa Laval†	B	58.75	50.00	51.00
10	Alfred Herbert	B	10.00	14.00	14.00
10	Alfred Herbert	C	18.50	10.00	9.00
10	Alfred Herbert	D	18.50	18.00	18.00
10	Alipurduar Tea	C	10.12	10.25	10.12
10	Alirox Abrasives	D	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Alkyl Amines	B	19.50	19.00	19.00
10	Alliance Property & Ind.	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Alliance Techno	D	5.50	5.50	5.50
100	Alliance Udyog	C	55.00	55.00	55.00
10	Allied Holding	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Allied Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Allied Steel	B	5.50	5.50	4.00
10	Allied Steel	C	10.12	10.12	5.50
10	All Seasons Foods	B	—	—	10.00
10	Allwyn Nissan	B	6.00	5.50	4.75
10	Allwyn Nissan	C	4.87	5.75	5.50
10	Allwyn Nissan	D	5.75	5.75	5.00
10	Allwyn Nissan	H	6.00	5.25	4.00
10	Allwyn Nissan	M	6.25	5.00	4.50
10	Alna Trading	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Alora Trading	C	3.25	3.25	3.30
10	Alpha Commercial	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Alpine Commercial	C	4.25	5.00	5.05
10	Alpine Solvex	B	12.50	10.00	8.50
10	Alpine Solvex	M.p.	12.50	12.50	8.50
10	Alrub Investment	C	7.20	7.20	6.80
10	Alternative Energy	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Alternative Energy	D	7.00	7.12	7.12
10	Alternative Energy	M	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Aluminium Industries	B	3.50	2.50	2.50
10	**Aluminium Industries**	**M**	**3.75**	**3.60**	**3.25**
10	Alwar Investment	C	2.70	2.70	2.70
10	Amalgamated Coal	C	2.25	2.25	2.25
100	Amalgamated Development	C	35.00	35.00	35.00
10	Amalgamated Electricity	B	1.12	1.12	1.12
10	Amalgamated Repco	M	15.00	15.00	14.00
10	Amal Rasayan	A	45.50	45.50	47.50
10	Amal Rasayan	B	54.00	42.00	49.00
10	Amani Trading	B	3.24	3.24	3.24
100	Amar Dye-Chem	B	60.00	70.00	50.00
10	Amar Investment	C	5.37	5.37	5.00
10	Amar Jyoti Ind. Prom.	C	8.39	8.39	8.39
10	Amar Jyoti Udyog	C	8.50	7.55	6.35
10	Amarpali Mercantile	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
125	Amarsinhji Mills	A	30.00	30.00	30.00
10	Amar Traders & Fin.	C	5.05	5.05	5.05
10	Amar Vanijya	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Amausi Textile	D	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Amba Commercial	C	3.30	3.35	3.35
10	**Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprise**	**A**	**10.25**	**9.50**	**11.00**
10	Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprise	B	10.00	9.25	10.75
10	Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprise	D	10.50	10.00	11.00
10	Ambassador Intra.	C	3.45	3.45	3.45
10	Ambassador Trading	C	5.25	5.25	5.25
100	**Ambica Mills**	**A**	**35.00**	**32.00**	**25.00**
10	Ambica Shipping	C	5.20	5.20	5.20
100	Ambika Silk Mills	B	100.00	30.00	30.00
10	Amby International	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Amee Cosmo	A	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Amee Cosmo	B	5.00	4.00	3.50
10	American Refrigerants	C	4.25	4.25	4.25
10	AMF International	D	3.10	3.10	3.00
10	Amforge Ind.	A	26.50	26.50	26.00
10	Amforge Ind.	B	27.00	23.00	24.00
10	Amforge Ind.	D	25.25	22.00	24.25
10	Amines & Plasticizer	B	9.00	7.50	6.50
10	Amines & Plasticizer	C	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Amirgadh Cement	A	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Amirgadh Cement	B	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Amit Alcohol	A	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Amit Alcohol	B	12.50	10.00	11.00
10	Amit Commercial	C	4.30	4.30	4.30
10	Amitabh Mills	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Amluckie Investment	C	5.25	5.25	5.25

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION	
Rs.			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.
10	Amol Dicalite	A	37.00	42.00
10	A.M.P. Udyog	C	5.00	5.00
10	Amrapali Films	C	3.75	3.75
10	Amravati Exim.	D	3.00	3.00
10	Amrit Banaspati	D	35.00	34.00
10	Amrit India	C	3.03	3.03
10	Amrit India	D	6.00	6.00
10	Amrit-Villa Investment	C	4.30	4.30
100	Amruta Textile	A	125.00	125.00
10	Amrutanjan†	M	61.00	60.00
10	Amulya Gen. Ind.	D	3.00	3.00
10	Amulya Holding	B	4.00	4.00
10	Amulynidhi	C	5.00	5.00
10	Amzel Automotive*	B	11.50	11.50
10	Anagram Finance	A	19.50	20.00
10	Anagram Finance	B	22.50	22.50
10	Anamika Leasing	D	3.00	3.00
10	Anandam Tea	M	13.35	13.35
10	Anand Bag Tea	C	20.50	20.50
10	Anand Electric	B	45.00	45.00
10	Anand Motor Agencies	C	3.90	3.90
10	Anant Resources	C	4.60	4.60
2	Anaparai Coffee	M	7.85	8.00
10	Anatole Investment	C	3.25	3.25
10	Ancient Leasing	D	3.00	3.00
10	Andaman Timber	C	11.50	11.50
100	Andhra Bank	M	275.00	275.00
10	Andhra Cement	A	13.00	13.00
10	**Andhra Cement**	**B**	**11.50**	**11.50**
10	Andhra Cement	Bg.	13.25	9.00
10	Andhra Cement	C	13.00	10.75
10	**Andhra Cement**	**D**	**11.00**	**11.50**
10	Andhra Cement	H	10.50	10.50
10	**Andhra Cement**	**M**	**11.00**	**9.00**
10	Andhra Farm Chemical	H	5.00	5.00
10	Andhra Foundry	M	2.40	2.40
10	Andhra Mechanical	B	10.00	10.00
100	Andhra Pradesh Paper	B	85.00	70.00
100	Andhra Pradesh Paper	H	135.00	135.00
10	Andhra Pradesh Rayons	B	6.75	4.00
10	Andhra Pradesh Rayons	C	6.62	6.62
10	Andhra Pradesh Rayons	H	5.50	5.50
10	Andhra Pradesh Refractories	H	11.50	11.50
10	Andhra Pradesh Scooters	B	3.00	3.00
10	Andhra Pradesh Scooters	H	3.50	3.15
10	Andhra Pradesh Tanneries	H	5.00	5.00
100	Andhra Printers	M	40.00	40.00
10	Andhra Sinter	B	—	—
10	Andhra Steel	Bg.	6.00	6.00
10	Andhra Steel	H	8.50	8.50
10	Andhra Sugar	H	26.00	26.00
10	Andhra Sugar	M	31.00	29.00
100	Andhra Valley Power	A	157.50	157.50
100	Andhra Valley Power	B	160.00	150.00
100	Andhra Valley Power	D	165.00	145.00
10	**Andrew Yule**	**C**	**22.75**	**23.50**
10	Andul Fabricators	C	5.05	5.05
10	Angad Leasing	D	3.06	13.75
10	Angel Merchants	D	5.00	5.00
100	Anglo India Jute	C	30.00	25.00
10	Angora Trading	D	5.00	5.00
10	Anil Chemicals	B	6.50	6.00
10	Anil Chemicals	D	—	5.00
10	Anil Investment	D	4.50	4.50
10	Anil Locks	D	3.00	6.50
10	Anil Modi Oil	D	6.50	6.00
100	Anil Starch	A	127.50	122.50
10	Anil Steel	B	5.00	5.00
10	Anil Steel	D	16.75	16.75
10	Anima Investment	D	3.31	3.31
10	Anita Trading	C	5.00	5.00
10	Anjney Investment	C	3.00	3.00
10	Ank Impex	D	4.00	4.00
10	ANK Leasing	D	3.06	3.06
10	Ankit Comm.	C	9.62	9.62
10	Ankita Pratisthan	C	5.50	5.50

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Ankur Agencies	B	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Ankur Agencies	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Ankur Electronics	D	6.50	6.50	9.50
10	Ankush Electronics (Pub.)	B	17.50	19.50	19.50
10	Anmol Trading	B	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Annamalai Finance	B	7.00	9.50	8.75
10	Annamalai Finance	M	10.00	11.00	9.75
10	Annapurna Commercial	C	7.40	7.40	7.40
10	Annapurna Engg.	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Annapurna Foils	B	11.00	8.00	7.50
10	Annapurna Foils	H	10.10	9.00	7.25
10	Annapurna Paper	Bg.	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Annapurna Paper	C	2.75	2.75	2.75
10	Anniversary Investment	C	3.87	3.87	4.00
10	Ansal Housing	B	8.00	8.50	9.50
10	Ansal Housing	D	8.50	9.75	9.50
10	Anshuni Comm.	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Antartic Ind.	D	3.12	3.12	3.12
10	Antifriction Bearings	B	14.00	11.00	12.00
10	Antique Commercial	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Antique Investment	D	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Antique Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Anubhuti Comm.	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Anudeep Investment	C	3.65	3.65	3.65
10	Anuh Pharma	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Anuj Com.	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Anukampa Vanijya	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Anukul Investment	C	3.90	3.90	3.90
100	Anup Engineering	A	95.00	95.00	95.00
10	Anup Malleables	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Anup Malleables	C	10.75	10.75	10.75
10	Anupam Mercantile	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Anupam Vyapar Udyog	C	3.42	3.42	3.42
10	Anupama Steel	B	—	8.00	7.00
10	Anuradha Investment	C	3.05	3.05	3.05
10	Anushree Vikas	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Apaar Vyapar	C	9.25	9.25	9.25
10	Apex Finance	D	13.50	14.00	14.00
10	Apex Holding	C	3.20	3.20	3.20
10	Apex Traders & Exports	C	3.10	3.10	3.10
10	Apogee International	D	8.00	8.00	5.00
10	Apollo Hospital	M	9.25	10.25	9.00
10	Apollo Hospital	B	9.00	10.50	8.50
10	Apollo Investment	C	5.25	5.25	5.25
10	Apollo Mercantile	B	2.60	2.60	2.60
10	Apollo Tubes	D	13.50	13.25	13.25
10	Apollo Tyres	A	36.25	36.25	28.75
10	Apollo Tyres	B	35.50	35.50	29.50
10	Apollo Tyres	C	36.00	35.00	28.50
10	Apollo Tyres	D	36.25	35.00	28.00
10	Apoorva Leasing	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Apple Leasing	A	15.00	14.50	14.00
10	Apple Leasing	B	15.00	14.50	13.00
10	Apple Leasing	D	12.50	12.12	13.25
10	Applied Electronics	A	32.00	25.00	24.00
10	Applied Electronics	B	33.00	26.00	27.00
10	Applied Electronics	D	32.00	32.00	32.00
10	Applied Electronics	M	32.00	24.00	26.00
10	Appu India	C	5.15	5.15	5.15
10	Appu Marketing	C	8.15	8.15	8.15
50	Apte Amalgamation	B	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	A.P. Refractories	B	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	A.P.V. Texmaco	C	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Aradhana Investment	C	30.00	29.00	26.00
10	Aradhana Trade Links	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Aravali Leasing	D	10.50	10.25	10.50
10	Aravali Leasing	C	22.50	22.50	22.50
10	Aravali Traders	D	—	8.75	8.75
10	Arbuda Mills	A	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Arc Moulders	C	7.10	6.50	6.50
10	Arco Leasing (Pub.)	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Arcuttipore Tea	C	10.12	10.12	10.12

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	A.R.C. Cement	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Ardialoy Inv.	C	7.80	7.80	7.30
10	Arihant Chemicals	C	3.05	3.05	3.05
10	Arihant Enterprise	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Arihant Exports	D	3.00	11.00	11.00
10	Arihant Fabrics	A	18.00	18.00	19.00
10	Arihant Fabrics	B	15.00	20.00	19.75
10	Arihant Fabrics	D	17.00	20.00	23.00
10	Arihant India	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Arihant Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Arihant Merchant	D	3.06	3.00	3.00
10	Arihant Properties	D	3.75	3.75	3.75
10	Arihant Services	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Arihant Steel	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Arihant Steel	D	7.75	7.75	10.25
10	Aristocrat Leasing	D	5.00	5.00	3.25
10	Aristo Industrial	C	5.05	5.05	5.60
5	Aristo Pulp	D	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Arjun Investment	C	2.62	2.62	2.62
10	Arjun Minerals	D	7.50	7.50	7.50
100	Arlabs	B	290.00	222.50	195.00
10	Arlem Breweries	B	17.50	16.00	21.00
10	Arm Group Enterprise	C	7.25	7.25	7.25
10	Arman Holding	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Armchair Investment	C	3.55	3.55	3.55
10	Arnold Holding	C	3.19	3.19	3.19
10	Areni Commercial	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Arth Udyog	C	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Artline Investment	D	5.75	5.75	5.75
100	**Aruna Mills**	**A**	**49.00**	**40.00**	**35.00**
10	Aruna Sugar	M	30.50	29.00	28.00
3	Arunachal Plywood	C	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Arunodaya Mills	A	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Arunodaya Mills	B	14.00	16.00	16.00
10	Arvind Plast Accessories	C	6.40	5.90	5.90
10	Arvind Mercantile	B	3.76	3.76	3.76
10	**Arvind Mills†**	**A**	**49.50**	**42.75**	**31.50**
100	Arvind Mills†	B	805.00	805.00	805.00
10	Arvind Kumar Nand Kumar	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Aryabhatt Commercials	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Arya Projects	C	3.30	3.30	3.30
10	Aryasthan Corpn.	C	2.25	2.25	2.25
200	Aryodaya Ginning Mills	A	75.00	75.00	75.00
200	Aryodaya Spinning Mills	A	70.00	70.00	—
10	Asahi India Safety	A	20.00	20.00	20.00
10	Asahi India Safety	B	13.50	14.50	13.50
10	Asahi India Safety	D	14.00	12.25	13.75
10	Ascu Hickson	C	18.75	18.75	12.60
10	Ascu India	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Asea Ltd.	B	35.00	34.00	44.00
10	Ashadeep Ent.	A	2.00	2.00	2.00
100	Asher Textile Mills	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Ashim Investment	C	10.06	10.06	10.06
10	Ashish Vanijya	C	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Ashok Leasing	M	8.50	8.50	9.30
10	**Ashok Leyland**	**B**	**38.50**	**36.50**	**34.25**
10	Ashok Leyland	C	41.50	35.00	33.00
10	Ashok Leyland	D	38.00	36.00	31.00
10	**Ashok Leyland**	**M**	**42.00**	**31.50**	**33.00**
10	Ashok Paper	C	2.25	2.25	2.25
10	Ashoka Cement	C	1.50	1.50	1.50
10	Ashoka Commercials	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Ashoka Ferrocast	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
100	Ashoka Marketing	D	51.00	51.00	51.00
10	Ashoka Mercantile	D	6.50	6.50	3.00
100	Ashoka Mills	A	70.00	49.00	50.00
10	Ashoka Trade	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Ashoka Viniyoga	D	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Ashwarya Investment	C	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Asia Automotive	B	6.00	6.00	4.50
10	Asia Automotive	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Asian Agro	B	7.00	7.00	7.00

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P	31-12-87 Rs. P	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Asian Bearings	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Asian Bearings	M	5.00	4.25	5.75
	Asian Cables	B	445.00	307.50	33.00
10	Asian Hotels	B	31.00	30.75	30.00
10	Asian Hotels	D	29.62	31.31	28.50
10	Asian Indus. Dev	C	6.90	6.20	5.05
10	Asian Paints*	A	197.00	197.00	145.00
10	**Asian Paints***	**B**	**162.50**	**150.00**	**140.00**
10	Asian Paints*	C	180.00	144.00	157.00
10	Asian Paints*	D	175.00	140.00	135.50
10	Asian Paints*	M	160.00	144.00	140.00
10	Asiatic Oxygen	C	20.00	20.00	20.00
10	Asiatic Properties	B	9.50	9.50	17.00
10	Asif Finance	D	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	ASLM Investment	C	3.20	3.20	3.20
10	Asochem Ltd.	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	A.S.P. Investment	B	2.50	2.50	4.00
10	Aspee Mercantile	C	3.05	3.05	3.05
10	Aspinwall & Co.	M	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Aspinwall (Travancore)	M	6.13	6.13	6.12
10	A. S. Rototech	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	A. S. Rototech	C	12.00	12.00	13.00
10	Assam Asbestos	C	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Assam Brock Estates	C	23.25	20.75	18.25
10	Assam Carbon Products	C	7.75	8.75	9.00
10	Assam Co. India (Tea)	B	120.00	95.00	106.25
10	Assam Co. India (Tea)	C	121.00	104.00	111.00
10	Assam Frontier Tea	B	95.00	84.00	105.00
10	**Assam Frontier Tea**	**C**	**93.25**	**85.00**	**102.00**
10	Assam Hardboard	C	1.50	1.75	2.50
10	Assam Roller Flour	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
100	Associated Cement†	A	194.00	194.00	155.00
100	**Associated Cement†**	**B**	**148.00**	**156.50**	**135.00**
100	Associated Cement†	Bg.	148.00	152.00	134.00
100	Associated Cement†	C	146.00	158.00	131.00
100	**Associated Cement†**	**D**	**148.00**	**158.00**	**137.00**
100	**Associated Cement†**	**M**	**146.00**	**142.00**	**130.00**
10	Associated General Trading	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Associated Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	6.50
10	Associated Pigments	C	16.75	16.75	16.75
100	Associated Pulp	A	35.00	30.00	30.00
100	Associated Rubber	B	130.00	130.00	130.00
10	Associated Stone	B	60.00	37.50	37.50
10	Assotex Engineering	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Astha Finance	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Astra IDL	B	29.00	27.50	35.50
10	Astra IDL	Bg.	28.50	27.00	28.25
10	Astral Traders	C	10.05	10.05	9.05
10	Asutosh Enterprise	B	2.24	2.24	2.24
10	Aswani Udyog	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Atal Tea	C	4.00	4.00	6.75
10	Atash Industries	A	15.50	15.00	12.00
10	Atash Industries	B	13.00	17.00	13.00
10	Atash Industries	D	13.50	15.00	13.00
10	Atlanta Vanijya	C	6.70	6.70	6.70
10	**Atlas Copco***	**B**	**56.00**	**53.00**	**35.00**
10	Atlas Cycle*	B	38.00	51.00	41.00
10	Atlas Cycle*	D	46.00	48.00	40.00
10	Atlas Soya	A	20.00	20.00	20.00
10	Atlas & Union Jute	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Atul Casting	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
100	**Atul Products**	**A**	**548.00**	**416.00**	**446.00**
10	Atulya Trades	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Auckland International	C	1.87	1.87	1.87
10	Aurangabad Paper	A	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Aurangabad Paper	B	10.00	10.00	7.00
10	Auroplast India	B	7.00	3.00	3.00
10	Austin Engineering	A	11.00	11.00	10.00
10	Austin Engineering	B	14.00	11.00	9.50
10	Austin Engineering	D	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Autolite (India)	D	8.00	8.00	3.00
10	Automobile Corpn. of Goa	B	30.00	31.00	32.00
10	Automobile Corpn. of Goa	D	30.00	29.50	40.00
10	Automobile Products	B	13.00	9.75	9.75
10	Automotive Axles	B	14.00	10.50	8.00
10	Automotive Axles	Bg.	15.00	15.00	15.00

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION	
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P	31-12-87 Rs. P
10	A.V. Thomas (Alleppey)	M	25.50	25.50
10	A.V. Thomas (India)	M	25.00	25.00
10	Avadh Mercantile	C	7.35	7.35
10	Avadh Tobacco	C	10.00	10.00
10	Avani Traders	D	3.00	3.00
10	Avanti Development	C	3.35	3.35
10	**Avery India**	**C**	**128.00**	**125.00**
10	Avishkar Finance	D	3.00	3.00
10	Avon Mercantile	B	2.00	2.00
10	Avon Properties	C	3.00	3.00
10	Avro Commercial	C	9.05	9.05
10	Avtar Finance	B	2.50	2.50
10	Awadhan Trading	C	5.00	5.00
10	Awanti Fibres	C	5.06	5.06
10	Awantika Commercial	C	5.05	5.90
10	Axles (India)	Bg.	18.00	18.00
10	Axles (India)	M	12.75	12.75
10	Axon Trade	C	3.45	3.45
10	Ayoki Mercantile	B	2.00	2.00
10	Ayyappa Investment	A	3.00	3.00
	"B"			
10	B & A Plantation	B	45.00	34.50
10	B & A Plantation	C	47.50	36.00
10	B. A. & Bros.	C	11.75	12.12
10	Bababudin Coffee	M	14.00	14.00
10	Bachat Niyojan	C	3.35	3.35
10	Badal Exports	B	11.00	11.00
10	Badra Estate & Ind.	Bg.	55.00	50.00
10	Badra Coffee	M	29.00	29.00
10	Badridas Investment	C	5.06	5.06
10	Bagalkot Udyog	B	23.00	23.00
10	Bagalkot Udyog	C	22.75	22.75
10	Bagaria Exports	C	5.15	5.15
10	Bagdigi Kujama Coal	C	5.75	5.75
10	Baghi Estate & Trading	C	8.10	8.10
10	Bagla Eng.	C	12.25	20.50
10	Bagmari Tea	C	11.87	11.87
10	Bagrodia Forge Casting	C	2.25	2.25
10	Bahar Mercantile	D	3.00	3.00
10	Bahubali Commercial	C	3.38	3.38
10	Bahubali Leasing	D	6.50	6.50
10	Bahubali Services	D	4.50	4.50
10	Bahumulya Finance	D	3.00	3.00
10	Baidyanath Mercantile	C	3.50	3.50
10	Baitakhal Tea	C	4.87	4.87
	Bajaj Auto*	**B**	**5600.00**	**4575.00**
	Bajaj Auto.*	D	5600.00	4300.00
100	Bajaj Electricals	B	1200.00	875.00
100	Bajaj Electricals	D	115.00	115.00
10	Bajaj Leasing	D	11.00	11.00
10	Bajaj Plastics†	B	28.00	26.00
10	Bajaj Steel	B	15.00	12.00
10	Bajaj Steel	C	30.00	30.00
10	Bajaj Steel	D	22.50	12.00
10	Bajaj Tempo	B	76.25	70.00
10	Bajrang Finance	B	3.00	3.00
10	Bajrang Finance	C	3.10	3.10
10	Bajrang Leasing	D	7.00	7.00
10	Bakelite Hylam	B	25.50	21.00
10	Bakelite Hylam	D	40.00	40.00
10	Bakelite Hylam	H	27.50	27.50
10	Bakra Pratisthan	C	3.35	3.35
10	Bala-Bestos (I)	C	3.25	3.25
10	Balaji Bonds	B	2.12	2.12
10	Balaji Investment	B	10.00	12.00
10	Balaji Investment	C	3.90	3.90
10	Balaji Yarn	B	—	10.50
10	Balanoor Tea	Bg.	40.00	40.00
10	Balanoor Tea	M	28.50	28.50
10	Balasubramania Mills	M	6.77	6.77
10	Balgopal Holdings	B	6.00	6.00
10	Balkrishna Paper	A	95.00	95.00
10	Balkrishna Paper	B	77.50	67.50
100	Balkrishna Paper	D	405.00	405.00
10	Ballabh Commercial	C	3.45	3.45

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

aid up per hare	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
Rs.			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Ballarpur Industries	B	45.00	43.00	34.00
10	**Ballarpur Industries**	**C**	**46.00**	**43.00**	**34.50**
10	Ballarpur Industries	D	45.00	44.00	38.00
100	Balmer Lawrie ..	C	525.00	500.00	450.00
10	Balmiki Mercantile	B	2.00	2.00	10.00
10	Balrampur Chini	C	15.25	14.25	15.00
10	Balrampur Commercial	C	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Balsara Hygiene†	B	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Baitic Commerce	C	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Banas Finance	B	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Banco Products	A	19.50	19.50	13.25
10	Banco Products	B	13.00	13.50	13.00
10	Bangalaxmi Steel	C	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Bangalore Fort Farms	Bg.	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Bangalore Leasing	A	5.00	5.00	—
10	Bangalore Leasing	D	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Bangalore Printing	Bg.	14.50	14.50	14.50
10	Bangalore Printing	M	5.10	5.10	5.10
10	Bangalore Rolling	Bg.	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Bankebehari Trading	C	3.08	3.08	3.08
10	Banket Commercial	C	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Bank of Madura	M	9.00	9.00	9.00
100	Bank of Rajasthan	Mp.	125.00	125.00	125.00
100	Bankura Damodar Rly.	C	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Bannari Amman	M	23.00	17.75	13.25
10	Bannari Amman	B	23.00	17.50	12.75
10	Bannari Amman	D	23.75	18.00	13.25
10	Bansal Mechanical	C	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Banswara Fabrics	D	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Banswara Syntex	D	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Banswara Textile	D	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Barare、Investment	C	1.25	1.25	1.25
10	Barasia Holding	B	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Barclay Enterprise	C	5.05	5.05	5.05
6	Barduar Tea	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
100	Barium Chemicals	B	70.00	70.00	70.00
10	Barkha Exports	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
£5	Barnagore Jute	C	32.50	32.50	32.50
100	Baroda Electric Meters	A	20.00	20.00	20.00
100	Baroda Electric Meters	B	20.00	20.00	20.00
100	**Baroda Rayon**	**A**	**177.50**	**145.00**	**175.00**
100	**Baroda Rayon**	**B**	**170.00**	**150.00**	**180.00**
100	Baroda Rayon	D	200.00	200.00	200.00
10	B. Arunkumar's Int.	B	32.00	32.00	30.00
10	BASF Ltd.	B	105.00	106.50	93.00
10	Baskinath Comm.	C	8.55	8.55	8.55
10	Bassi Solvex	D	4.00	4.00	2.50
100	Basti Sugar	C	90.00	90.00	90.00
100	Basti Sugar 'A'	D	58.00	58.00	58.00
10	Basti Sugar 'B'	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	**Bata India Ltd.***	**C**	**68.50**	**66.50**	**56.00**
10	Bateli Tea*	C	16.00	16.00	16.00
10	Batliboi & Co.	A	19.00	19.00	14.00
10	Batliboi & Co.	B	15.50	16.00	12.00
10	Batliboi & Co.	D	16.00	16.00	13.50
10	Batliboi & Co.	M	18.00	14.75	13.00
10	Baxi Bros.	C	3.56	3.56	3.56
100	Bayer (India)*	B	370.00	310.00	310.00
10	B. B. Commercial	C	3.40	3.40	3.40
10	B. B. Investment	C	3.35	3.35	3.35
10	B C L Forgings	A	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	B C L Forgings	B	5.00	3.00	5.00
10	B. C. R. Ltd.	D	16.50	16.50	16.50
10	B. D. Khaitan	C	8.60	8.60	8.60
10	B. D. Steel Castings	B	15.00	13.00	11.00
5	Be Be Rubber	M	6.50	6.50	6.50
100	Beardsell	M	108.00	108.00	102.00
10	Beco Engineering	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Beco Engineering	D	15.44	15.44	15.44
10	Bedi Techno Project	D	11.50	11.50	3.00
10	Beehive Trading	B	9.50	9.50	9.50

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
Rs.			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Beekay Steel Ind.	C	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Behar Foundry	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
25	Bejoynagar Tea	C	25.00	25.00	25.00
50	Belapur Sugar	B	15.00	10.00	6.50
10	Belgachi Tea	C	17.00	17.00	17.00
10	Believe Enterprises	Bg.	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Believe Enterprises	C	5.12	5.12	5.12
10	Bells Controls	Bg.	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Bells Controls	C	7.50	5.94	5.00
7½	Belsund Sugar	C	11.25	11.25	11.25
10	Belvedere Comm.	C	9.75	9.75	9.75
10	Belwal Spg.	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Bemco Hydrolics	Bg.	10.00	3.00	3.00
10	Bemco Hydrolics	C	12.00	5.00	5.25
10	Benares Hotel	B	10.00	10.00	9.00
10	Benares Hotel	D	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Bengal ARC Steel	C	4.56	4.56	4.56
100	Bengal Assam Steamship	C	50.00	50.00	50.00
10	Bengal Bhatdee Coal	C	0.60	0.60	0.60
10	Bengal Ferro Alloys	C	2.37	2.37	2.37
10	Bengal Flour	C	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Bengal Ingot	C	5.06	5.06	5.06
10	Bengal Nagpur Coal	C	1.00	1.00	1.00
10	Bengal Paper	C	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Bengal Tea & Fibres	C	6.35	6.35	10.25
10	Bengal Timber	C	9.75	9.75	9.75
10	Bengal Tools	C	5.05	5.05	5.05
10	Bensons Steels	B	10.50	10.50	9.50
10	Bentley Comm.	B	2.50	2.50	5.50
10	Bentley Mercantile	B	2.10	2.10	5.00
10	Berger Paints	C	64.50	50.00	45.00
10	Best & Crompton	B	34.50	36.00	35.50
10	**Best & Crompton**	**M**	**31.00**	**32.50**	**34.40**
10	Best Comm. Ent.	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Best Finance	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Best Leasing	D	3.00	7.67	7.67
10	Best Traders	D	3.00	12.67	3.00
10	Betex India	B	—	9.75	9.75
10	B. H. Investors	C	9.00	10.12	11.21
10	Bhadrachalam Paper	B	29.50	27.50	25.50
10	Bhadrachalam Paper	C	30.50	27.00	25.75
10	Bhadrachalam Paper	H	29.00	28.00	28.00
10	Bhagat Erectors	D	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Bhagat Industrial Corpn.	D	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Bhagat Singh Credit	C	3.45	3.55	3.55
100	Bhagavathi Textile	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Bhagwan Invest. (Pub.)	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Bhagwati Appliances	A	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Bhagwati Autocast	A	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Bhagwati Autocast	B	9.50	6.00	6.00
10	Bhagwati Jewels	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Bhagwati Oxygen	B	27.50	27.50	27.50
10	Bhagwati Oxygen	D	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Bhagwati Pressing	C	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Bhagwati Tea	D	3.00	11.00	11.00
10	Bhagwati Vanaspati	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Bhagya Growth	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Bhagya Growth	Bg.	10.25	10.00	—
10	Bhagya Nagar Met.	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Bhagyodaya Market	B	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Bhairav Ent.	A	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Bhanot Cons.	D	6.00	5.25	6.00
10	Bhanot Leasing	D	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Bhanot Properties	D	6.00	5.50	4.00
10	Bhansali Eng.	B	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Bhanu Investment	D	3.25	3.25	3.00
10	Bharat Berg	A	13.75	11.00	9.50
10	Bharat Berg	B	12.00	12.00	9.62
10	Bharat Berg	D	13.00	10.50	12.00
100	Bharat Bijlee	B	290.00	290.00	305.00
100	Bharat Bijlee	D	120.00	120.00	120.00

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For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of "**Long-term Capital gains**", refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Bharat Carpets	D	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Bharat Chemical	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Bharat Chemical	D	10.00	10.00	3.00
10	**Bharat Commerce**	**C**	**18.00**	**17.75**	**16.50**
10	Bharat Commerce	D	19.50	19.50	19.50
10	Bharat Explosives	D	9.00	9.00	9.00
100	Bharat Fertilizers	B	117.50	117.50	117.50
10	Bharat Forge	B	134.00	102.00	117.00
10	Bharat Gears	B	18.50	16.50	10.00
10	Bharat Gears	D	18.00	18.00	18.00
10	Bharat Hotels	D	10.00	9.00	10.00
1	Bharat Line	B	0.50	0.50	0.50
10	Bharat Nidhi	D	2.75	2.75	2.75
2½	Bharat Nidhi	D	0.30	0.30	0.30
10	Bharat Pipes	A	18.00	18.00	18.00
10	Bharat Pipes	B	22.00	17.25	11.00
10	Bharat Rubber Regenerating	C	10.00	10.00	10.15
10	Bharat Starch*	C	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Bharat Strips	A	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Bharat Strips	B	4.50	4.00	3.00
10	Bharat Strips	D	5.00	5.00	3.25
10	Bharat Sugar	C	37.00	37.00	37.00
100	Bharat Suryodaya Mills	A	50.00	50.00	—
100	Bharat Vijay Mills	A	101.50	120.00	185.00
100	Bharat Vijay Mills	B	87.50	87.50	87.50
10	Bharat Westfalia	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Bharati Telecom	B	15.50	12.00	9.50
10	Bharati Telecom	D	15.00	13.00	13.00
10	Bharatia Bachat	C	5.10	5.10	5.10
10	Bharatia Co.	C	35.00	35.00	35.00
10	Bharatia Commercial	C	3.65	4.00	4.00
10	Bharatia Elec. Steel	C	23.25	21.75	19.87
10	Bharatia Sons	C	3.35	3.35	3.35
10	Bharatia Udyog	C	5.10	5.10	5.10
10	Bharech Investments	C	5.05	5.05	5.05
10	Bharwaneys Bldgs.	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Bhaskar Industrial Develop.	C	5.10	5.10	5.10
10	Bhatkowa Tea	C	12.25	12.25	12.25
10	Bhawani Techno.	D	3.37	10.25	10.25
10	Bhavani Petrochem	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Bhavani Tea & Produce	Bg.	40.00	40.00	40.00
10	Bhavi Investment	B	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Bhilai Engineering	C	13.50	13.50	13.50
10	Bhilai Engineering	Mp.	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Bhilai Investment	C	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Bhilai Investment	Mp.	5.15	5.15	5.15
10	Bhilai Wires	B	5.00	5.00	8.00
10	Bhilwara Holding	C	5.15	5.10	5.15
10	Bhilwara Synthetics	B	13.00	11.00	11.50
10	Bhilwara Synthetics	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Bhilwara Synthetics	D	12.50	11.25	11.25
10	Bhola Tr. & Finance	B	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Bhopal Udyog	Mp.	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Bhopal Sugar	B	45.00	45.00	45.00
10	Bhoruka Aluminium	B	6.00	5.00	5.00
10	Bhoruka Aluminum	Bg.	5.00	6.50	—
10	Bhoruka Engg.	Bg.	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Bhoruka Finance	B	6.25	6.25	6.25
10	Bhoruka Steel	B	8.00	10.00	7.50
10	Bhoruka Steel	Bg.	13.75	13.75	6.00
10	Bhoruka Steel	C	7.60	7.50	7.50
10	Bhoruka Steel	D	18.00	18.00	18.00
10	Bhoruka Steel	M	15.50	15.50	15.50
10	Bhupen Electronics	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Bhushan Commercial	D	3.50	3.25	6.00
10	Bhutoria Valve Udyog	C	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Bhuvneshwari Ind.	C	8.10	7.30	5.95
10	Bidasar Leasing	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Bigoo Investment	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Bihani Rajasthan	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Bihar Air Products	C	3.37	3.37	3.37
10	Bihar Alloy Steels	B	11.00	14.50	13.00
10	Bihar Alloy Steels	C	11.62	13.75	13.75
10	Bihar Alloy Steels	D	12.00	11.00	15.50
10	Bihar Caustic	B	5.00	5.50	3.00
10	Bihar Caustic	D	5.00	5.00	5.00

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION	
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.
10	Bihar Caustic	C	6.75	5.50
10	Bihar Mercantile Union	C	12.50	11.00
10	Bihariji International	C	9.25	9.25
10	Bihariji International	D	3.00	3.00
10	Bihariji Ispat	D	3.50	3.50
10	Bijay Mining	C	6.60	6.60
10	Bijco Holding	A	2.00	2.00
10	Bijoy Enterprises	C	9.00	9.00
10	Bijayshree Resources	C	7.35	7.35
10	Bijayshree Resources	D	3.00	3.00
10	Bijco Holding	D	3.00	3.00
10	Bijlee Trading	B	4.00	4.00
10	Bijni Dooars	C	11.00	11.12
10	Bikanna Commercial	C	4.06	4.06
10	Bilaspur Spg.	C	6.00	6.00
10	Bimalsar Project	C	7.00	7.00
10	Bimetal Bearings	B	57.50	55.00
10	Bimetal Bearings	M	61.00	58.00
10	Bimetellic Steel	B	2.00	2.00
10	Bimetellic Steel	H	4.25	4.25
10	Bimex (India)	C	5.00	5.00
10	Bimex Mercantile	C	5.15	5.15
100	Binani Metal	C	39.00	39.00
10	Binayak Tex. Prod.	B	5.25	5.25
10	Bindal Agro Chem.	A	41.00	41.00
10	Bindal Agro Chem.	B	40.00	40.00
10	Bindal Agro Chem.	D	40.00	50.00
10	Bindal Agro Chem.	Mp.	40.00	40.00
10	Bindal Textile	A	31.00	31.00
10	Bindal Textile	B	10.50	10.75
10	Bindawala Banijya	C	3.30	3.40
10	Bindhywasni Glass	C	5.00	5.00
100	Binny Ltd.	Bg.	25.00	25.00
100	**Binny Ltd.**	**M**	**35.00**	**30.00**
10	Binod Jute & Fibre	C	3.31	3.31
100	Binod Mills	Mp.	12.00	12.00
10	Biochemical & Synth.	H	6.00	6.00
100	Birds Jute & Exports	C	4.50	4.50
10	Birla Cotton Mills	C	8.50	8.50
10	Birla Cotton Mills	D	9.00	9.00
10	Birla Jute	B	43.00	39.50
10	**Birla Jute**	**C**	**42.00**	**43.50**
10	Birla Jute	D	39.50	37.50
10	Birla Yamaha	A	19.00	19.00
10	Birla Yamaha	B	14.00	14.00
10	Birla Yamaha	C	15.50	15.50
10	Birla Yamaha	D	13.00	14.25
10	Birla Yamaha	M	12.50	13.50
10	Bishnauth Tea	C	67.00	67.00
10	Bisra Stone Lime	C	4.12	4.12
10	B.J.M. Industries	C	4.69	4.69
10	Blaze Engg.	C	5.50	5.50
10	Bliss Chemicals	B	7.00	6.00
10	Bliss Chemicals	D	6.50	6.50
10	BLL Finance	B	4.00	4.00
10	BLL Finance	Bg.	6.00	6.00
10	Bloom Field	B	14.00	14.00
10	Bloomfield Tea	C	4.25	4.25
10	Blow Plast*	B	142.50	111.25
10	Blue Bird Commercial	D	1.50	1.50
10	Blue Blends Texturi.	B	49.00	49.50
10	Blue Blends Texturi.	D	—	42.50
10	Blue Blends	A	60.00	60.00
10	Blue Blends	M	55.50	55.50
10	Blue Chips Investments	C	9.80	9.80
10	Blue Chip Leasing	B	6.00	6.00
10	Bluechip Tex-Fuel	B	12.50	10.00
10	Blue Circle Indus.	B	2.50	2.50
10	Blue Horizon Investments	C	10.00	10.00
10	Blue Horizon Leasing	D	3.00	3.00
10	Blue Star Ltd.†	B	47.50	40.00
10	BMD Foundry	B	27.00	19.00
10	BMD Machinery	Bg.	27.50	27.50
10	BMD Machinery	D	33.50	23.25
10	Boehringer-Knoll	B	56.25	45.00
10	Bokiyu Tan.	M	1.50	1.50

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

aid up per hare	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Bolton Properties & Invest.	C	3.03	3.03	3.03
00	Bombay Burmah	B	380.00	410.00	385.00
20	Bombay Cycle	B	30.00	30.00	30.00
10	**Bombay Dyeing**	**B**	**104.00**	**98.50**	**120.00**
10	Bombay Dyeing	C	—	104.00	122.00
10	Bombay Dyeing	D	—	90.00	125.00
10	Bombay Dyeing	M	99.00	93.00	118.50
10	Bombay Extractions	A	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Bombay Extractions	B	5.00	6.00	3.00
00	Bombay Oxygen	B	110.00	99.00	105.00
10	Bombay Paints	B	13.00	13.00	11.00
10	Bombay Polymers	B	3.04	3.04	3.04
100	Bombay Potteries	B	110.00	110.00	95.00
10	Bombay Silk Mills	B	80.00	45.00	30.00
10	Bombay Silk	Bg.	67.00	67.00	67.00
10	Bombay Silk	A	63.00	63.00	31.00
100	Bombay Suburban Elec.	B	150.00	165.00	165.00
5	Bombay Swadeshi Stores	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Bombay Tyres	B	7.50	10.25	7.25
10	Bombay Tyres	D	6.50	10.00	10.50
10	Bombay Wire Ropes	B	4.00	8.00	8.00
10	Bombinoo Commerce	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Bond Co.	D	13.25	13.25	13.50
10	Bookwing Publications.	B	18.00	18.00	18.00
10	Boots*	B	100.00	88.00	72.00
10	Bopanna Oils	H	4.80	4.50	4.50
10	Borar Electronics	B	—	6.00	11.00
10	Borax Morarji†	B	39.00	39.00	35.00
10	Bormahajan Tea	C	21.50	21.50	21.50
10	Borosil Glass	B	65.00	56.00	51.00
10	Borrea Coal	C	1.25	1.25	1.25
10	Boston Leasing	A	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Boulevard Properties	C	8.50	8.50	7.62
10	Bowreah Cotton	B	48.00	48.00	48.00
10	Bowreah Cotton	C	22.25	22.25	22.25
10	Bowreah Cotton	D	49.50	49.50	49.50
10	B.P. Agarwala & Sons	C	4.20	4.20	4.20
10	B.P. Investment	C	10.15	10.15	10.00
100	Brady & Morris	B	70.00	70.00	70.00
10	Brassco Extrusions	B	7.00	7.00	4.00
10	Breeze Exports	C	8.31	8.31	8.31
10	Brejeshwari Inv.	C	8.10	8.10	8.10
10	Brindavan Alloys	Bg.	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Brindavan Holdings	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Brisk Services	D	3.75	3.75	3.75
10	**Britannia Industries***	**B**	**104.00**	**92.00**	**83.00**
10	**Britannia Industries***	**C**	**99.00**	**96.00**	**83.50**
10	Brite Agro Mills	D	3.00	3.00	3.06
10	Brite Autom.	B	10.00	8.00	6.00
10	Brite Industrial Resources	D	8.00	8.00	5.62
10	Brite Leasing	D	4.25	4.25	4.00
10	Brite Merchants	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Britelite Carbon	A	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Britelite Carbon	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Britex India	C	6.65	6.65	6.65
5	British India Corporation	C	1.94	1.94	1.94
10	British India Steel	A	5.00	5.00	4.00
10	British India Steel	B	6.50	4.76	4.50
10	British India Steel	C	9.25	9.25	9.25
10	**Brooke Bond India†**	**B**	**87.00**	**80.00**	**82.50**
10	**Brooke Bond India†**	**C**	**90.00**	**82.50**	**84.00**
10	Brooke Bond India†	Bg.	91.00	81.00	80.00
10	Brook Heaven Invt.	C	8.06	8.06	8.06
10	Brown Bull Silk	B	—	8.00	15.00
10	Brownia Business	C	5.10	5.20	5.20
10	Brute Trading	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	B.S.T. Mfg.	B	10.25	9.50	9.50
10	B.S.T. Mfg.	C	18.50	18.50	10.25
10	B.S.T. Mfg.	D	10.50	8.75	6.00
10	B.T. Syndicate	C	7.15	7.15	7.15
10	Buckingham Indus.	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Budge Budge Jute	C	2.00	2.00	2.00

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Bundy Tubing	A	17.50	17.50	17.50
10	Bundy Tubing	M	12.50	11.25	10.75
10	Burlington Marketing	C	3.10	3.10	3.10
10	Burrakur Coal	C	0.80	0.50	0.50
10	Burroughs Wellcome	B	73.75	107.00	136.25
10	B.V. Holding	B	3.24	3.24	3.24
	“C”				
10	Cable Corporation	B	—	25.50	26.00
10	Calcinor India	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Calcutta Burlop	C	3.00	4.00	4.00
10	Calcutta Chemical	C	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Calcutta Credit Corpn.	C	12.25	12.25	12.25
10	Calcutta Ferrous	C	3.90	3.90	3.90
10	Calcutta Flour	C	4.80	5.00	5.00
10	Calcutta Gas	C	1.15	1.15	1.15
100	Calcutta Investment	C	46.50	46.00	46.00
10	Calcutta Jute	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Calcutta Security Printers	C	8.75	8.75	8.75
10	Calcutta Silk Mfg.	C	5.25	5.25	5.25
10	Calcutta Steel	C	4.25	4.25	4.25
10	Caledonian Jute	C	3.00	3.00	2.94
10	Calibre Traders	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
125	**Calico Mills**	**A**	**39.00**	**30.00**	**32.00**
10	Camac Commercial	C	3.10	3.10	3.20
10	Cambay Investment	C	8.00	8.00	8.50
10	Camella Trading	C	3.15	3.15	3.15
100	Camperdown Pressing	C	80.00	80.00	75.00
100	Camphor & Allied	B	125.00	130.00	122.50
100	Camphor & Allied	D	133.00	133.00	133.00
10	Canara Land Investment	Bg.	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Canara Steel	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Canara Steel	Bg.	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Candid Commercial	C	8.25	8.25	8.25
10	Candid Electro.	A	7.50	4.75	2.00
10	Candy Filters	A	10.00	10.00	—
10	Cans India	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Capable Udyog	C	3.20	3.25	3.25
10	Capin Services	C	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Capin Services	D	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Capital Leasing	D	8.00	3.15	7.00
10	Capital Trust	D	7.00	7.00	6.00
10	Caprihans	B	20.00	18.00	11.50
10	Caprihans	D	21.00	17.50	10.50
10	Caprum Bagrodia	C	6.25	6.25	6.25
10	Capsugel India	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Caravan Comm. Invest.	C	3.19	3.19	3.25
10	Carbac Holding	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
8½	Carbo Ceramics	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Carbo Ind. Holding	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Carbon & Chemicals	B	1.24	1.24	1.24
10	Carbon Corporation	B	8.00	10.00	9.50
10	Carborundum†	M	30.25	35.00	31.50
10	Carefree Investment	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Carew & Co.*	C	96.00	79.50	54.75
	Carona Ltd.	B	377.50	340.00	37.50
10	Carrier Aircon	B	—	—	13.00
10	Castle Traders	D	1.44	1.44	1.44
10	Castron Techno	B	2.24	2.24	2.24
10	Castron Techno	C	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Cauvery Paper	Bg.	9.75	9.75	9.75
10	Cawnpore Sugar	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Cawnpore Textile Mills	C	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Ceat Tyres†	B	76.00	83.00	75.00
10	Cecil Webber Eng.	C	9.10	9.10	9.10
10	Cecil Webber Eng.	D	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Cede Investment	C	5.87	5.87	5.87
10	Cede Investment	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Ceekay Daikin	B	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Celltec Lab.	M	7.00	7.00	5.00
10	Cellulose & Chemical (Public)	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
100	Cellulose Products	A	62.00	51.00	54.00
100	Cellulose Products	B	77.00	77.00	77.00

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange.

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of "Long-term Capital gains", refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P	31-12-87 Rs. P	31-3-88 Rs. P
10	Cement Distributors	D	4.75	4.75	4.75
10	Cemindia	B	97.50	86.25	90.00
10	Cemindia	C	108.00	108.00	108.00
10	Centax India	C	6.37	6.37	6.37
10	Central Const.	C	10.31	10.31	10.25
10	Central Distillery & Brew.	D	22.00	22.00	22.00
10	Central India Industries†	D	18.87	19.12	20.12
10	Central India Industries†	Mp.	23.50	23.50	23.50
10	Central Leasing	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
100	Central Provinces Rly	B	16.00	16.00	16.00
5	Central Scientific	M	7.00	7.00	6.50
10	Centron Industrial Alliance	B	6.00	6.00	6.00
100	**Century Enka**	**B**	**950.00**	**1102.00**	**1500.00**
100	Century Enka	D	890.00	890.00	890.00
10	Century Iron & Steel	D	10.50	10.50	10.50
100	**Century Spg. Mills†**	**A**	**570.00**	**642.00**	**795.00**
100	**Century Spg. Mills†**	**B**	**575.00**	**662.50**	**807.50**
100	Century Spg. Mills†	C	575.00	620.00	775.00
100	**Century Spg. Mills†**	**D**	**560.00**	**650.00**	**750.00**
10	Century Tubes	A	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Century Tubes	B	8.00	7.00	4.25
10	Century Tubes	C	14.25	14.25	14.25
10	Century Tubes	D	10.00	5.25	7.00
10	Century Tubes	H	25.50	25.50	25.50
10	Cepham Organics	B	13.50	13.50	8.00
10	Cepham Organics	D	8.50	8.50	10.00
10	Cepham Pharmaceuticals	D	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	**CESC Ltd.**	**C**	**13.95**	**13.60**	**12.90**
10	CFC Cosmetics	D	7.00	5.00	3.00
10	CFC Laboratories	D	5.00	4.50	4.50
10	CFC Leasing	D	5.00	4:75	3.50
10	Chain Impex	C	11.00	10.20	10.20
10	Chain Investment	C	3.12	3.12	3.12
10	Chakrapani Promotion	C	7.05	7.05	7.05
10	Chamandaya Investment	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Chamak Export	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Chamak Holdings	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Chaman Export	C	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Chamong Tea	C	5.25	5.25	5.25
10	Champagne (India)	B	21.00	16.00	17.50
10	Champaklal Investment	Bg.	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Champaran Sugar	C	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Champdany Jute	C	11.50	11.50	12.00
10	Champion Commercial	C	3.40	3.40	3.40
10	Champion Industries	D	1.37	1.37	1.37
10	Chancellor Ind. Holding	C	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Chandan Commercial	C	9.12	9.12	8.10
10	Chandella Udyog	C	3.12	3.12	3.12
10	Chandrima Mercantile	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Chanduka Leasing	D	3.00	4.25	9.00
10	Chankya Investment	B	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Chao Leasing	C	9.10	9.10	9.10
10	Charchika Impex	C	8.10	8.10	8.10
10	Char Investment	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Charing Cross Indus.	D	3.00	8.00	8.00
10	Chariot Eximp.	A	2.00	2.00	—
10	Chariot Eximp.	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Chariot Finance	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Charismatic Trade	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Chase Bright Steel	B	8.50	3.00	3.00
10	Chase Bright Steel	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Chatisgarh Investment	Mp.	5.60	5.60	5.60
10	Chaturanan Trading	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Chaturanan Trading	D	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Checons Ltd.	C	10.05	10.05	10.05
10	Chembra Peak Tea	M	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Chemcrown Inv.†	C	27.00	14.00	16.25
10	Chemech Lab.	M	11.25	11.15	11.25
10	Chemfab Alkalies	B	—	—	6.00
10	Chemfab	Bg.	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Chemfab	M	11.00	10.00	12.00
10	Chemfab	H	10.75	10.75	10.75
100	Chemical & Plastics	B	325.00	325.00	440.00
100	Chemical & Plastics	M	375.00	355.00	415.00
100	Chemicoat	B	70.00	70.00	70.00
10	Chemiequip	B	7.00	3.00	2.50

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION D Diwali S.Y 2043 Rs. P	31-12-87 Rs. P	3 F
10	Chemi World	C	5.20	5.20	
10	Chemo-Pharma	B	5.00	5.00	
10	Chemopulp Tissues	D	6.56	6.56	
10	Chemox Chemicals	B	12.00	12.00	
10	Chenab Valley	D	4.25	4.25	
10	Cherry Mercantile	B	2.00	2.00	
10	Chetak Construction	B	6.50	7.00	
10	Chetak Construction	D	7.00	7.00	
10	Chetak Construction	Mp.	7.00	7.00	
10	Chettinad Cement	M	13.50	13.00	
10	Cheviot Jute	C	13.00	9.00	
10	Chinar Industrial	D	10.00	10.00	
10	Chirag Trading	C	3.20	3.20	
10	Chisel & Hammer (Pub.)	B	2.50	2.50	
10	Chitrakoot Properties	C	10.05	10.05	1
10	Chloride India†	B	80.00	77.00	6
10	**Chloride India†**	**C**	**80.00**	**80.00**	6
10	Cholamand Investment	M	10.75	11.00	1
10	Cholamandal Soft	B	12.00	12.00	1
10	Cholamandal Soft	M	6.75	8.60	
10	Chora Investment	C	2.75	2.75	
10	Chowgule Matrix Hobs	H	5.00	5.00	
10	Chowgule Steamship	A	3.76	3.76	
10	Chowgule Steamship	B	3.50	3.50	
10	Chowgule Steamship	D	5.50	3.00	
10	Chowhan Exports	C	5.55	5.55	
10	Cifco Finance	B	7.25	9.00	
10	Cimmco Ltd.	B	35.00	35.00	3
10	Cimmco Ltd.	C	18.00	18.00	1
10	Cimmco Ltd.	D	43.50	15.75	1
10	Cimmco Ltd.	Mp.	19.00	19.00	1
100	Cipla	B	210.00	270.00	500
100	Citric India	B	30.00	30.00	30
100	Citrine Cons.	C	8.35	8.35	8
10	Citurgia Bio-Chem.	A	59.50	59.50	59
10	Citurgia Bio-Chem.	B	72.00	62.00	65
10	Citus India	C	7.50	7.50	7
10	Citus India	D	16.50	2.62	
10	City Holding	C	2.35	2.35	2
10	C. J. Gelatine (Pub.)	B	8.00	7.00	6
10	C. J. Gelatine	D	10.00	10.00	5
10	C. J. Gelatine	Mp.	8.00	8.00	8
10	Clamour Trading	C	10.12	10.12	10
10	Classic Electricals	B	5.00	5.00	5
10	Classic Leasing	B	15.25	15.25	15
10	Classic Leasing	C	14.50	14.50	14
10	Classic Synthetics	B	2.00	2.00	2
10	Classic Tex.	B	2.24	2.24	2
10	Classic Trade	C	7.00	7.00	7
10	Clayton Commerce	C	10.12	10.12	10
10	Cliftons Pearson	C	9.06	9.06	9
10	C.L.S. Ltd.	C	10.00	10.00	10
10	Clutch Auto	B	3.00	3.76	2
10	Clutch Auto	D	5.00	4.50	4
10	Coates†	B	62.50	62.50	52.
10	Coates†	C	64.50	64.50	59.
10	Coates†	D	25.00	25.00	25.
10	Cobal Investment	B	3.00	3.00	3.
10	Cochin Malabar	B	19.00	19.00	19.
10	**Cochin Malabar**	**M**	**16.75**	**16.75**	**16.**
2	Cochin Plantations	Bg.	10.10	10.10	10.
10	Coffee Lands	Bg.	51.25	51.25	51.
10	Coffee Lands	M	53.00	50.00	49.
100	Coimbatore Kamala Mills	M	45.00	45.00	
100	Coimbatore Pioneer Fert.	M	100.00	100.00	100.
10	Coimbatore Pioneer Machine	M	7.50	7.50	7.
100	Coimbatore Pioneer Textile	M	110.00	110.00	110.
10	Colama Commercial	C	5.10	5.10	5.
10	**Colgate-Palmolive***	**B**	**215.00**	**195.00**	**171.**
10	Colorado Trading	C	6.30	5.66	5.
100	Colour-Chem	B	480.00	390.00	320.
10	Columbia Leasing	B	2.00	2.00	2.
10	Columbia Trading	C	3.60	3.60	3.
10	Combine Holdings	D	3.00	3.00	3.
10	Combine Overseas	D	5.00	5.00	5.
10	Comet-Filaments	D	5.00	5.00	3.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

id p er are s.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P	31-12-87 Rs. P	31-3-88 Rs. P
0	Comet-Leasing	D	3.25	3.25	4.00
0	Comet Steels	A	17.00	13.50	9.00
0	Comet Steels	B	16.00	15.50	10.25
0	Comet Steels	D	16.00	16.00	10.00
00	Cominco Binani Zinc	C	156.00	161.00	177.00
00	Cominco Binani Zinc	M	55.60	55.60	55.60
0	Companion Industrial Development	C	5.10	5.10	5.10
0	Complex Trading	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Computer Points	B	29.00	24.00	19.50
10	Concast Products	C	8.75	8.75	8.75
10	Concrete Techno	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Confidence Tdg.	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Conrad Manufacturers	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Consecutive Investment	C	6.75	6.75	6.75
10	Consolidated Coffee†	Bg.	57.00	57.00	72.00
10	**Consolidated Coffee†**	**M**	**69.00**	**76.00**	**74.00**
10	Consolidated Foundry	B	16.00	11.50	10.00
00	Consolidated Pneu.	B	800.00	690.00	495.00
10	Consolidated Steel	D	25.00	25.00	25.00
10	Contemporary Leasing	D	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Continental Chemical	B	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Continental Chemical	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Continental Construction	A	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Continental Construction	B	13.50	15.50	13.50
10	Continental Construction	C	17.00	17.00	17.00
10	Continental Construction	D	13.50	14.50	12.50
10	Continental Construction	M	13.00	14.00	12.75
10	Continental Pumps	B	9.00	7.00	9.00
10	Continental Pumps	D	7.00	7.00	10.50
10	Continental Valve	C	10.75	10.62	10.75
10	Cooltex Comm.	C	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Cooltex Holding	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Coonoor Tea	M	34.00	34.35	34.35
10	Core Laboratories	A	7.25	8.00	7.50
10	Core Laboratories	B	6.50	7.50	6.00
10	Coorg Tea	Bg.	20.00	20.00	20.00
10	Coorg Tea	M	26.50	26.50	26.50
10	Conwel Cans	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Coptex Projects	C	4.90	5.25	5.25
10	Corn Products	B	25.00	25.00	25.00
10	Cornflower Investment	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Corning Electronics	C	7.75	7.75	7.75
10	Coromandel Eng.	M	40.00	40.00	40.00
10	Coromandel Ferti.†	B	27.00	21.50	23.50
10	Coromandel Ferti.†	D	63.00	63.00	63.00
10	Coromandel Ferti.†	H	32.00	32.00	22.00
10	Coromandel Ferti.†	M	26.00	23.50	20.00
10	Coromandel Finance	B	40.00	40.00	40.00
10	Coromandel Finance	D	—	10.00	10.00
10	Coromandel Finance	H	28.50	28.50	13.00
10	Coromandel Finance	M	23.00	23.00	14.25
10	Coromant India	C	7.75	7.75	7.75
10	Coronet Investment	C	4.05	6.25	6.25
10	Corporeal Inv.	B	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Cosmic Spring	C	7.75	7.75	7.75
10	Cosmo Eximp	D	3.12	3.12	3.12
10	Cosmo Ferrites	B	23.00	16.50	16.50
10	Cosmo Ferrites	D	21.50	17.50	15.00
10	Cosmo Films	A	85.00	85.00	85.00
10	Cosmo Films	B	121.25	70.00	68.00
10	Cosmo Films	D	130.00	67.00	64.00
10	Cosmopolitan Hotels	D	8.75	8.75	8.75
10	Cosmopolitan Properties	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Cosy (India)	C	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Cottanad Rubber	M	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Covelong Hotel	M	10.40	10.40	10.40
10	Cowcody Coffee*	M	44.67	44.67	44.67
10	CPEC Ltd.	B	16.00	16.25	7.00
10	Cranex Ltd.	B	7.50	3.50	4.50
10	Cranex Ltd.	D	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Cravatex	B	8.00	12.00	8.00
10	Creative Impex	D	3.25	3.25	3.25

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P	31-3-88 Rs. P
10	Creative Intra	C	3.20	3.20	3.20
10	Creative Intra	D	3.30	3.15	7.00
10	Creative Property	C	8.40	8.40	8.40
10	Crescent Cables	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Crescent Cables	C	8.25	8.25	8.25
10	Crescent Leasing	C	5.00	5.00	5.06
10	Cressanda Comm.	B	8.00	8.00	2.00
100	Crompton Greaves	B	280.00	292.50	327.50
100	Crompton Greaves	C	228.00	228.00	228.00
100	Crompton Greaves	D	280.00	280.00	280.00
100	Crompton Greaves	M	295.00	295.00	295.00
10	Crown Leasing	D	6.00	10.00	12.00
10	Crown Merchants	D	8.87	8.87	8.87
10	Crown Traders	D	8.37	8.37	3.00
10	Cryogenies India	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Crystal Tea	C	4.50	4.50	4.50
100	C.T.R. Mfg.	B	30.00	30.00	30.00
10	Cupid Textile	B	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Cupid Trades	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Curewel	B	16.00	16.00	12.00
10	Curewel	D	20.00	20.00	20.00
10	Currency Investment	C	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	C.W.S. India	M	51.00	49.50	51.25
10	Cyanamid (India)	A	87.50	87.50	87.50
10	Cyanamid (India)	B	40.00	34.50	42.00
10	Cyarviz Investment	C	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Cyarviz Investment	D	3.00	3.06	3.06
	"D"				
10	Dabriwala Steel	C	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Dabriwala Vanijya	C	10.05	10.05	10.05
10	Dabur India	D	52.00	51.00	51.00
10	Dadha Bros.	M	7.65	7.65	7.65
10	Dadha Hewlett.	B	7.00	7.00	4.00
10	Dadha Hewlett.	M	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Daffodil Investment	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Daffodil Leasing	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Daga Leasing	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Dagger Forst	B	17.00	17.00	11.00
10	Dahlia Leasing	D	3.12	3.00	3.00
10	Dalal Street	B	11.00	11.00	11.00
100	Dalhousie Jute	C	35.00	20.00	20.00
10	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	B	36.00	36.00	25.00
10	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	C	30.00	29.50	25.50
10	Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	D	32.50	34.50	34.50
10	**Dalmia Cement (Bharat)**	**M**	**30.50**	**30.50**	**30.50**
10	Dalmia Dairy Indus.†	C	18.00	20.25	15.62
10	Dalmia Dairy Indus.†	D	26.00	26.00	26.00
10	Damayanti Vanijya	C	3.60	3.65	3.70
10	Damodar Bulk Carriers	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Damsel Investment	C	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Dany Dairy	B	11.50	10.00	7.00
10	Dany Dairy	D	10.00	9.50	6.00
10	Daphene Investment	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Daring Investment	D	2.12	2.12	2.12
10	Darjeeling Dooars Tea	C	20.50	14.00	12.00
10	Darjeeling Plantations	B	20.00	20.00	20.00
10	Darjeeling Plantations	C	19.50	19.50	19.50
10	Darjeeling Ropeway	C	2.75	2.75	2.75
100	Darjeeling Tea	C	52.00	65.00	65.00
100	Darshak	Bg.	152.00	152.00	152.00
10	Darshanlal Exports	C	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Datson Exports	C	5.75	5.75	5.75
10	Davangere Sugar	Bg.	6.00	6.00	6.00
100	Davangere Textile Mills	Bg.	98.00	98.00	98.00
50	Dawn Mills	B	26.00	26.00	26.00
10	Dayamai Investment	C	8.10	8.10	8.10
10	D. B. Investment	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	D C L Finance	A	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	D C L Finance	B	10.00	7.00	7.00
10	D C L Finance	D	9.00	9.00	8.00
10	D C L Finance	H	8.70	7.25	7.00

Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	D C L Finance	M	8.50	8.25	8.00
10	DCM Ltd.	B	36.00	32.50	30.00
10	DCM Ltd.	C	38.00	34.00	34.00
10	**D. C. M.**	**D**	**24.50**	**34.50**	**30.00**
10	**D. C. M.-Toyota**	**D**	**8.50**	**9.00**	**7.50**
10	D. C. M.-Toyota	B	8.50	8.50	7.25
10	D. C. M.-Toyota	M	8.25	6.75	7.00
10	D. C. M.-Toyota	C	8.75	9.25	7.25
10	DCW Ltd.	B	52.50	46.00	46.00
100	DCW Ltd.	C	460.00	460.00	460.00
10	DCW Ltd.	D	51.50	51.50	56.00
10	DCW Ltd.	M	51.00	44.50	48.00
10	D. D Leasing	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Debonair Agency	C	3.13	3.13	3.13
10	Deccan Bearings	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Deccan Cement	B	17.00	14.00	14.00
10	Deccan Cement	H	13.50	13.50	12.00
10	Deccan Finance	M	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Deccan Investment	B	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Deccan Polymers	H	2.60	2.60	2.60
10	Decorative Leasing	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Decorous Investment	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Deepa Trade & Com.	C	5.00	5.05	5.05
10	Deepak Cosmo	D	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Deepak Fertilizers	A	31.00	31.00	27.25
10	**Deepak Fertilizers**	**B**	**31.00**	**33.00**	**27.00**
10	Deepak Industries	C	4.80	4.80	4.80
10	Deepak Insulated Cables	Bg.	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Deepak Insulated Cables	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Deepak Insulated Cables	M	14.50	14.50	14.50
10	Deepak Nitrite†	B	33.00	31.00	28.50
10	Deepak Spinners	A	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Deepak Spinners	B	8.50	8.25	6.75
10	Deepak Spinners	C	8.75	8.00	8.00
10	Deepak Spinners	D	8.00	8.12	7.00
10	Deepmala Manufacture	C	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Deepharma Ltd.	D	7.00	11.00	11.00
10	Deepraj Investment	D	3.12	3.12	3.12
10	Deepshikha (Impex)	A	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Deepsikha Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Deevee Commercial	C	6.85	6.85	6.85
100	Dehradun Tea	C	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Dehri Rohtas Rly.	C	1.00	1.00	1.00
10	Dejoo Valley Investment	C	6.25	6.25	6.25
10	Delhi Flour	D	35.00	21.00	23.00
10	Delhi Safe	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Delicate Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Delite Leasing	D	18.00	18.00	18.00
10	Delstar Commercial	B	6.00	6.00	2.00
10	Delta Hamlin	B	13.00	11.00	8.00
10	Delta Hamlin	D	13.75	13.00	12.00
10	Delta Indl. Resources	D	6.25	9.75	3.25
10	Delta International	C	5.40	5.40	5.40
10	Delta Investments	A	5.50	5.50	5.50
4	Delta Jute	C	6.56	2.70	2.75
10	Delta Leasing	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Delta Paper	H	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Delton Cables	B	15.00	11.00	10.00
10	Delton Cables	D	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Deluxe Films	C	2.75	2.75	2.75
10	Dempo Dairy	Bg.	9.57	9.57	9.75
10	Denis Chemical	A	10.75	10.75	8.00
10	Denison Hydraulics	H	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Denovo Investment	C	2.55	2.55	2.55
10	Deoria Sugar	C	1.00	1.00	1.00
10	Derby Tea & Indus.	C	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Derby Textiles	C	16.56	16.56	11.75
10	Derby Udyog	C	9.25	9.25	9.25
10	Deshahriya Estates	C	7.50	6.60	5.60
10	Devashola Tea	M	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Dev Holdings	C	3.60	3.60	3.65
10	Devidayal Electronics	B	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Devinsu Trading	B	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Devon Tea	Bg.	22.00	32.00	32.00
10	Devon Tea	M	33.00	33.00	32.75
10	Dewan Housing	B	14.50	14.50	14.50

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION	
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Dewan Housing	A	14.50	14.50
10	Dewan Rubber	B	6.00	10.25
10	Dewan Rubber	C	13.00	13.00
10	Dewan Rubber	D	9.00	11.00
10	Dexo Laboratories	B	15.00	10.50
10	Dexo Laboratories	H	16.50	16.50
10	Dexo Laboratories	M	14.50	10.60
10	Dhanalakshmi Cons.	M	8.00	8.00
10	Dhanalakshmi Textiles	C	7.05	7.05
100	Dhanalakshmi Mills	M	100.00	100.00
10	Dhananjay Commercial	C	5.95	5.95
10	Dhanavirdhi Concern	C	7.00	7.00
10	Dhanavirdhi Investment	C	3.00	3.00
10	Dhankuber Indus.	C	6.75	6.75
10	Dhanpati Commerce	C	7.30	7.30
10	Dhanprayog Investment	B	6.00	6.00
10	Dhanu Trade Links	D	3.00	3.00
10	Dhanuka Pesticides	B	14.00	14.00
10	Dhanuka Pesticides	D	10.50	10.50
10	Dhanwanti Invest.	D	3.00	3.00
10	Dhar Cement	B	6.00	6.50
10	Dhar Cement	Mp.	6.00	6.00
10	Dharamsi Chemicals	B	25.00	22.00
10	Dhaval Exports	D	3.00	3.00
10	Dhawan Investment	C	3.00	3.00
10	Dhelakhat Tea	C	24.00	24.00
10	Dhunseri Tea†	C	20.25	22.25
10	D. H. Woodhead	D	8.25	8.25
10	Diamines & Chemicals	A	23.50	31.00
10	Diamines & Chemicals	B	24.00	33.50
10	Diamant Carbon	A	10.00	10.00
10	Diamant Carbon	B	2.50	2.50
10	Diamond Commerce Ltd.	C	3.35	3.35
10	Diamond Comm.	C	3.35	3.35
10	Diamond Dies*	Bg.	12.50	12.50
10	Diamond Dies*	B	20.00	20.00
10	Diamond Dies*	D	21.00	21.00
10	Diamond Dies*	M	10.50	10.50
10	Diamond Investment	C	5.00	5.00
10	Dibrugarh Tea	C	34.00	34.00
10	Didwana Industrial Corpn.	D	12.50	12.50
10	Digital Electronics	B	12.00	12.00
10	Digvijay Services	D	3.00	3.00
10	Dilnaz Investment	B	3.00	3.00
10	Dimakusi Tea	C	58.00	58.00
10	Dimple Overseas	D	11.00	11.00
100	Dinesh Mills†	A	390.00	390.00
10	Dinesh Tube	D	9.00	9.00
10	Dipankar Comm.	D	3.00	3.00
10	Dipchand Development	C	2.75	2.75
10	Dipika Commercial	C	5.00	5.00
10	Diplo Commercial	C	5.30	5.30
10	Disco Electronics	D	5.00	4.50
10	Dishergarh Power	C	15.00	15.00
10	Distinctive Leasing	D	3.85	3.85
10	Divine Leasing	D	4.25	4.25
10	Diviya Chemical	Bg.	10.00	10.00
10	Divyajyoti Leasing	B	4.50	4.50
10	Divya Mercantile	D	3.00	3.00
10	Dixit Commercial	C	4.50	4.50
10	Dixit Commercial	D	1.00	1.00
10	D. L. Miller Jute	C	2.90	2.90
10	DLF Universal	D	14.00	12.25
10	Dolat Investment	B	6.00	6.00
10	Dolphin Investment	B	9.75	9.75
10	Donald Norris	C	9.06	9.06
10	Doom-Dooma Tea*	C	84.00	87.50
10	Double Durable	D	2.50	2.50
10	Double Seven Vanijya	C	5.06	5.06
10	Dowell Leasing	B	2.00	2.00
10	Down Town Trading	B	11.25	11.00
10	Drapers India	C	3.25	3.25
10	Dravya Leasing	B	3.00	3.00
10	Dr. Reddy's Lab.	A	46.00	46.00
10	Dr. Reddy's Lab.	B	63.75	65.00
10	Dr Reddy's Lab	C	63.37	64.75

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

re	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
.			Rs. P	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
0	Dr. Reddy's Lab.	H	61.00	62.00	49.00
0	Dr. Sabharwal's Mfg.	B	6.00	6.00	6.00
0	DSP Financial	B	14.50	14.50	15.50
0	Dudhoria Conso. Ind.	C	3.75	3.75	3.75
0	Dugal Const.	D	10.75	10.75	10.75
0	Dugar Investment†	D	20.00	20.00	20.00
0	Dugar Investment†	M	15.25	15.25	15.00
0	Dujodwala Impex	C	3.50	3.50	4.60
0	Dumpy Holding	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
0	Dumpy Holding	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
0	Dumraon Textile	C	4.87	4.87	4.87
0	Dunbar Mills	C	8.50	8.50	8.50
0	Dune Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	4.00
0	Duncan Agro. Ind.	C	267.00	158.00	151.00
0	Duncan International	C	137.00	176.00	199.00
0	Duncan Bros.	C	210.00	210.00	210.00
0	Dunford Engg.	C	7.06	7.06	7.06
0	Dunhill Trade	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
0	Dunhill Trading	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
0	Dunlop India	A	69.00	69.00	72.00
0	Dunlop India	B	80.00	75.00	73.00
0	**Dunlop India**	C	**81.50**	**79.00**	**73.50**
0	Dunlop India	D	75.00	72.00	70.50
0	**Dunlop India**	M	**83.00**	**74.00**	**73.00**
0	Duphar	B	42.50	47.50	45.00
10	Durga Payonidhi Udyog	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Duroflex Eng.	B	2.50	2.50	11.00
10	Durrang Steels	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Durrang Steels	D	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Dynamtic Forgings	A	14.75	14.75	14.75
10	Dynamtic Forgings	B	13.50	11.00	9.50
10	Dynamtic Forgings	D	11.25	10.00	8.25
10	Dynamatic Hydrolics	B	13.50	13.50	10.00
10	Dynamatic Hydrolics	Bg.	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Dynasty Leasing	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Dytron India	B	19.50	9.00	6.50
10	Dytron India	C	10.00	9.25	6.50
10	Dytron India	D	9.25	6.75	6.25
	"E"				
10	East Anglia Plastics	C	6.00	5.00	5.00
10	East End Paper	C	6.00	4.25	4.25
10	**East India Hotel**	B	**46.00**	**47.00**	**45.50**
10	**East India Hotel**	C	**46.75**	**49.50**	**44.50**
10	**East India Hotel**	D	**47.00**	**46.00**	**46.50**
10	East India Iron	A	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	East India Iron	D	14.50	14.50	14.50
10	East India Syntex	D	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	East Indian Products	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Eastman Agro	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	East West Hotel	Bg.	18.00	18.00	18.00
10	Eastern Cachar Tea	C	19.50	19.50	17.50
10	Eastern Circuits	B	11.25	9.00	7.50
10	Eastern Circuits	D	11.50	9.50	9.50
10	Eastern Circuits	Mp.	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Eastern Dooars Tea	C	11.12	11.12	10.62
10	Eastern General Industrial	C	7.06	7.06	7.06
10	Eastern International Hotel	B	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Eastern International Hotel	D	22.00	22.00	22.00
10	Eastern Investment	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Eastern Silk Indus.	C	9.25	12.00	12.00
10	Eastern Yatayat	B	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Eastern Yatayat	C	2.56	2.56	2.56
10	Easun Reyrolle	M	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Easun Trade	C	5.90	5.90	5.90
10	Easun Trade	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Ebers Pharma	A	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Ebers Pharma	B	7.00	7.00	6.00
10	E.C.E. Industries†	C	62.00	50.00	50.00
10	E.C.E. Industries†	D	64.00	64.00	64.00
10	Eddy Current	B	12.50	12.50	12.50

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P	Rs. P
10	Eddy Current	M	21.50	21.50	21.50
10	Efficient Ind. Finance	D	3.00	3.00	3.05
10	Effective Holdings	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Egbert Engg.	C	7.06	7.06	7.06
10	Eicher Motors	A	7.00	7.00	6.50
10	Eicher Motors	B	7.00	9.50	6.00
10	Eicher Motors	Bg.	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Eicher Motors	C	8.00	6.25	6.25
10	Eicher Motors	D	7.50	9.25	7.00
10	E.I.D. Parry	B	37.00	35.00	32.00
10	**E.I.D. Parry**	M	**33.25**	**33.25**	**32.75**
10	Elk River Ceramics	C	7.40	7.40	7.40
10	E.I.T.A. India	C	8.75	8.75	8.75
10	E.I.T.A. India	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	E.K.—Deep Mercantile	C	5.10	5.10	5.10
10	Ekta	A	2.05	2.05	2.05
10	Elcid Investment	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Elecon Engineering*	A	65.00	65.00	46.00
10	Elecon Engineering*	B	74.00	64.00	49.00
10	Elecon Finance	A	13.50	13.50	13.50
10	Electra (India)	B	15.50	16.50	18.50
10	Electra (India)	D	16.75	17.00	18.00
10	Electra (Jaipur)	D	24.00	24.00	24.00
10	Elect. Cont. Gear*	B	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Electric Cont. Gear*	A	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Electrical Mfg. Co.	C	9.35	9.35	14.00
10	Electro Steel	B	68.00	68.00	40.50
10	Electro Steel Casting	C	50.50	35.75	40.50
10	Electro Steel Casting	D	52.50	52.50	52.50
10	Electronics	D	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Elegant Commerce	C	3.06	3.06	3.10
10	ELF Trading	B	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	EL Forge	M	9.00	9.00	6.50
10	Elgi Equipments†	M	95.00	95.00	103.50
10	Elgi Rubber	M	22.50	22.50	22.50
10	Elgi Tyre	H	22.00	21.50	32.50
10	Elgi Tyre	M	23.50	29.25	32.75
10	Elgin Holdings	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Elgin Mills	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Elico Sonics	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Elite India	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Ellenbarrie Indust. Gases	C	5.20	5.20	5.50
100	Ellenbarrie Tea	C	85.00	85.00	95.00
10	Ellora Paper	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Elpee Commercial	C	7.88	7.88	7.88
100	Elpro International	B	230.00	240.00	220.00
10	Elsons Cotton	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Elsons Cotton	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Eltex	M	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Elvis Commercial	C	7.22	7.22	7.22
10	Ema India	B	25.00	24.50	15.50
10	E.M.A. India	D	28.00	28.00	17.50
10	Emami Paper Mills	C	5.00	4.06	4.06
10	E. Merck†	B	62.50	49.00	50.00
10	E. Merck†	D	60.00	48.00	60.00
100	Emco Transformers	B	110.00	110.00	110.00
10	Emerald	D	4.75	4.75	4.75
10	Emerald Commercial	C	9.25	9.25	9.25
10	Emerald International	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Emerald Leasing	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Emerald Steel Indus.	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Emerald Udyog	C	10.25	10.25	10.25
15	Emerald Valley Coffee	Bg.	20.50	20.50	20.50
10	Empire Construction	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Empire Finance	A	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Empire Finance	B	10.00	10.50	8.50
5	Empire Finance	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Empire Holdings	B	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Empire Industries	B	15.50	15.00	11.00
10	Empire Jute	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Empire Leasing	B	6.00	8.00	6.00
10	Enarai Investment	A	7.00	7.00	7.00

=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Enarai Investment	B	4.50	4.00	3.00
10	Enarai Investment	D	11.50	11.50	11.50
10	Enfield Business	A	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Enfield Business	B	7.00	5.00	5.00
10	Enfield Business	Bg.	11.50	11.50	11.50
10	Enfield Business	H	5.00	4.00	4.60
10	Enfield Elec.	M	10.05	10.05	10.05
10	Enfield (India)	A	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Enfield (India)	B	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Enfield (India)	C	24.00	24.00	24.00
10	Enfield (India)	D	82.50	82.50	82.50
10	**Enfield (India)**	**M**	**11.50**	**10.00**	**9.25**
10	Engine Valves†	M	29.50	28.00	26.00
10	English Electric*	C	115.00	53.00	50.00
10	English Indian Clays	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
100	Engo Tea	C	61.00	61.00	61.00
10	Enkay Project	C	5.10	5.10	5.15
10	Ennore Foundries	B	28.50	25.00	21.00
10	Ennore Foundries	D	35.00	35.00	35.00
10	**Ennore Foundries**	**M**	**28.75**	**26.00**	**25.50**
10	Equinox Co.	C	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Escorts Ltd.†	A	49.00	49.00	39.50
10	**Escorts Ltd.†**	**B**	**40.50**	**39.00**	**38.00**
10	Escorts Ltd.†	Bg.	40.00	36.00	38.50
10	**Escorts Ltd.†**	**C**	**41.25**	**41.50**	**37.00**
10	**Escorts Ltd.†**	**D**	**39.50**	**39.00**	**40.50**
10	Escorts Ltd.†	M	38.50	37.00	34.00
10	Esjay Commerce	C	5.12	5.19	5.19
10	Enkay Udyog	C	8.80	8.80	8.80
10	**ESKAYEF Ltd.**	**B**	**186.25**	**206.25**	**160.00**
10	ESKAYEF Ltd.	Bg.	184.00	204.25	159.00
10	Esquire Engineering	B	11.00	11.00	2.05
10	Ess Bee Pi. Agro Indus.	C	3.35	3.35	3.35
10	Essar Investment	B	11.50	11.50	11.50
10	Essar Investment	M	8.50	10.50	10.50
10	Essar Shipping	A	18.50	18.50	16.75
10	**Essar Shipping**	**B**	**20.00**	**20.75**	**18.00**
10	Essar Shipping	Bg.	20.50	20.50	16.00
10	Essar Shipping	C	19.00	20.25	17.50
10	Essar Shipping	D	18.50	17.00	17.75
10	Essar Shipping	M	19.00	15.50	17.00
10	Essel Packaging	A	15.50	15.50	9.00
10	Essel Packaging	B	13.00	9.00	7.00
10	Essel Packaging	D	12.00	9.00	8.75
10	Essem Coated St.	B	—	—	9.50
10	Ess Vee Holding	D	3.37	3.37	3.37
10	Ethelbarrie Tea	C	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Europa Commercial	C	7.30	7.30	7.30
10	Everest Building	B	78.75	75.00	62.00
10	Evergreen Commercial	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Evershine Trade	C	3.80	3.80	3.80
10	Excel Industries	B	22.00	32.00	45.50
10	Excel Industries	D	46.00	46.00	46.00
10	Excel Projects	C	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Excellent Ind.	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Excellon Agencies	C	3.19	3.19	3.19
10	Exclusive Leasing	D	3.06	3.06	3.10
10	Exdon Trading	B	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Exdon Trading	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Exdono Ltd.	C	3.41	3.41	3.41
10	Executive Leasing	D	8.00	8.00	7.00
10	Exhibitors Syndicate	C	3.19	3.19	3.19
10	Exponoval Commercial	C	3.35	3.35	3.35
10	Express Leasing	B	12.50	12.25	12.25
	"F"				
10	Fab Leather	C	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Facit (Asia)	B	36.00	36.00	36.00
10	Facjt (Asia)	M	32.00	32.00	32.00
10	F.A.C.T.	M	11.00	10.15	9.75
100	FAG Precision	B	140.00	110.00	122.50
10	Fairdeal Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Fairluck Commercial	C	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Falcon Tyres	B	14.00	12.00	10.00
10	Falcon Tyres	Bg.	15.25	10.50	11.00
10	Falcon Tyres	D	8.50	8.50	8.50

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION	
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Falcon Tyres	M	15.00	13.00
10	Fantastic Commercial	C	9.25	9.25
10	Far Seen Trading	C	4.00	4.00
100	Faridabad Investment	C	75.25	75.05
10	Faridabad Paper	C	4.00	4.00
10	Faridabad Vidyut	C	3.20	3.20
10	Fasten Trading	C	10.00	10.00
10	Ferguson Investment	C	5.20	5.20
100	Ferro Alloys	B	142.50	120.00
100	Ferro Alloys	H	385.00	385.00
10	Ferro Coatings & Colours	C	10.00	10.00
10	Ferro Concrete	B	9.50	11.00
10	Ferro Concrete Co.	D	8.25	10.00
10	Ferro Concrete	Mp.	8.75	8.75
10	F.G.F. Finance	B	10.50	10.50
10	F.G.F. Finance	Bg.	10.40	10.40
10	FGP Limited*	B	41.25	29.00
10	Fibre Pipes	M	8.25	8.25
10	Ficom Organic*	A	245.00	245.00
10	Ficom Organic*	B	150.00	157.50
10	FICS Consultants	B	10.50	10.50
10	Finance Exchange	C	3.25	3.25
10	Finolex Cables	A	211.00	211.00
10	Finolex Cables	B	355.00	315.00
10	Finolex Cables	D	340.00	310.00
10	First Custodian Fund	B	11.50	12.00
10	First Custodian Fund	C	12.00	12.62
10	First Leasing	M	14.50	14.40
10	First Leasing	A	22.00	22.00
10	First Leasing	B	13.50	15.00
10	Firth India	B	9.00	9.00
10	Fisons Ispat	C	3.00	3.00
10	Flakt India†	B	67.50	55.00
10	Flakt India†	C	61.00	49.00
10	Flamingo Finance	D	3.00	4.00
10	Flexo Film	B	14.00	9.00
10	Flexo Film	C	15.00	15.00
10	Floreate India	C	7.06	7.06
10	Florence Engg.	C	10.00	10.00
10	Flower Trading	C	3.45	3.45
10	Fluidomat Ltd.	B	6.75	5.50
10	Fluidomat Ltd.	D	8.00	8.00
10	Fluidomat Ltd.	Mp.	6.00	6.00
10	Followel Eng.	C	3.06	3.06
10	Fomento Resorts Hotels	A	5.00	5.00
10	Fomento Hotels	B	5.00	5.00
10	**Food Specialities†**	**B**	**142.50**	**131.25**
10	**Food Specialities†**	**D**	**142.00**	**130.00**
10	Foods & Inns*	B	47.50	46.00
10	Forbes Forbes	B	42.50	35.00
2	Forest Industries	M	1.25	1.25
10	Formost Chem.	A	8.50	5.25
100	Fort Gloster Industries	C	85.00	100.00
10	Fort Rock Investment	C	3.06	3.06
10	Fort William Jute	C	3.00	3.00
10	Fortune Investors	C	4.10	4.10
10	Foster Eng.	C	2.81	2.81
10	Forward Elect.	B	8.00	6.75
10	Four Dimensions	B	7.50	2.50
5	Frank Ross & Co.	C	4.00	4.00
10	Fraser & Co.	C	2.50	2.50
10	Fraternity Electr.	A	10.25	10.25
10	Fraternity Electr.	B	10.25	10.25
20	French Motor Car Co.	C	5.00	5.00
10	Freesia Investment	D	5.00	5.00
10	Frick India	D	21.00	21.00
10	Friends Chemical	D	4.50	4.50
10	Frontier Leasing	B	4.50	4.50
10	Fuji India	C	5.00	5.00
10	Fuller-KCP	M	10.65	10.50
10	Fulford (India)	B	100.00	105.00
10	Fund Flow Investment	C	8.50	7.75
10	Fur Fur Chemicals	H	8.50	8.50
10	Furmianite Nicco	C	—	—
10	Futura Packaging	B	21.00	15.00
10	Futura Packaging	D	23.50	14.50

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
	"G"				
10	Gabriel	B	13.50	17.50	18.25
10	Gabriel	D	11.00	11.00	11.00
100	Gaekwar Mills	B	43.00	43.00	43.00
10	Gagan Commerce	C	8.05	8.05	8.05
10	Gagan Deep Trading	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Gagan Trading	C	7.00	6.30	5.10
10	Gajanan Steel	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Gajra Bevel	B	5.25	5.50	5.00
10	Gajra Bevel	Mp.	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Galada Continuous	H	1.30	1.30	1.30
10	Galaxy Comm.	Bg.	1.00	1.00	1.00
10	Galxy Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Gallant Finance	C	3.55	3.55	3.55
10	Galore Commercial	C	10.06	10.06	10.06
10	Galore Commercial	D	3.00	4.00	13.00
10	Gammon India	B	64.00	60.00	29.00
10	Ganapati Udyog	B	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Ganapati Udyog	C	9.40	9.40	9.40
10	Ganesh Benzoplast	B	15.00	13.50	12.00
10	Ganpati Exports*	C	12.00	20.25	10.35
10	Gandhi Sp. 07 Tubes	A	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Gandhi Sp. 07 Tubes	B	6.00	7.00	6.50
10	Ganesh Holding	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Ganex Commercial	C	5.15	5.15	5.15
10	Ganga Asbestos	C	7.60	7.60	7.60
10	Ganga Builders	C	5.05	6.40	6.40
10	Gangandeep	A	2.00	2.00	—
10	Gangavati Sugar	Bg.	5.75	5.75	5.75
10	Gangeshwar Sugar	D	8.75	8.00	6.00
10	Ganges Jute	C	3.12	3.12	2.50
100	Ganges Rope	C	32.00	32.00	32.00
10	Gangotri Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Ganpati Mercantile	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Garden Investment	D	2.12	2.12	2.12
10	Garden Silk	A	—	131.00	68.00
10	Garden Silk	B	—	—	91.25
10	Garden Silk	Bg.	—	135.00	87.00
10	Garden Silk	D	—	137.00	88.00
10	Garima Commercial	C	5.95	5.95	5.95
10	Garware Marine	B	8.00	5.50	6.75
10	**Garware Nylons**	**B**	**22.00**	**21.00**	**32.50**
10	Garware Nylons	C	23.50	23.50	31.00
10	Garware Nylons	D	27.00	27.00	26.00
10	Garware Nylons	M	22.00	22.00	32.50
10	Garware Paints	B	27.00	22.00	23.00
10	**Garware Polyester**	**B**	**84.00**	**79.00**	**76.50**
10	Garware Shipping	B	13.50	10.00	12.00
10	Garware Wall Ropes*	B	80.00	83.00	38.00
10	Gastel India	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Gateway Chemist	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Gateway Holding	B	2.24	2.24	2.24
10	Gautam Trade	C	9.25	9.25	9.25
10	Gaylord Commercial	C	8.15	8.15	8.15
10	Gaylord Imp.	A	2.00	2.00	—
10	Gaylord Impex	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Gaylord International	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Gaylord International	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Gaylord Project	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Gaylord Textile	C	3.70	3.70	3.70
10	G. B. Laboratories	D	9.75	9.75	9.75
100	G. Claridge	B	280.00	250.00	250.00
10	G. D. Trading	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
100	Geep Industrial Syndicate	D	108.00	108.00	108.00
10	Geera Finance	A	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Gems Commercial	C	10.06	10.06	10.10
10	Gems Commercial	D	3.00	4.00	12.75
10	Gem Land Development	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Gem Refineries	B	8.00	3.00	4.00
10	Gem Refineries	C	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Gemini India	C	6.12	6.12	6.12
10	Gemini Indus.	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Gemini Overseas	C	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Genelec Ltd.	B	66.25	49.00	50.00
10	Genelec Ltd.	C	66.00	55.00	49.00
10	Genelite Traders	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	General Commodities*	C	5.12	5.00	5.00
10	**General Electric**	**C**	**33.00**	**30.00**	**31.75**
10	General Electrodes	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	General Industrial Society	C	11.00	11.00	10.75
10	General Industrial Society	D	9.00	9.00	9.00
100	General Investment	C	101.00	101.00	101.00
10	Genesis Export	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Genius Leasing	D	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Genuine Investment	C	5.04	5.04	5.04
10	George Bird Textile	C	9.05	9.05	9.05
10	George Williamson	B	90.00	82.50	100.00
10	**George Williamson**	**C**	**86.00**	**95.00**	**102.00**
10	George Williamson	D	92.00	82.00	112.00
10	Gerald Eng.	C	17.00	17.00	17.00
10	German Remedies	B	35.00	30.50	40.50
10	German Remedies	D	43.00	28.00	28.00
10	Gestetner (Indiia)	B	—	—	18.00
10	Gestetner (Indila)	D	—	—	20.00
100	G. G. Dandekar	B	90.00	90.00	90.00
10	G. G. T. Kaypee	B	10.00	7.50	5.00
10	Ghar Finance	B	6.00	6.00	5.00
10	Gielle Investment	C	2.12	2.12	2.12
10	Gillanders Arbuthnot	C	13.75	12.75	14.00
10	Gillapukri Tea	C	16.62	16.62	16.62
10	Giltedged Industries	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Gilt Pack	B	2.00	3.00	3.00
10	Gilt Pack	Mp.	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Giri Finance & Traders	C	2.84	2.84	2.84
10	Girija Industrial	C	3.10	3.10	3.10
10	Girnar Holding	B	5.00	4.00	4.00
10	Girnar Pratisthan	C	12.25	12.25	10.00
10	G. K. Investment	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	G. K. S. Holding	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	GKW Ltd.	B	8.00	8.00	6.00
10	**GKW Ltd.**	**C**	**7.90**	**8.40**	**6.30**
10	G. L. Commercial	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	GL Hotels	B	20.00	18.00	17.00
10	GL Hotels	D	11.25	11.25	11.25
10	GL Rexroth	A	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	GL Rexroth	B	39.50	35.00	30.00
10	Glamdorf Apartment	C	9.06	9.06	9.06
10	**Glaxo Laboratories (Glindia)**	**B**	**64.00**	**65.50**	**65.00**
10	Globe Auto (Gujarat)	B	17.00	17.00	17.00
10	Globe Exim	C	2.06	2.06	2.06
10	Globe (India) •	C	7.25	6.56	6.00
10	Globe Indus. Finance	D	3.00	3.00	3.25
10	Gloria Chemicals	B	4.50	3.00	4.00
10	Gloria Leasing	B	6.00	2.50	2.50
10	Gloria Leasing	D	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Glorious Investment	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Glory Trade	C	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	G.M. Mittal St.	B	—	11.50	6.00
10	Gnanambikai Mills	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	G. N. G. Investment	A	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Goa Carbon	B	12.00	8.00	14.75
10	Gobardhan Trading	C	3.10	3.10	3.10
10	Gobind Commercial	C	10.06	10.06	10.06
10	Gobind Projects	C	9.15	9.15	9.15
10	Gobind Sugar	C	34.00	34.00	34.00
10	Gobind Vanijya	C	8.55	8.55	8.55
10	Godavari Fertilizer	A	9.50	10.25	10.00
10	Godavari Fertilizer	B	10.25	10.75	9.75
10	Godavari Fertilizer	D	9.37	8.75	9.12
10	Godavari Fertilizer	H	8.75	9.75	9.60
10	Godavari Fertilizer	M	9.25	9.60	10.00

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Godfrey Phillips	B	11.00	10.50	14.50
10	Godfrey Phillips	C	10.25	9.50	16.75
10	Goetze	A	34.00	34.00	34.00
10	Goetze	B	30.00	32.00	26.00
10	Goetze	Bg.	50.00	50.00	50.00
10	Goetze	D	31.00	31.00	26.25
10	Goetze	M	27.50	31.00	31.75
10	Goiex Michio	B	19.00	14.50	10.50
10	Goiex Michio Sudo	A	16.50	16.50	16.50
10	Goiex Micho Sudo	D	18.00	18.00	18.00
10	Gokak Mills*	B	121.00	74.00	72.50
10	Gokul Rubber	M	18.00	18.00	18.00
10	Golconda Investment	H	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Gold Coin Investment	D	2.00	2.00	3.25
10	Gold Field Leasing	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Gold Rock Investment	B	4.24	4.00	4.24
10	Golden Leg. Leasing	B	2.24	2.24	6.50
10	Golden Properties	C	4.06	4.06	4.06
10	Golden Proteins	A	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Golden Proteins	D	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Goldwin Commercial	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Goldwyn	D	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Goldy Projects	D	4.25	4.25	3.00
10	Golkonda Eng.	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Goneril Investment	C	7.25	7.25	6.10
10	Gontermann-Peipers	B	9.65	9.65	9.65
10	Gontermann-Peipers	C	9.75	7.87	9.62
10	Goodlass Nerolac	B	65.00	60.00	55.00
10	Goodricke Group*	B	96.25	104.00	107.50
10	Goodricke Group*	C	96.00	108.00	107.00
10	Goodwill India	D	35.00	35.00	20.00
10	Goodwill Tradelink	C	8.35	8.35	8.35
10	Goodwill Tradelink	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Goodyear India	B	70.00	65.00	64.00
10	Goodyear India	C	67.00	62.50	64.50
10	Goodyear India	D	68.00	66.50	63.00
30	Gopalpur Tea	C	13.50	13.50	13.50
10	Gopichand Textile	D	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Gordon Woodroffe	B	13.00	9.50	5.00
10	**Gordon Woodroffe**	**M**	**10.50**	**10.00**	6.75
10	Gourepore Jute	C	4.25	4.12	3.50
10	Gora Project	C	6.70	6.70	6.70
10	Gorakpur Resources	C	13.10	13.10	13.10
10	Gove Investment	M	10.00	10.00	10.75
10	Gove Investment	Bg.	10.50	10.50	12.00
10	Govind Rubber	A	19.00	19.00	16.00
10	Govind Rubber	B	21.00	17.00	14.75
10	G. P. Electronics	B	11.00	10.00	8.25
10	G. Poddar & Sons	C	5.10	5.10	5.10
10	Grace (India)	C	5.80	5.30	5.00
10	Gracious Vanijya	C	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Graham Firth	B	21.00	18.00	18.00
10	Gramophone Co.	C	6.00	6.12	5.37
10	Grandlay Plastics	D	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Grandma Trading (Public)	B	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Grandpa Trading (Public)	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Graphic Chart	B	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Graphite India	B	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Graphite India	C	9.25	12.25	10.50
10	Graphite Vicarb	B	13.00	11.00	12.50
10	Graphite Vicarb	C	14.00	10.62	12.50
10	Grasim Industries	A	105.00	98.00	82.50
10	**Grasim Industries**	**B**	**104.00**	**96.00**	**86.00**
10	Grasim Industries	Bg.	101.50	101.00	90.00
10	**Grasim Industries**	**C**	**105.75**	**99.50**	**86.00**
10	**Grasim Industries**	**D**	**105.00**	**95.00**	**87.00**
10	**Grasim Industries**	**M**	**107.00**	**92.00**	**84.00**
10	Grasim Industries	Mp.	110.00	110.00	85.00
10	Grauer & Weil	B	40.00	37.50	38.00
10	**Great Eastern Shipping**	**B**	**26.50**	23.25	**26.50**
100	Greaves Cotton	B	270.00	300.00	345.00
100	Greaves Cotton	C	315.00	315.00	315.00
10	Greaves Morganite	B	—	—	7.50
10	Green Apple Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Green Commercial	D	7.00	7.00	11.50
10	Greenfield Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION	
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Greenfield Processed Food	D	10.25	10.25
10	Greenfield Tr.	B	3.00	3.00
10	Greenrose Mercantile	C	5.00	5.00
10	Green Valley Agr.	D	3.00	3.00
10	Green Valley Investment	D	4.00	3.00
10	Grindwell Norton	B	24.00	21.00
10	Grindwell Norton	D	22.00	23.25
5	Grob Tea	C	9.50	13.00
10	Grover Leasing	B	7.00	6.50
10	Grover Leasing	D	7.25	8.50
10	Growel Investment	B	3.90	3.90
10	Growth Leasing	A	12.50	12.50
10	Growth Leasing	B	30.00	30.00
10	Growth Leasing	D	25.00	25.00
10	Growth Steel	D	3.00	11.00
10	Growth Techno	D	3.00	3.00
10	G. S. Auto	B	10.50	10.50
10	G. S. Auto	D	6.00	5.00
10	G. S. Brothers	C	7.25	6.31
10	GTC Industries	A	15.50	15.50
10	GTC Industries	B	17.00	16.00
10	GTC Industries	C	16.75	15.75
10	GTC Industries	D	13.00	13.00
10	GTC Industries	H	14.00	14.00
10	GTC Industries	M	19.75	19.75
10	Gujarat Alkalies*	A	57.00	46.00
10	**Gujarat Alkalies***	**B**	**56.00**	**43.50**
10	Gujarat Alkalies*	D	60.00	44.50
10	Gujarat Ambuja Cement	A	13.75	12.50
10	Gujarat Ambuja Cement	B	14.25	14.00
10	Gujarat Ambuja Cement	C	14.50	15.50
10	Gujarat Ambuja Cement	D	13.25	13.50
10	Gujarat Ambuja Proteins	B	15.50	12.75
10	Gujarat Ambuja Proteins	A	16.50	12.50
10	Gujarat Ambuja Proteins	D	14.00	11.00
10	Gujarat Aromatics	A	12.00	12.00
10	Gujarat Auto	B	7.00	7.00
10	Gujarat B. D. Luggage	B	—	—
10	Gujarat Binil	A	17.00	17.00
10	Gujarat Binil	B	18.00	15.00
10	Gujarat Bitumen	A	10.00	10.00
10	Gujarat Carbon	A	26.00	26.00
10	Gujarat Carbon	B	21.00	20.50
10	Gujarat Carbon	C	29.25	29.00
10	Gujarat Filaments	A	14.50	14.50
10	Gujarat Filaments	B	13.00	11.00
10	Gujarat Heavy Chem.	B	—	—
10	Gujarat High Tech	B	8.00	6.75
10	Gujarat Himalaya Cement	A	12.00	12.00
10	Gujarat Himalaya Cement	B	12.00	12.00
10	Gujarat Hotels	A	10.50	10.50
10	Gujarat Hotels	B	8.50	7.50
10	Gujarat Hotels	D	9.00	9.00
100	Gujarat Ind. Truck	A	10.00	10.00
100	Gujarat Ind. Truck	B	10.00	10.00
10	Gujarat Inject	A	21.00	20.00
10	Gujarat Inject	B	25.50	17.50
10	Gujarat Instrument	A	14.00	11.00
10	Gujarat Lyka	A	22.75	22.75
10	Gujarat Lyka	B	14.00	11.00
100	Gujarat Machinery	A	200.00	200.00
100	Gujarat Machinery	B	200.00	200.00
10	Gujarat Metalform	A	10.00	10.00
10	Gujarat Metalform (Pub.)	B	8.00	6.00
10	Gujarat Ministeel*	A	23.00	23.00
10	Gujarat Ministeel*	B	16.00	12.00
10	**Gujarat Narmada Fert.**	**A**	**28.25**	**30.00**
10	**Gujarat Narmada Fert.**	**B**	**29.50**	**30.25**
10	Gujarat Narmada Fert.	C	30.00	33.37
10	**Gujarat Narmada Fert.**	**D**	**28.50**	**30.50**
10	Gujarat Oiland.	A	31.25	22.00
10	Gujarat Oiland.	B	31.00	23.50
10	Gujarat Oxygen	A	1.76	1.76
10	Gujarat Petrosynthese	A	28.00	28.00
10	Gujarat Petrosynthese	B	21.00	23.50
10	Gujarat Polyweave	A	10.75	10.75

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

d r re	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
0	Gujarat Polyweave	B	16.00	13.50	11.00
0	Gujarat Propack	A	20.75	19.00	23.00
0	Gujarat Propack	B	22.00	21.50	25.00
0	Gujarat Propack	D	—	19.00	5.00
0	Gujarat Reclaimed	A	20.50	20.50	20.50
0	Gujarat Reclaimed	B	20.50	20.50	18.00
0	Gujarat Setco	A	4.00	4.00	7.00
0	Gujarat Setco	B	2.00	7.00	2.50
0	Gujarat Spinners	A	16.00	16.00	16.00
0	Gujarat Spinners	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
0	**Gujarat State Fertilizer***	**A**	**80.00**	**87.00**	**97.00**
0	**Gujarat State Fertilizer***	**B**	**78.00**	**88.00**	**83.50**
0	Gujarat State Fertilizer*	C	139.00	139.00	102.50
0	Gujarat State Fertilizer*	D	135.00	135.00	108.00
0	Gujarat State Fertilizer*	M	74.00	78.00	95.00
0	**Gujarat Steel Tube**	**A**	**130.00**	**130.00**	**105.00**
0	Gujarat Steel Tube	B	140.00	112.50	92.50
0	Gujarat Steel Tube	D	180.00	180.00	180.00
0	Gujarat Themis	A	10.00	10.00	6.25
0	Gujarat Themis	B	7.00	6.00	4.50
0	Gujarat Wedge Wire	A	16.00	16.00	16.00
0	Gujarat Wedge Wire	B	10.00	5.00	4.24
0	Gujchem Dist.	A	200.00	195.00	185.00
0	Gujchem Dist.	B	115.00	115.00	115.00
0	Gulab Impex	D	4.50	4.50	4.50
0	Gulmohar Const.	C	3.09	3.09	3.09
0	Gulmohar Finance	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
0	Gulmohar Investment	C	3.37	3.37	3.37
0	Gunja Investment	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
0	Gunnytex (India)	C	5.25	5.25	5.25
0	Guny-Chem Textiles	C	5.10	5.10	5.10
0	Gupta Carpets	B	8.00	10.00	9.00
10	Gupta Carpets	D	10.00	9.50	9.50
10	Gurera Udyog	C	8.20	8.20	8.20
10	Gurgaon Synthetics	C	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	G.V.K. Hotels	B	6.00	7.00	4.50
10	G.V.K. Hotels	H	—	6.85	7.00
10	Gwalior Polypipes	B	3.00	4.50	2.00
10	Gwalior Polypipe	Mp.	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Gwalior Security	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Gwalior Strips	B	5.00	3.50	3.00
10	Gwalior Strips	Mp.	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Gwalior Strips	D	4.00	4.00	3.50
00	Gwalior Sugar	B	101.00	101.00	101.00
10	Gwalior Tools	C	2.80	2.80	2.80
10	Gwalior Webbing	D	11.50	11.50	11.50
10	Gyan Traders	C	5.00	5.00	5.06
	"H"				
10	Hada Leasing	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Hada Steel Products	D	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Hada Textile Mills	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Haileyburia Tea	M	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Haji Manzoor Alam	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Hallmark Properties	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Hallmark Textile	C	3.10	3.10	3.10
10	Hamilton Poles Mfg.	C	5.10	5.00	5.00
10	Hanuman Agro Indus.	C	9.25	8.55	8.55
10	Hanuman Fabrics	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Hanuman Plantation	C	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Hanuman Tea	C	11.00	12.00	12.00
10	Hardcastle Waud	B	10.50	9.50	10.00
10	Hare Krishna Investment	B	2.12	2.12	2.12
10	Hariganga Cement	A	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Hariganga Cement	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Hariganga Cement	D	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Hariganga Machinery	B	24.00	24.00	24.00
10	Hariganga Machinery	C	3.12	3.12	3.12
10	Hari Om Trades	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Hari Textile	C	5.40	5.40	5.40
10	Harisiddha Tr.	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Harison Trade	D	3.12	3.12	3.12

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Harmony Bonds	C	10.06	10.06	10.06
10	Harison Malayalam*	B	64.00	41.00	46.00
10	Harison Malayalam*	Bg.	61.50	47.15	38.00
10	Harsh Chemical	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Harshvardhan Chemical	B	6.00	6.00	7.50
10	Harshvardhan Leasing	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Harvatex Engg.	C	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Harvatex Engg.	D	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Haryana Bonds	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Haryana Breweries	B	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Haryana Breweries	D	26.00	26.00	4.75
10	Haryana Coated	D	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Haryana Concast	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Haryana Detergents	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Haryana Malle.	B	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Haryana Malleables	D	8.00	8.00	4.50
10	Haryana Metal	B	24.00	24.00	24.00
10	Haryana Metal	C	2.87	2.87	2.87
10	Haryana Oxygen	D	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Haryana Petro.	B	10.75	12.00	9.50
10	Haryana Petro-Chem.	D	10.75	12.25	10.50
10	Haryana Sheet Glass	D	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Haryana Steel & Alloys	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Haryana Steel & Alloys	C	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Haryana Steel & Alloys	D	15.75	15.75	15.75
10	Hasimara Industries	C	11.75	12.50	11.87
10	Hattikhira Tea	C	8.62	8.62	8.62
10	Havelock Leasing	B	2.00	2.00	6.00
10	Hawkins Cooker	B	20.00	19.50	17.25
10	Hawkins Cooker	D	28.00	28.00	28.00
10	Hazari Trade	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Hazlitt Leasing	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	H. B. Leasing (Pub.)	B	11.00	11.00	6.00
10	H. B. Leasing	D	8.50	8.25	6.75
10	H.C.L. Limited	B	21.00	22.00	17.00
10	H.C.L. Limited	D	29.50	22.50	18.00
10	Healthy Investment	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	HEB Luggage	B	7.00	7.00	5.00
10	Hein Lehmann	C	4.30	4.30	4.30
10	Helpage Trade	D	8.50	8.50	9.50
10	Hemant Industrial	C	5.25	5.25	5.25
10	Hemant Industrial	D	2.06	2.06	2.06
10	Hemlatha Mills	M	1.00	1.00	1.00
10	Herald Commercial	C	9.10	9.10	9.10
10	Herald Commercial	D	2.25	2.25	2.25
10	Herald Projects	D	3.12	3.12	3.12
10	Hercules Hoist	B	40.00	40.00	40.00
10	Herdillia Chemicals	B	46.00	40.00	42.50
10	Hero Fibres	D	6.00	5.00	5.00
10	Hero Honda	A	20.00	20.00	15.50
10	Hero Honda	B	19.00	18.50	16.00
10	Hero Honda	C	18.50	19.75	18.00
10	**Hero Honda**	**D**	**18.00**	**18.50**	**17.25**
10	HES Ltd.	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Hick's Thermometers	D	2.56	2.56	2.56
10	Hico Products	B	23.00	22.00	17.50
10	Hifco Finance	B	17.00	17.00	17.00
10	Hifco Finance	H	4.00	3.00	3.00
10	Hiflon India	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Hiflon India	H	4.00	4.00	2.00
10	High Energy Batteries†	B	17.00	22.00	22.50
10	High Energy Batteries†	M	21.00	18.50	18.50
10	Highland Produce	M	25.00	25.00	25.00
10	Hillridge Investment	D	4.12	4.12	7.00
10	Hilton Industrial	C	5.50	5.00	6.00
10	Hilton Rubber*	A	20.00	20.00	20.00
10	Hilton Rubber*	B	20.00	19.00	18.25
10	Hilton Rubber*	C	10.11	10.11	10.11
10	Hilton Rubber*	D	26.00	18.00	14.25
10	Hilton Trading	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Himachal Fibres	B	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Himachal Fibres	D	15.00	15.00	15.00

=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Himachal Investment	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Himachal Tubes	A	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Himachal Tubes	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Himalaya Co.	C	2.20	2.20	2.20
10	Himalaya Rubber	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Himani Ltd.	C	9.25	7.50	7.12
10	Himatsingka Auto	B	2.24	2.24	5.00
10	Himatsingka Motor	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Himatsingka Seide	B	12.00	6.00	6.00
10	Himatsingka Seide	Bg.	11.75	11.75	11.75
10	Himatsingka Seide	C	13.00	12.50	12.50
10	Himdoot Investment	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Him Containers	C	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Him Tubes	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Hind Protiens	D	7.75	7.75	—
10	Hind Rectifiers	B	13.00	13.00	8.00
10	Hind Syntex	B	15.25	15.25	15.25
10	Hind Syntex	Mp.	15.25	15.25	15.25
10	Hindon Merchants	D	3.50	3.50	4.25
10	Hindustan Agro Chem.	D	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Hindustan Alloys	A	40.00	35.00	39.00
10	Hindustan Alloys	B	38.00	50.00	45.00
10	Hindustan Alloys	D	36.00	39.50	39.50
10	**Hindustan Aluminium***	**B**	**114.00**	**115.00**	**79.00**
10	**Hindustan Aluminium***	**C**	**113.75**	**119.50**	**78.50**
10	**Hindustan Aluminium***	**D**	**112.00**	**114.00**	**81.00**
10	Hindustan Breweries	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Hindustan Breweries	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
100	Hindustan Brown Boveri	A	260.00	260.00	260.00
100	Hindustan Brown Boveri	B	335.00	310.00	270.00
100	Hindustan Brown Boveri	D	176.00	176.00	176.00
10	Hindustan Buildings	C	1.62	1.62	1.62
100	**Hindustan Ciba Geigy**	**B**	**370.00**	**370.00**	**395.00**
100	Hindustan Ciba	C	360.00	365.00	380.00
10	**Hindustan Cocoa***	**B**	**231.25**	**197.50**	**76.25**
50	Hindustan Commercial	C	21.00	21.00	21.00
10	Hindustan Comm. Co.	D	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Hindustan Comm. Invt.	D	21.00	21.00	14.00
10	Hindustan Construction	B	8.50	6.50	6.00
10	Hindustan Development†	A	70.00	70.00	70.00
10	Hindustan Development†	B	82.00	87.00	69.00
10	**Hindustan Development†**	**C**	**85.00**	**87.75**	**70.75**
10	Hindustan Development†	D	83.50	83.00	71.50
10	Hindustan Dorr-Ciivert†	B	187.50	173.00	145.00
10	Hindustan Electrical	C	10.75	10.75	10.75
10	Hindustan Electric	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Hindustan Electrographite	B	19.00	18.00	18.00
10	Hindustan Electrographite	C	19.50	18.75	16.50
10	Hindustan Electrographite	D	35.00	35.00	35.00
10	Hindustan Electrographite	Mp.	20.00	20.00	18.00
10	Hindustan Everest	B	4.76	4.76	4.76
10	Hindustan Everest	C	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Hindustan Everest	D	5.25	5.25	5.25
10	Hindustan Fashions	A	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Hindustan Ferodo	B	20.00	18.50	18.50
10	Hindustan Fluorocarbon	A	18.50	14.50	9.50
10	Hindustan Fluorocarbon	B	19.50	15.50	11.00
10	Hindustan Fluorocarbon	D	19.00	16.75	9.50
10	Hindustan Fluorocarbon	H	18.90	15.75	10.05
7	Hindustan Gas	C	28.75	30.37	32.25
10	Hindustan General Indus.	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
25	Hindustan Housing	B	95.00	95.00	95.00
100	Hindustan Kokoku	D	209.00	209.00	—
10	Hindustan Leasing	D	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Hindustan Leasing & Finance	D	11.00	6.00	3.05
10	Hindustan Lever*	A	155.00	70.00	61.00
10	**Hindustan Lever***	**B**	**76.00**	**70.50**	**62.50**
10	Hindustan Lever*	C	75.50	77.00	64.00
10	**Hindustan Lever***	**D**	**75.00**	**73.00**	**64.00**
10	**Hindustan Lever***	**M**	**72.50**	**70.50**	**62.50**
50	Hindustan Mercantile Bank	C	20.06	20.06	20.06
250	Hindustan Mills	B	120.00	120.00	120.00
10	**Hindustan Motors†**	**B**	**25.00**	**22.75**	**17.25**
10	**Hindustan Motors†**	**C**	**26.00**	**24.60**	**17.80**
10	**Hindustan Motors†**	**D**	**26.00**	**23.00**	**17.00**
10	Hindustan National Glass	C	25.25	24.15	23.25

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION	
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.
100	Hindustan Oxygen	A	115.00	115.00
100	Hindustan Oxygen	B	115.00	115.00
10	Hindustan Pilkington	C	1.62	1.62
10	Hindustan Products	C	3.20	3.20
10	Hindustan Safety Glass	C	9.00	9.00
10	Hindustan Sanitary	C	135.00	125.00
10	Hindustan Sheet (Pub.)	B	2.24	2.24
10	Hindustan Soya	D	7.00	7.00
100	Hindustan Sugar†	B	410.00	310.00
10	Hindustan Tea & Tdg.	C	5.80	5.50
10	Hindustan Thermo Prints	C	9.00	9.00
10	Hindustan Thermo Prints	D	3.00	3.00
10	Hindustan Trans.	B	9.25	9.25
10	Hindustan Wire	B	10.00	10.00
10	Hindustan Wire	C	8.00	8.00
10	Hindustan Wire Ind.	B	8.00	8.00
10	Hindustan Wire Ind.	C	14.50	14.50
10	Hindustan Wire Products	C	12.50	13.25
10	Hiramoti Finance	B	3.00	3.00
10	Hissar Poles	D	3.00	3.00
10	Hitachi (India)	C	5.00	5.00
10	Hitachi Investment	C	10.25	10.25
10	Hitech Drilling	B	—	—
10	Hitek Ind.	B	5.00	5.00
10	Hitek Ind.	C	11.00	11.00
10	**HMM Ltd.***	**B**	**155.00**	**138.75**
10	**HMM Ltd.***	**D**	**145.50**	**139.00**
10	Hoare Miller	C	1.65	1.65
100	**Hoechst India**	**B**	**520.00**	**440.00**
10	Hoganas (India)	B	—	—
10	Hoist-O-Mech.	B	11.00	11.00
10	Holman Climax	B	40.00	28.50
10	Home Video	B	—	4.50
10	Honest Textile	A	7.00	7.00
10	Hooghly Buildings	C	3.25	3.30
10	Hooghly Flour	C	13.25	13.25
10	Hooghly Jute	C	13.00	13.00
10	Hoograjuli Tea	C	10.00	10.00
100	Hope India	C	81.00	81.00
10	Hope Leasing	B	8.00	4.50
250	Hope Textile Mills	Mp.	40.00	40.00
10	Hopes Metal Ind.	C	2.00	2.00
10	Horizon Multi Projects	C	5.00	5.00
10	Horizon Tdg.	C	3.75	8.00
10	Hotline Investment	D	3.05	3.05
10	Hotel Banjara	H	17.00	17.00
10	Hotel Ganges	D	11.00	11.00
10	Hotel Leela Venture	A	16.00	16.00
10	Hotel Leela Venture	B	14.00	14.25
10	Hotel Leela Venture	D	14.00	13.00
10	Hotex Ltd. (Inv.)	C	6.75	6.75
10	Hotex Company	D	—	4.00
100	Housing Development Finance	B	135.00	138.00
10	Howrah Forging	C	5.00	5.50
10	Howrah Jute	C	2.62	2.62
10	Hoysala Blow Moulders	Bg.	9.50	9.50
10	H. P. Rubklame	B	12.00	12.00
10	H. P. Rubklame	D	5.00	5.00
10	Hukumchand Jute	C	14.00	11.50
10	Hukumchand Mills	Mp.	35.00	35.00
10	Hulda Properties	C	5.85	5.85
10	Huldibari Tea	C	17.50	17.50
10	Humayun Properties	C	13.50	13.50
10	Hunt Investment	D	3.00	3.00
10	Hyderabad Allwyn	B	10.00	9.00
10	Hyderabad Allwyn	H	8.75	8.75
10	Hyderabad Indus.	H	67.00	65.00
10	Hyderabad Lamp	B	11.50	9.00
10	Hyderabad Lamp	D	11.25	8.00
10	Hyderabad Lamp	H	10.00	8.25
10	Hyderabad Vanaspati	C	3.00	3.00
10	Hyperion Tdg (Pub.)	B	6.00	6.00
	"I"			
10	I.A.E.C. (India)	B	8.50	6.00
10	IBP†	B	90.00	87.50

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

aid up per hare	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	IBP†	C	84.00	89.00	80.00
10	IDL Chemicals	B	64.00	65.00	63.00
10	IDL Chemicals	Bg.	74.00	74.00	74.00
10	IDL Chemicals	H	76.00	76.00	76.00
10	**IEL Ltd.**	**B**	**43.00**	**40.00**	**32.00**
10	**IEL Ltd.**	**C**	**41.00**	**41.00**	**32.50**
10	IFB Agro	B	35.00	37.00	33.00
10	IFB Agro	C	35.50	36.62	33.00
10	IFB Agro	D	34.00	37.25	26.50
10	IID Forgings	B	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	IMPAL*	M	14.75	16.75	12.95
10	**Incab Ind.**	**C**	**40.50**	**38.50**	**33.50**
10	Indabrator	B	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Indage (India)	B	—	—	5.75
10	Indag Products	A	18.00	18.00	18.00
10	Indag Products	B	8.00	7.25	8.50
10	Indag Products	M	9.75	6.50	6.75
10	Indag Rubber	B	11.00	13.00	16.50
10	Indag Rubber	D	12.50	13.00	15.25
10	Indana Spices	B	—	8.75	7.00
10	Indana Spices	D	9.75	10.00	10.00
10	Indicarb	Bg.	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Indicarb	C	5.50	5.50	5.05
10	India Automotive	C	10.37	10.37	10.37
10	India Automotive	D	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	India Carbon	C	7.00	9.50	5.37
10	India Cement	B	12.00	14.00	16.00
10	**India Cement**	**M**	**14.00**	**12.60**	**15.30**
10	India Engineering & Const.	D	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	India Factors	B	50.00	50.00	50.00
10	India Factors	Bg.	52.00	49.50	62.00
10	India Factors	D	11.75	11.75	11.75
10	India Factors	M	49.00	55.00	58.00
10	India Foils	B	75.00	58.00	53.00
10	**India Foils**	**C**	**76.00**	**64.00**	**62.00**
10	India Fittings Mfg.	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	India Forge & Drop	B	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	India Forge & Drop	M	15.25	15.25	15.25
10	India Gelatine	A	25.00	30.00	20.00
10	India General Tdg.	C	5.70	5.75	5.75
10	India Gypsum	B	18.50	14.50	13.00
10	India Gypsum	C	24.00	13.75	13.00
10	India Gypsum	D	17.00	14.00	14.00
10	India Jute	C	7.56	7.56	7.50
10	India Nippon	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	India Photographic	B	72.50	66.25	67.50
10	India Polyfibres (Public)	B	7.50	6.50	4.76
10	India Polyfibres	C	6.50	7.50	5.12
10	**India Steamship**	**C**	**4.70**	**4.45**	**5.20**
10	India Steamship	D	9.90	9.90	9.90
10	India Sugar & Refinery	B	5.00	7.00	7.00
10	India Sugar	Bg.	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	India Sugar	M	3.25	3.25	8.25
10	Indian Aluminium	B	31.50	30.00	26.25
10	**Indian Aluminium**	**C**	**30.60**	**34.00**	**25.75**
10	Indian Aluminium Cables	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Indian Bright Steel	B	1.00	1.00	1.00
10	Indian Card Clothing	B	28.00	24.00	21.00
10	Indian Dairy	D	17.75	17.75	17.75
10	Indian Duplicators	B	25.50	18.00	—
10	Indian Duplicators	C	23.25	20.50	20.50
10	Indian Duplicators	D	20.00	20.00	—
100	Indian Dyestuff	A	195.00	195.00	220.00
100	Indian Dyestuff	B	335.00	260.00	210.00
100	Indian Electro Chemicals	A	105.00	105.00	105.00
100	Indian Electro Chemicals	B	65.00	65.00	65.00
10	Indian Fine Blank	C	155.00	85.00	106.00
10	Indian Fine Blank	B	160.00	82.50	100.00
10	Indian Hotels	B	122.50	102.50	110.00
10	Indian Hotels	Bg.	111.50	99.00	98.00
10	Indian Hotels	D	104.00	104.00	90.00
10	Indian Hotels	M	107.00	105.00	101.00

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Indian Hume Pipe	B	245.00	245.00	245.00
10	Indian Leasers	B	6.25	6.25	5.00
100	Indian Link Chain	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Indian Metal	B	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Indian Metal & Ferro	C	19.00	19.00	19.00
10	**Indian Organic Chemical**	**B**	**34.00**	**25.00**	**15.25**
10	**Indian Oxygen**	**C**	**37.00**	**38.25**	**30.00**
10	Indian Plastics	B	55.00	55.00	55.00
10	Indian Plastics	C	31.75	25.00	25.00
10	Indian Products	C	6.50	6.00	6.00
10	Indian Radiators	B	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Indian Radiators	M	10.78	10.78	10.78
10	Indian Rayon	A	50.00	49.00	48.50
10	**Indian Rayon**	**B**	**56.00**	**52.00**	**49.50**
10	**Indian Rayon**	**C**	**56.50**	**55.25**	**50.50**
10	Indian Rayon	D	53.50	50.00	45.00
10	Indian Rayon	M	55.00	51.00	50.50
10	Indian Resort Hotels	B	30.00	25.00	25.00
10	Indian Shaving Products (Public)	B	12.50	11.00	7.50
10	Indian Shaving Products	C	11.87	10.50	10.25
10	Indian Shaving Products	D	12.50	11.25	9.00
10	Indian Seamless Metal	B	60.00	53.00	51.00
10	Indian Sewing Machine	B	62.50	53.00	45.00
10	Indian Sewing Machine	D	52.00	52.00	52.00
10	Indian Steel Rolling	M	11.20	11.15	10.80
10	Indian Steel & Wire	C	42.00	42.00	42.00
1	Indian Steel & Wire (Conty)	C	2.12	2.12	2.12
10	Indian Sulphacid	D	2.75	2.75	2.75
10	Indian Wood Products	C	4.10	4.10	2.25
10	Indica Investment	D	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Indo-American Electricals	C	7.56	7.56	7.56
10	Indo-Asahi Glass	B	57.50	57.50	45.00
10	Indo-Asahi Glass	C	53.00	59.00	51.50
10	Indo-Eco (India)	C	9.40	9.40	9.40
10	Indo Gitra Ceramic	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Indo Gulf Explosives	A	10.00	10.00	8.00
10	Indo Gulf Explosives	B	8.50	8.50	4.24
10	Indo Gulf Explosives	D	11.00	8.00	8.00
10	Indo–Gulf Fert.	A	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Indo–Gulf Fert.	B	8.50	8.75	10.35
10	Indo–Gulf Fert.	Bg.	8.50	7.00	9.25
10	Indo–Gulf Fert.	C	8.44	10.15	9.87
10	Indo–Gulf Fert.	D	8.00	8.75	9.00
10	Indo–Gulf Fert.	M	8.00	8.10	9.25
10	Indo–Japan Photo	A	7.50	7.50	10.00
10	Indo–Japan Photo	B	9.00	21.00	7.50
10	Indo–Japan Photo	D	9.75	20.50	12.00
10	Indo-Japan Watch	H	7.75	7.75	7.75
10	Indo Kem Ltd.	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Indo Lowen Brew	B	10.00	10.00	12.00
10	Indo Lowen Brew	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Indo Matsushita	B	28.50	26.00	22.50
10	Indo Matsushita	M	24.00	25.00	24.00
10	Indo National	B	83.00	87.50	80.00
10	Indo National	M	75.50	90.00	85.00
10	Indo-Swiss	A	4.75	4.75	4.75
10	Indo-Swiss Time	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Indo-Swiss Time	D	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Indo Textiles	C	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Indoceanic Shipping	B	1.76	1.76	1.76
10	Indo Trader & Exporter	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
100	Indore Exports & Imports 'A'	D	36.25	36.25	36.25
100	Indore Wires	B	39.00	39.00	39.00
10	Indus General Tdg.	C	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Indrol Lubri.†	B	210.00	182.50	143.75
10	Indu Eng. & Text.	C	2.65	2.65	2.70
10	Indu Nissan-Oxo	A	19.50	16.00	19.00
10	Indu Nissan-Oxo	B	19.50	20.75	19.50
10	Indus Comm.	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Indus Trade & Services	D	8.75	8.75	10.50
10	Indus Services	C	8.10	8.10	8.10

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Induss Food Prod.	C	17.25	17.00	16.87
10	Industrial & Prudential	B	24.00	24.00	24.00
10	Industrial Cables	B	22.00	22.00	22.00
10	Industrial Cables	D	11.50	11.50	11.50
100	Industrial Credit & Invest.	B	141.25	146.25	148.75
10	Industrial Credit	Bg.	32.25	32.25	28.00
100	Industrial Investment Trust*	B	200.00	200.00	110.00
10	Industrial Progressive	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Industrial Strips	C	5.05	5.05	5.05
10	Infar India†	C	62.50	59.00	64.25
10	Ingersoll Rand†	A	315.00	315.00	262.50
10	Ingersoll-Rand†	B	340.00	292.50	240.00
10	Innovative Print	B	7.50	5.75	5.50
10	Insent Trading	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Insul Electronics	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Intercity Finance	D	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Inter Coach Builders	B	12.50	8.50	4.50
10	Inter Continental Leather	M	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Interfood Ltd.	D	10.00	9.00	9.00
10	Inter Food	H	3.00	2.25	2.25
10	Intercontinental Leasing	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Intercontinental Trading	D	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Intermodel Transport	Bg.	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	International Combustion	B	42.50	42.50	42.50
10	International Combustion	C	45.50	41.00	40.25
10	International Commentor	D	25.00	25.00	25.00
10	International Computers	B	33.00	31.00	31.00
10	International Computers	C	—	29.50	27.50
10	International Computers	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	International Conveyors	C	9.00	10.00	17.00
10	International Data	B	22.00	17.25	14.00
10	International Data	D	18.25	19.50	15.00
10	International Drug	B	7.00	6.00	4.50
10	International Drug. Co.	H	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	International Instrument	B	13.00	10.00	8.00
10	International Instrument	Bg.	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	International Instrument	D	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	International Leasing	B	17.00	17.00	6.00
10	International Leasing	Bg.	5.50	7.50	5.50
10	International Leasing	M	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	International Resources	D	13.25	13.25	13.25
10	Intigrated Finance	B	8.50	7.50	7.00
10	Intigrated Finance	M	8.50	8.00	8.00
	Investment Corporation*	B	375.00	350.00	38.00
10	Investment & Precision Casting	B	9.50	10.00	10.00
10	Investment Trust Rt.	B	28.00	28.00	28.00
10	Investment Trust	M	18.00	17.00	18.50
10	Investors India	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Investors of Dealers	C	5.75	5.75	5.75
10	Ion Exchange	B	120.00	104.00	87.50
10	Ion Exchange	D	76.00	105.00	105.00
10	Ipco Paper	B	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Ipitata Sponge	A	17.00	17.00	11.00
10	Ipitata Sponge	B	13.00	14.00	10.50
10	Ipitata Sponge	C	13.00	14.75	10.12
10	Ipitata Sponge	D	13.00	14.00	9.00
10	IPI-SP Cement	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	IPI Steel	C	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Ishwar Industries	D	9.62	9.62	9.62
10	Ishwarshakti Holding	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Ishwar Textile	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Ispat Alloys	B	26.00	24.00	17.00
10	Ispat Alloys	C	27.00	25.37	16.50
10	Ispat Alloys	D	26.00	24.75	20.00
10	ISPL Ind.	A	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	ISPL Ind.	B	10.00	8.25	6.00
10	Ivan Jones	C	0.60	0.60	0.60
10	I.T.C. Ltd.	A	60.00	60.00	33.00
10	**I.T.C. Ltd.**	**B**	**50.00**	**39.00**	**33.50**
10	I.T.C. Ltd.	Bg.	48.00	38.50	33.00
10	**I.T.C. Ltd.**	**C**	**49.00**	**38.00**	**34.50**
10	I.T.C. Ltd.	D	50.00	41.00	34.50
10	I.T.C. Ltd.	H	48.00	35.00	32.50
10	**I.T.C. Ltd.**	**M**	**47.50**	**37.00**	**33.00**
10	I.V.P. Ltd.	B	35.00	33.00	35.00

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION	
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.
	"J"			
10	Jackson Investment	C	5.00	5.00
10	Jacqart Commer.	B	6.50	2.50
10	Jafferson Leasing	B	2.00	2.00
10	Jagat Trading	D	3.25	3.25
10	Jagatjit Cotton	B	51.00	115.00
10	Jagatjit Cotton	C	59.50	59.50
10	**Jagatjit Cotton**	**D**	**49.00**	**48.50**
10	Jagatjit Industries	B	135.00	115.00
10	Jagatjit Industries	C	86.00	86.00
10	Jagatjit Industries	D	128.00	103.50
100	Jagatjit Sugar	D	77.00	77.00
10	Jagadamba Polymers	A	11.00	11.00
10	Jagadamba Polymers	B	10.00	10.00
10	Jagson Pal Pharma	D	9.12	5.75
10	Jahanri Trades	B	2.00	2.00
10	Jaico Indus. Dev.	C	9.00	9.00
10	Jai Commercial	D	2.50	2.50
10	Jai Fibres	B	11.50	11.50
10	Jaimor Ltd.	D	1.00	1.00
10	Jaishree Bajrangbali	C	6.00	6.00
10	Jaishree Bajrangbali	D	3.00	3.00
10	Jain Associated Transport	D	3.00	3.00
10	Jain Spinners	B	7.00	5.25
10	Jain Spinners	D	24.00	24.00
10	Jain Sudh Vanaspati	C	10.12	10.12
10	Jain Tube Co.	D	10.06	10.06
10	Jain Vanijya	C	10.00	10.10
10	Jainesh Products	D	2.50	2.50
10	Jaiprakash Ind.	B	11.00	10.50
10	Jaiprakash Ind.	C	10.75	10.12
10	Jaiprakash Ind.	D	10.50	10.50
10	Jai-Vijay Tr.	B	2.50	2.50
10	Jaipriya Finance	M	6.25	7.10
10	Jajodia Industries	C	8.12	8.12
10	Jaju Investment	C	3.20	3.20
10	Jalan Cement	C	8.25	8.25
10	Jalan Ispat	D	5.00	5.00
10	Jalgaon Re-Rolling	B	27.00	27.00
10	Jalgaon Re-Rolling	C	1.78	1.78
10	Jalveg Investment	B	3.00	3.00
100	Jam Shri Ranjit Mills	B	115.00	115.00
10	James Haligon	C	9.06	9.06
10	Jamirah Tea	C	27.00	27.50
10	Jamna Auto	D	12.00	12.00
10	Jan Laghu Cement	D	4.50	4.50
10	Janpriya Commercial	D	3.25	3.25
10	Janpriya Market	D	3.00	3.00
10	Janpriya Traders	D	3.00	3.00
10	Jantej Commercial	C	3.10	3.10
10	Jansevak	C	4.15	4.15
10	Jardine Henderson	C	35.00	35.00
10	Jarigold Textiles	B	2.00	2.00
10	Jasmine Commercial	C	8.75	8.75
10	Jasmine Investment	B	10.00	10.25
10	Jatayu Textile & Ind.	B	2.00	2.00
10	Jatin Trading	B	2.00	2.00
10	Jawahar Textile Mills	M	11.00	11.00
10	Jawala Trade Link	D	3.00	3.00
10	Jayabharat Credit	B	17.25	17.25
10	Jayabharat International	Bg.	3.70	3.70
10	Jayalakshmi Oil	H	—	16.00
10	Jayam Trading	C	2.50	2.55
10	Jayant Mercantile	B	2.00	2.00
10	Jayant Paper †	B	16.00	15.00
10	Jayant Vitamins*	B	70.00	61.50
10	Jayant Vitamins*	Mp.	70.00	70.00
10	Jayanti Commercial	C	5.00	5.00
10	Jayanti Commerce	C	6.35	6.35
10	Jayanti India	C	5.05	10.50
10	Jaybharat Int.	C	3.80	3.80
10	Jaybharat Fabric	A	7.50	7.50
10	Jaybharat Fabric	B	7.50	7.25
10	Jaybirpara Tea	C	14.50	14.50
10	Jay Electric Wires	B	13.50	13.50

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Jay Engineering Works	C	13.75	12.00	12.00
10	Jay Engineering Works	D	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Jay Karni Commercial	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Jaypee Chem.	D	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Jaypee Hotels	D	6.00	5.00	4.50
10	Jaypee Syntex	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Jaypore Polyspin	B	18.00	18.00	10.75
10	Jaypore Polyspin	C	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Jaypore Polyspin	D	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Jaypore Sugar	M	17.00	17.00	17.00
10	Jaypore Syntex	D	16.00	16.00	16.00
10	Jaypore Udyog	B	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Jaypore Udyog	C	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Jaypore Udyog	D	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Jayshree Chemicals	B	14.75	14.75	14.75
10	Jayshree Chemicals	C	5.25	5.31	5.50
10	Jayshree Polytex	C	8.70	10.25	10.45
10	Jayshree Tea & Industries	B	35.00	35.00	35.00
10	**Jayshree Tea & Industries**	**C**	**40.00**	**36.00**	**31.00**
10	Jayshree Tea & Industries	D	37.00	37.00	37.00
10	J. B. Advani (Mysore)	B	9.00	9.00	4.00
10	J. B. Advani (Mysore)	Bg.	10.75	10.75	6.25
10	J. B. Chemicals	A	26.50	25.00	27.00
10	J. B. Chemicals	B	25.50	27.50	21.00
10	JBF Synthetics	A	30.00	30.00	27.00
10	JBF Synthetics	B	32.00	26.50	27.50
10	JBF Synthetics	M	33.00	26.50	27.75
10	J. B. Marketing	C	10.75	10.75	10.75
10	Jechins Phar.	A	9.75	10.50	11.25
10	Jeco Exports	C	8.25	7.00	6.00
10	Jeet Machine	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Jeevan Commerce	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Jeevan Commerce	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Jeevan Jyoti Vanijya	C	5.10	5.10	5.10
10	Jeevan Jyoti Vanijya	D	3.10	3.10	3.10
10	Jeevanlal (1929) Ltd.	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Jeevanlal (1929) Ltd.	M	0.50	0.50	0.50
10	Jenson & Nicholson	C	24.50	19.00	17.00
10	Jessop & Co.	C	3.75	3.75	3.12
10	Jesswal Commercial	C	10.00	10.00	10.12
10	Jet Age Trading Co.	C	5.80	5.80	5.80
10	Jetking Electronics	B	10.50	4.00	4.00
10	Jetking Electronics	D	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	J. G. Glass	B	6.25	3.00	3.00
10	J. G. Glass	D	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	J. G. Industries	C	8.75	8.75	8.75
10	Jhantala Investment	B	2.44	2.44	2.44
10	Jhantala Investment	D	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Jindal Iron	B	11.00	10.00	9.00
10	Jindal Drilling	B	17.50	17.50	17.50
10	Jindal Drilling	D	14.50	14.50	11.25
10	Jindal Hotels	B	11.00	7.00	5.00
10	Jindal Leasing	C	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Jindal Steel Tubes	B	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Jindal Steel Tubes	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Jindal Steel Tubes	H	9.75	9.75	9.75
10	Jindal Strips	B	23.00	22.00	25.00
10	Jindal Strips	D	22.50	20.00	25.00
10	Jingle Sales	C	3.40	3.40	3.40
10	Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills	C	17.00	15.62	15.31
10	Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills	D	16.00	16.00	16.00
10	Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills	Mp.	17.00	17.00	17.00
10	J. J. Automotive	C	7.50	6.75	6.25
10	J. J. Exporters	C	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	J. J. H. Industries	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	J. J. Leasing	B	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	J. J. Leasing & Hiring	C	11.00	10.00	10.10
100	J. K. Chemicals	B	20.00	20.00	20.00
10	J. K. Cotton	B	24.00	20.00	22.50
10	J. K. Cotton	C	21.25	20.00	22.50
10	J. K. Cotton	D	72.00	21.00	23.50
10	J. K. Industries	B	36.00	33.00	34.50

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	J. K. Industries	C	37.00	32.50	33.00
10	**J. K. Industries**	**D**	**36.50**	**33.50**	**35.00**
10	J. K. Satoh Agricultural	D	11.75	11.75	11.75
10	**J. K. Synthetics**	**B**	**53.50**	**60.50**	**55.00**
10	**J. K. Synthetics**	**C**	**54.75**	**63.00**	**55.00**
10	**J. K. Synthetics**	**D**	**53.50**	**60.50**	**56.25**
10	J. K. Traders	D	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	J. L. Morrison*	B	47.50	47.50	47.50
10	J. L. Morrison*	Bg.	18.57	18.57	18.57
10	J.M.A. Industries	D	7.00	7.00	6.00
10	J. M. Commercial	C	5.10	5.10	5.10
10	Jodhpur Woollen	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Johar Chain Industries	C	10.12	10.12	10.12
10	John Fowler (India)	B	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	John Fowler (India)	Bg.	18.00	18.00	11.50
10	John Oakey & Mohan	C	25.50	25.50	25.50
10	John Oakey & Mohan	D	13.50	13.50	13.50
10	John Patterson	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Jokai (India)	C	89.00	94.00	89.25
10	Jolloy Plastic	B	4.00	6.00	1.86
100	Jolly Boards	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Jolly Plastic	A	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Jonas Woodhead	M	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Joonktollie Tea	C	41.50	41.50	41.50
10	Joseph Impex	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Jost's Engineering*	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Jotindra Steel	D	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	J. S. M. Investment	C	9.75	9.87	9.75
10	J. Taparia Projects	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Jubaan Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Judicious Investment	C	3.45	3.50	3.50
10	Juhi Leasing	D	11.00	11.00	3.10
10	Juli (India)	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Jullundur Motor Agency	D	8.00	11.00	9.25
10	Jumbo Finance	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Jupiter Breweries	C	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Jupiter Enterprises	Bg.	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Jupiter Leasing	B	11.00	10.25	9.00
10	Jupiter Services	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Jupiter Techno	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Jupiter Udyog	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Jutex International	C	9.55	9.55	9.55
10	Jutex International	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Jutlibari Tea	C	36.00	36.00	36.00
10	Jyoti Comm. Ent.	D	8.50	8.50	8.50
100	Jyoti Electric	B	112.00	112.00	112.00
10	Jyoti Engineering	A	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Jyoti Engineering	B	8.00	8.00	6.00
10	Jyoti Investment	C	5.30	5.25	5.25
10	Jyoti Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Jyoti Switchgears	B	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Jyotsna Investment	C	3.95	3.95	3.95
	"K"				
10	Kabini Paper	Bg.	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Kabirdas Investment	C	3.03	3.03	3.03
10	Kabirdas Investment	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Kabra Agro	B	9.00	7.50	5.50
10	Kabra Agro	D	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Kabra Agro	Mp.	9.00	9.00	5.50
10	Kabra Commercial	C	10.50	10.50	9.50
10	Kabra Marble	C	6.00	6.00	5.50
10	Kabra Steel Products	C	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Kadambari Leasing	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
100	Kadri Textile Mills*	M	30.00	30.00	15.00
10	Kadri Textile Mills*	M	3.00	3.00	1.50
10	Kailas Rubber	Bg.	9.60	9.60	9.60
10	Kailas Rubber	M	20.00	12.50	12.50
10	Kalindi Woollen Mills	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Kailpar Engg.	C	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Kalipar Engg.	D	—	6.00	3.00
10	Kaira Can	B	25.00	25.00	25.00

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Kajal India	C	6.12	6.12	6.12
10	Kajal Trading	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Kajal Synthetics	B	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Kakatiya Cement	H	12.00	12.00	8.50
10	Kakkar Leasing	D	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Kalasa Tea	M	30.00	28.00	28.00
10	Kalimpong Produce	C	2.69	2.69	2.69
10	Kalka Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Kallol Comm.	C	5.00	5.75	5.85
10	Kallol Investment	C	9.25	8.30	7.00
10	Kalpa Commercial	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Kalpataru Eng.	C	3.15	3.15	3.15
10	Kalpataru Eng.	D	—	6.00	6.00
10	Kalpetta Rubber	M	23.00	23.00	23.00
10	Kalyan Solvent	Mp.	6.00	6.00	2.50
10	Kalyan Solvent	B	6.00	4.50	2.50
10	Kalyan Solvent	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Kalyan Sundaram Cement	B	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Kalyani Brakes	B	12.50	14.25	17.00
10	Kalyani Paper	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Kalyani Steel	B	315.00	300.00	255.00
10	Kalyanpur Lime	C	8.69	8.69	8.69
10	Kamakhya (India)	C	9.90	9.90	9.90
10	Kamakhya Ind.	B	2.24	2.24	2.24
10	Kamal Holding	D	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Kamal Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
100	Kamala Sugar	M	51.00	51.00	51.00
10	Kamalakshmi Fin. Corpn.	B	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Kamanwala Housing	A	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Kamanwala Housing	B	8.00	8.00	4.50
10	Kamanwala Housing	D	7.50	6.00	6.00
10	Kamani Sons	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
100	Kamarhatty Jute	C	40.00	40.00	40.00
10	Kamayani Eng.	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Kamdar Cement	A	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Kamdar Cement	B	5.00	5.00	2.24
10	Kamdhenu Eng.	C	3.30	3.30	3.30
10	Kamdhenu Enter.	D	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Kampani Cons.	B	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Kamla Dials & Devices	D	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Kanaiya Engineering	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Kanchan Leasing	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Kanisk Udyog Viniyog	C	3.05	3.05	3.05
100	Kanknarrah Jute	C	44.00	44.00	44.00
10	Kannapiran Textile Mills†	M	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Kanodia Commerce	C	5.10	5.10	5.10
10	Kanoi Development	C	12.05	12.05	12.05
10	Kanoria Chemicals	B	24.50	24.50	21.00
10	Kanoria Chemicals	C	27.50	22.75	20.62
10	Kanoria International	C	5.75	5.75	5.75
10	Kanoria Overseas	A	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Kanoria Overseas	C	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Kant & Co.	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Kanumanek Trading	B	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Kanugo Construction	A	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Kanugo Construction	B	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Kanungo Fin.	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Kap Steel	Bg.	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Kapashi Comm...	B	2.96	2.96	2.96
10	Kapchem	Bg.	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Kapil Cotex	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Kapila Textile	C	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Kappac Pharma	B	5.50	5.00	3.00
10	Kapila Textile	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Kapil Trading	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Karan Commercial	C	3.10	3.10	3.10
10	Karanpura Development	C	3.25	0.50	0.50
10	Kareem Cascami	Bg.	16.75	16.75	16.75
10	Karikode Rubber	M	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Karishma Security	C	3.30	3.30	3.30
10	Kar Mobiles	M	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Karnataka Ball Bearing	B	4.50	2.76	2.50
10	Karnataka Ball Bearing	Bg.	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Karnataka Ball Bearing	D	20.25	20.25	20.25
10	Karnataka Ball Bearing	M	8.00	8.00	3.00

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.
10	Karnataka Cement	B	12.50	12.50
10	Karnataka Explosives	B	3.50	3.50
10	Karnataka Explosives	Bg.	7.00	7.00
10	Karnataka Investments	Bg.	5.00	6.00
10	Karnataka Minerals	Bg.	4.00	4.00
10	Karnataka Oxygen	B	10.00	10.00
10	Karnataka Oxygen	Bg.	27.00	27.00
10	Karnataka Poly	Bg.	7.50	7.50
10	Karnataka Tele Cable	A	34.50	34.50
10	Karnataka Tele Cable	B	21.00	20.50
10	Karnataka Tele Cable	Bg.	24.25	17.50
10	Karnataka Tele Cable	D	27.50	17.00
10	Karnataka Trading Corpn.	Bg.	5.00	5.00
10	Karnataka Trading	C	7.50	7.50
10	Karnataka Woollen	Bg.	10.55	10.55
10	Kartar Investment	D	9.50	9.50
10	Kartik Investment	B	11.25	11.25
10	Kartik Traders Export	C	8.25	8.25
10	Karuna Impex	D	3.00	3.00
100	Karunambikai Text.	M	70.00	70.00
10	Karunanidhi Investment	C	3.12	3.12
10	Karur Vyasya Bank	M	10.61	10.61
10	Kaslow Trades	B	2.50	2.50
10	Kassee Investment	D	2.15	2.15
10	Kasturi Foods	Bg.	7.50	7.50
10	Kasturi Mills	M	15.00	15.00
100	Kathakhal Lala Rlys.	C	14.05	14.05
10	Kathyani Vikas	C	15.00	15.00
10	Kathyani Vikas	D	2.81	2.81
10	Kaushal Investment	C	3.60	3.60
10	Kaveri Eng.	M	11.00	9.60
10	Kaveri Holdings	D	3.00	3.00
5	Kaveri Leasing	D	3.00	3.00
10	Kaveri Projects	H	4.50	4.50
10	Kaveri Shilp Kala	D	12.25	12.25
10	Kaveri Steels	Bg.	1.25	1.25
10	Kavit Finance	D	3.00	3.00
100	Kaycee Industries	B	83.00	83.00
10	Kaypee & Co.	C	6.75	6.75
10	Kaytte Cotsynth	B	10.00	10.00
10	Kay Vee Aar	C	3.15	3.15
10	K. B. Steel	B	2.18	2.18
10	K. C. Textile	B	9.75	9.75
10	K. C. Textile	D	3.75	3.75
10	K. C. P. Sugar	M	23.00	21.00
10	K. D. Commercial	C	5.05	5.05
10	K. D. Commercial	D	1.47	1.47
10	Kedia Const.	B	2.00	2.00
10	Kedia Electronics	A	6.50	6.50
10	Kedia Electronics	B	5.50	4.50
10	Kedia Electronics	H	4.75	4.75
10	Kedia Industries	C	7.50	7.50
10	Kedia Vanaspati	B	3.00	1.50
10	Kedia Vanaspati	H	9.00	9.00
10	K. E. C. International	B	19.00	19.50
10	Kejriwal Canning	A	2.50	2.50
10	Kejriwal Canning	C	6.70	6.70
10	Kejriwal Chemical Paper	C	5.00	5.05
10	Kejriwal Enterprises	C	5.00	5.00
10	Kejriwal Housing	C	5.00	5.00
10	Kejriwal Trading	C	3.25	3.35
10	Keltron Components	M	5.00	5.00
10	Kelvinator of India	B	37.00	40.00
10	**Kelvinator of India**	**D**	**38.00**	**38.00**
100	Kelvin Jute	C	23.75	23.75
10	Kemp & Co.	B	11.00	11.00
10	Kerala Chemicals	M	8.70	8.70
10	Kerala Electric	M	10.00	10.00
10	Kerala Rubber	M	10.00	10.00
10	Kera Sinter	H	10.25	7.05
10	Kera Synter	B	10.50	8.00
100	Kerry Jost	B	45.00	45.00
10	Kesar Castings	D	3.00	3.00
10	Kesar Enterprises*	B	35.00	23.50
10	Kesari Finance	D	3.00	3.00

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Kesaria Comm.	B	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Keshav Commercial	C	5.44	5.44	5.44
10	Keshav Commercial.	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Kesoram Industries	B	50.00	42.00	32.50
10	**Kesoram Industries**	**C**	**50.00**	**43.50**	**35.00**
10	Kesoram Industries	D	55.00	41.00	40.00
10	Ketaki Estate	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
100	Kettlewell Bullen	C	121.00	121.00	121.00
10	Keval India	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Keval India	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Kewal Solvent	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Key Leasing	A	7.00	7.00	—
10	Key Leasing	B	8.00	8.00	7.00
10	Key Leasing	C	10.75	10.75	10.75
10	Key Leasing	D	8.50	8.50	7.50
10	Key Leasing	M	—	8.75	—
100	Keytuo Chem.	B	85.00	85.00	85.00
10	K. G. Khosla*	B	24.00	25.25	20.00
10	K. G. Khosla Compressor*	D	23.00	28.00	21.25
10	K. G. R. Investment	C	2.85	2.85	2.85
10	Khaitan Electrical	B	8.00	7.50	8.00
10	Khaitan Electrical	D	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Khaitan Electrical	C	10.50	10.50	10.25
10	Khaitan Fans	B	8.00	9.00	7.00
10	Khaitan Fans	D	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Khaitan Fans	C	10.75	10.25	9.00
10	Khaitan (India)	C	21.00	11.00	9.25
10	Khaitan Ind. Complex	C	10.75	10.50	10.50
10	Khaitan Ind. Complex	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Khaitan Refractories	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Khaitan Refractories	C	9.50	8.50	8.50
10	Khaitan Tibrewala Elec.	A	14.50	14.50	14.50
10	Khaitan Tibrewala Elec.	B	8.50	9.00	10.00
10	Khaitan Tibrewala Elec.	C	10.50	11.00	10.25
10	Khaitan Tibrewala	H	14.00	8.25	8.00
10	Khammam Granite	C	2.80	2.80	2.80
100	Khandelwal Ferro	B	90.00	97.50	100.00
10	Khandelwal Herman	B	12.00	9.75	10.25
10	Khandelwal Herman	D	12.25	11.00	10.50
10	Khandelwal Mfg.	B	4.00	4.00	2.00
10	Khatau Exim	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Khatau Junker	B	13.00	10.00	10.00
100	Khatau Mills	B	145.00	120.00	75.00
10	Khatoo Synthetics	B	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Khatu Investment	C	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Khedapati Investment	B	2.60	2.60	2.60
10	Khedapati Investment	D	2.94	2.94	2.94
10	Kherapati Vanijya	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Khoday Distilleries	B	54.00	48.00	37.00
10	Khoday Distilleries (Pub.)	Bg.	54.00	46.00	36.75
100	Khodiyar Pottery	B	110.00	110.00	110.00
10	Khoobsurat Ltd.	C	9.03	9.03	9.03
10	Khudiram Commercial	C	3.75	3.80	3.80
10	K. I. C.	M	5.70	5.70	5.70
10	Kil Kotagiri Tea	M	28.50	28.00	28.00
100	Killick Nixon	B	375.00	375.00	375.00
10	Kinetic Eng.	B	205.00	182.50	180.00
10	Kinetic Honda Motor	B	18.00	18.25	17.50
10	Kinetic Honda Motor	Mp.	17.00	17.00	17.00
10	Kinetic Investment	C	5.25	5.25	5.25
10	Kiran Commercial	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Kiran Commercial	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
100	Kirlampudi Sugar	M	55.00	55.00	55.00
10	Kirloskar Bros.	B	13.50	14.50	18.50
10	Kirloskar Computers	Bg.	12.75	12.75	12.75
10	Kirloskar Cummins*	B	55.00	52.50	52.00
10	Kirloskar Electric	Bg.	33.75	32.00	30.25
10	Kirloskar Electric	M	35.00	35.00	30.00
10	Kirloskar Investment	Bg.	8.50	7.75	6.50
10	Kirloskar Leasing	B	7.00	7.50	9.00
10	Kirloskar Oil Engine	B	15.50	13.50	14.00
10	Kirloskar Pneumatic	B	14.00	18.00	15.50
10	Kirloskar Pneumatic	M	25.00	25.00	25.00
100	Kirloskar Systems	Bg.	135.00	135.00	135.00
100	Kirloskar Systems	M	108.00	108.00	108.00
—	Kirloskar Warner	Bg.	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Kirti Industrial	C	5.25	5.25	5.25
10	Kirti Investment	C	9.70	9.70	9.70
10	Kirtimoya Eng.	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
100	Kishore Trading	C	68.00	68.00	68.00
10	Klockner Windsor	B	102.00	99.00	98.00
10	K. L. P. Finance	D	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	K. M. Industrial Invest.	C	6.75	6.75	7.00
10	Known Leasing	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Koatex India	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Koatex Trading	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Kocher Oil	A	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Kocher Oil	B	5.00	1.50	1.50
10	Kocher Oil	D	9.00	4.50	4.50
10	Kocher Oil	Mp.	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Kohinoor Hotels	D	5.25	5.25	5.25
10	Kohinoor Investment	C	5.20	5.20	5.20
10	Kohinoor Knitting	C	11.12	11.12	11.12
10	Kolmak Chemicals	C	10.25	8.59	8.62
10	Konark Builders	C	5.00	5.06	5.12
10	Konark Engg.	D	4.25	4.25	4.25
10	Konark Investment	C	2.62	2.62	2.62
10	Konark Properties	C	8.20	7.40	6.05
10	Kongarar	M	20.00	20.00	15.00
10	Korley Trading	C	3.05	3.05	3.05
10	Kosan Trading	B	3.00	4.00	2.00
10	Kotasar Ltd.	C	3.15	3.15	3.15
10	Kothari Electronics	B	5.50	4.50	3.00
10	Kothari Electronics	Bg.	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Kothari Electronics	M	4.00	3.00	3.10
10	Kothari Gen. Foods	B	18.50	14.50	9.00
10	Kothari Gen. Foods	C	17.25	14.25	8.37
10	Kothari Gen. Foods	D	17.25	15.00	10.50
10	Kothari Gen. Foods	M	17.00	14.00	8.00
10	Kothari Industrial	A	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Kothari Industrial	B	11.00	9.00	8.50
10	Kothari Industrial	Bg.	11.25	11.25	8.50
10	Kothari Industrial	C	12.50	12.50	11.00
10	Kothari Industrial	D	10.25	9.50	10.00
10	**Kothari Industrial**	**M**	**10.75**	**8.25**	**8.35**
10	Kothari Leasing	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Kothari Orient	D	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Kothari Orient	M	8.15	8.50	8.00
10	Kothari Plantations	C	10.12	10.12	10.12
10	Kothari Sugar	B	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Kothari Sugar	Bg.	11.50	11.50	11.50
10	**Kothari Sugar**	**M**	**11.50**	**11.00**	**10.00**
10	Kothari Vegetable	C	7.37	7.37	7.37
10	Kovalam Investment	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Kovilapatti Lakshmi Roller	M	8.25	8.50	8.15
10	Krico Trading	A	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Krico Trading	C	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Krimpex Synthetic	B	13.00	9.00	10.00
10	Kripa Investment	C	3.15	3.15	3.15
10	Kripalu Ent.	A	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Krishna Bihari Tea	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Krishna Ceramics	B	8.50	7.00	7.00
10	Krishna Fabrics	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
50	Krishna Rajendra Text. Mills	M	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Kruti Marketing	A	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	K. R. Steel Union	A	14.25	14.25	10.00
10	K. R. Steel Union	B	10.00	9.00	5.00
10	K. R. Steel Union	D	10.25	7.75	6.00
10	K. S. B. Pumps†	B	435.00	375.00	272.50
10	Kshitish Trading	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Kshitiz Invest.	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Kshitiz Leasing	B	2.40	2.40	2.40
10	Kuber Kamal	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Kuber Udyog	C	6.00	6.00	6.00

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Kuber Udyog	D	2.75	2.75	2.75
10	Kular Const.	D	3.00	3.00	10.00
10	Kulkarni Black & Decker	B	4.76	4.76	4.76
10	Kumardhubi Fireclay	C	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Kumargode Coffee	M	41.25	41.25	41.25
10	Kumar Ashis Project	C	10.12	10.12	10.12
10	Kumi Agro	C	6.55	6.55	6.55
10	Kumi Investment	C	5.06	5.06	5.12
10	Kumud Mercantile	A	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Kumud Mercantile	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Kunal Engineering	B	17.00	17.00	17.00
10	Kunal Engineering	Bg.	27.50	27.50	27.50
10	Kunal Engineering	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	**Kunal Engineering**	**M**	**6.00**	**5.50**	**4.75**
10	Kunal Machinery	M	3.00	2.50	2.50
10	Kundan Finance	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Kundan Investment	C	3.10	3.10	3.10
10	Kunj Commercial	C	8.10	8.10	8.10
10	Kurchermala Plantations	M	18.00	18.00	18.00
10	Kusum Elect. Indust.	C	5.25	5.25	5.25
10	Kusum Industrial Gases	C	7.20	7.10	7.10
10	Kusum Products	C	45.00	45.00	45.00
10	Kyang Tea Seed	C	4.75	4.75	4.75
10	Kyoto Commerce	C	10.12	10.12	10.12
	"L"				
10	Lachhmangarh Estate	D	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Lacktoorah Tea	C	12.00	11.25	11.25
10	Lakhanpal National*	A	75.00	75.00	75.00
10	Lakhanpal National*	B	32.00	25.75	28.00
10	Lakme Limited	B	102.50	83.75	65.00
10	Lakshmi Automatic	Bg.	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Lakshmi Automatic	M	11.35	11.50	11.50
10	Lakshmi Commercial Bank	D	30.00	30.00	30.00
10	Lakshmi Electrical	B	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Lakshmi Electrical	M	11.50	8.25	9.00
100	Lakshmi Finance	H	250.00	250.00	250.00
100	Lakshmi Machine Works	B	340.00	340.00	340.00
100	Lakshmi Machine Works	Bg.	106.25	106.25	106.25
100	Lakshmi Machine Works	M	215.00	215.00	235.00
100	**Lakshmi Mills**	**M**	**110.00**	**113.00**	**103.00**
10	Lakshmi Porcelains	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Lakshmi Porcelains	H	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Lakshmi Precision	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Lakshmi Precision	D	7.50	7.50	3.00
1000	Lakshmi Sugar	D	975.00	975.00	975.00
100	Lakshmi Vishnu Mills	B	30.00	30.00	30.00
10	Lakurka Coal	C	1.75	1.75	1.75
10	Lalphul Investment	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Lalphul Investment	D	2.25	2.25	2.25
10	Lampa Trading	C	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Lampa Trading	D	2.00	4.00	4.00
10	Lancing Investment	C	3.35	3.35	3.35
10	Lark Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Lark Leasing	H	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Larkspun Investments	D	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Larsen Services	B	2.24	2.24	2.24
10	Larsen Services	C	7.35	5.75	5.30
10	Larsen & Toubro†	A	81.00	81.00	82.00
10	**Larsen & Toubro†**	**B**	**80.00**	**79.00**	**81.00**
10	Larsen & Toubro†	Bg.	77.60	78.00	79.50
10	Larsen & Toubro†	C	80.00	83.00	82.00
10	Larsen & Toubro†	D	81.00	81.50	79.50
10	**Larsen & Toubro†**	**M**	**81.00**	**78.00**	**79.50**
10	Laxicon Commercial	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Laxmi Auto Loom	B	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Laxman Indus-Res.	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Laxman Investment	D	2.60	2.60	2.60
10	Laxman Commercial	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Laxmi Starch	B	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Laxmichand Bhagaji	A	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Laxmichand Bhagaji	B	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Laxmichand Bhagaji	Mp.	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	L.D. Textile	A	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	L.D. Textile	B	3.00	4.00	4.00
10	Leader Packaging	B	15.50	18.00	18.00

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION	
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Leading Leasing	D	5.12	5.12
5	Leasco	M	3.00	3.00
10	Ledo Tea	B	25.50	28.50
10	Ledo Tea	C	25.50	26.75
10	Ledo Tea	D	24.00	28.00
10	Leena Consultancy	B	2.00	2.00
10	Leo Ind.	D	10.00	8.00
10	L.G.B. Bros.	M	15.75	15.75
10	Libra Constructions	C	8.20	8.20
10	Lido Commercial	C	6.25	6.25
10	Light House Investment	B	5.00	5.00
10	Light Metal	B	11.00	9.00
10	Light Metal Ind.	C	11.50	9.87
10	Light Roofings	M	11.50	11.50
10	Likhami Commercial	C	3.30	3.30
10	Likhami Export	D	3.00	3.00
10	Likhami Holding	D	3.00	3.00
10	Likhami Leasing	D	15.00	15.00
10	Likhami Trading	C	8.15	8.15
10	Likhami Trading	D	3.00	3.00
10	Lime Chemicals	B	15.00	12.75
10	Lime Light Trade	C	5.00	5.00
10	Limtex Investment	C	3.20	3.20
10	Lincoln Indus.	D	3.00	3.00
10	Lingapur Coffee†	Bg.	23.25	23.25
10	Lingapur Coffee†	M	24.00	24.00
10	Link House	B	2.30	2.40
10	Linkers Services	D	3.00	3.00
10	Linkson Leasing	B	6.00	6.00
10	Lions Commercial	C	5.00	5.00
10	Lipi Mercantile	A	2.00	2.00
10	**Lipton Tea**	**B**	**70.00**	**58.50**
10	**Lipton Tea**	**C**	**67.75**	**61.50**
10	Li-Taka	B	6.50	5.50
10	Little Rock Trade	C	10.12	10.12
10	Little Rock Trade	D	3.00	3.00
10	LKP Merchant	B	11.00	11.00
10	Lloyds Steel	B	27.00	25.00
10	Lloyds Steel	A	33.00	33.00
10	L.M.J. Services	C	7.25	7.25
10	LML Limited	B	10.50	12.50
10	**LML Limited**	**D**	**10.50**	**13.50**
10	LML Limited	A	10.25	13.00
10	Logas Mercantile	C	7.60	7.60
10	Logwell Forge	D	9.00	9.00
10	Lohariwala Trade & Investment	D	3.00	3.00
10	Lohia Machinery	B	13.50	11.00
10	Lohia Machinery	D	10.25	10.25
10	Lok Mudra Comm.	C	8.45	8.45
10	Lokpriya Tea	D	3.00	3.00
10	Lomax Properties	C	3.06	3.06
500	London Rubber	M	900.00	900.00
10	Longfellow Tdg.	B	2.50	2.50
10	Longview Tea	C	21.50	21.50
10	Loobah Tea	C	10.50	10.50
10	Lorcom	M	7.00	6.25
10	Lorcom	B	13.00	13.00
10	Lord Engineering	D	3.00	3.00
10	Lord Krishna Trading	D	11.00	11.00
10	Lord Steel	D	3.00	3.00
10	Loyal Machine	B	55.00	55.00
10	Loyal Machine	M	52.00	52.00
10	Lotus Udyog	C	6.15	6.15
10	Loyal Textile	M	32.75	35.00
10	Loyal Textile	A	41.00	41.00
10	Love-Kush	A	2.00	2.00
10	Love-Kush Exports	D	3.00	3.00
10	L.R.T. Investment	C	8.10	8.10
10	Lucky Agencies	B	9.50	9.25
10	Lucky Valley Tea	M	47.00	47.00
10	Lucrative Leasing	D	4.50	4.50
10	Lumax Ind.	D	12.00	9.75
10	Lyka Labs.	A	34.25	34.25
10	Lyka Labs.	B	22.00	19.00
10	Lyka Labs.	C	35.00	35.00

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Lynx Machinery	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Lynx India	C	20.00	16.25	10.25
10	Lyttleton Leasing	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
	M				
10	Maa Durga Petro Carbon	C	8.55	8.55	8.55
10	Mac Charles	A	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Mac Charles	B	8.00	6.00	4.50
10	Mac Charles	Bg.	6.50	7.00	4.00
10	Mac Charles	M	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	MAC Investments	Bg.	11.50	11.50	11.50
5	Macfarlane & Co.	C	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Machinery Mfrs.	Bg.	20.50	20.50	20.50
10	Machinery Mfrs.	C	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Machinery Mfrs.	M	24.00	24.00	24.00
10	Mack Trading	B	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Mackinon Mackenzie	B	3.00	3.00	1.50
10	Mackinon Mackenzie	C	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Mackinon Mackenzie	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Macmillan	M	4.90	4.90	4.90
10	Macneill & Magor	C	45.75	45.25	45.50
10	Madan Industries	C	4.25	4.25	4.25
10	Madan Industries	D	8.90	8.90	8.90
10	Madanlal Agencies	C	7.36	7.36	7.36
100	Madhav Trading Co.	C	114.00	114.00	115.00
10	Madhava Cotton	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
50	Madhavnagar Cotton	B	50.00	50.00	50.00
10	Madhu Commercial	M	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Madhu Intra	C	5.31	6.25	6.00
10	Madhu Textile	A	12.75	11.75	11.75
10	Madhuban Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Madhur Mercantile	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Madhuri Holdings	C	3.75	3.75	3.75
10	Madhuri Holdings	D	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Madhusudan Holdings	C	3.65	3.65	3.80
10	Madhusudan Investment	B	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Madhusudan Leasing	B	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Madhya Bharat Paper	C	9.00	6.70	6.70
10	Madhyanchal Leasing	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Madhya Pradesh Uni. Poly.	B	9.00	9.00	6.50
10	Madhya Pradesh Uni. Poly.	D	9.00	7.25	8.00
10	Madhya Pradesh Uni. Poly.	Mp.	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Mandya Udyog	C	8.25	8.25	8.25
10	Madison Mercantile	D	1.25	14.25	12.00
100	Madras Aluminium	B	45.00	40.00	40.00
100	Madras Aluminium	M	58.00	58.00	58.00
100	Madras Cement	A	795.00	795.00	795.00
100	Madras Cement	B	570.00	470.00	360.00
100	Madras Cement	Bg.	590.00	455.00	485.00
100	**Madras Cement**	**M**	**540.00**	**460.00**	**345.00**
10	Madras Elastomers	C	10.00	8.50	8.50
10	Madras Elastomers	M	13.50	13.50	13.50
10	Madras Forgings	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
100	Madras Industrial Linings	M	95.00	95.00	110.00
10	Madras Investment & Fin.	M	23.00	23.00	23.00
10	Madras Motor Finance	M	14.00	10.15	10.25
10	Madras Motor Finance (Public)	B	10.00	10.50	10.00
10	Madras Motor Finance	D	10.00	10.00	10.50
10	Madras Oxygen	M	17.25	17.25	17.25
10	Madras Petrochemical	B	8.00	7.00	4.00
10	Madras Safe	M	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Madras Shoe Fab.	M	4.90	4.90	4.90
10	Madras Spindles	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
100	Madras Spinners	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
3	Madras Vanaspati	M	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Madura Coats†	B	63.00	61.00	73.00
10	**Madura Coats†**	**M**	**61.00**	**60.75**	**71.50**
10	Maegaware Computer	A	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Maegaware Computer	B	18.00	14.00	12.50
10	Maegaware Computer	D	16.50	15.00	12.00
10	Mafatlal Dyes	B	25.00	25.00	18.00
100	Mafatlal Engg.	B	30.00	27.50	27.50
100	Mafatlal Fine	A	210.00	210.00	210.00
100	Mafatlal Fine	B	200.00	172.50	150.00
100	**Mafatlal Industries**	**A**	**260.25**	**235.00**	**214.00**
100	Mafatlal Industries	B	270.00	260.00	222.50
10	Magadh Textiles	C	5.06	5.06	5.06
10	Magic Trading (Pub.)	B	15.50	16.75	17.00
10	Magna Hardtemp	D	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Magna Hardtemp	H	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Magna Leasing	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Magnavision Electronics	D	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Magnet Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Magnetic Steels	B	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Magnetix (India)	B	15.00	6.00	6.00
10	Magnificient Leasing	A	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Magnificient Leasing	B	6.00	5.25	5.00
10	Magnitude & Dimension	C	3.35	3.35	3.35
10	Magnum Traders	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Mahaan Impex	C	7.83	7.83	7.83
10	Mahan Eximp	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Mahabir Jute	C	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Mahajan Trading	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Mahalakshmi Fibres	C	5.12	5.12	5.12
10	Mahamaya Investment	A	10.00	13.00	11.25
10	Mahanagar Commercial	C	3.05	3.05	3.25
100	Maharaja Sree Umaid Mills	C	106.00	106.00	106.00
10	Maharashtra Apex Corpn.	Bg.	24.00	24.00	24.00
10	Maharashtra Fur Fabrics	B	16.50	10.00	10.50
10	Maharashtra Fur Fabrics	D	18.50	12.75	12.75
10	Maharashtra Elektrosmelt	A	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Maharashtra Elektrosmelt	B	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Maharashtra Explosives	B	4.76	4.00	3.00
10	Maharashtra Ind. Leasing	B	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Maharashtra Scooters†	B	250.00	205.00	170.00
10	Maharashtra Steels	D	0.25	0.25	0.25
50	Maharashtra Sugar	B	17.00	—	20.00
10	Mahavir Aluminium	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Mahavir Spg. Mills	B	35.75	35.75	35.75
10	**Mahavir Spinning Mills**	**D**	**24.50**	**29.50**	**33.00**
10	Mahendra Commercial	C	3.20	3.20	3.20
100	Mahendra Electricals	A	82.00	82.00	82.00
100	Mahendra Electricals	B	63.00	63.00	82.00
100	Mahendra Mills	A	38.00	33.00	35.00
10	Mahendra Shipping	D	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Mahesh Agriculture	B	24.00	24.00	24.00
10	Mahesh Agriculture	C	3.19	3.19	3.19
12½	Maheshwari Mills	A	55.00	55.00	55.00
12½	Maheshwari Mills	B	45.00	45.00	45.00
10	Maheshwari Nutriants	Mp.	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Maheshwari Proteins	A	13.00	13.00	5.50
10	Maheshwari Proteins	B	8.00	7.50	3.76
10	Maheshwari Proteins	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Maheshwari Proteins	Mp.	8.00	8.00	3.76
10	**Mahindra & Mahindra**	**B**	**53.50**	**53.00**	**51.50**
10	Mahindra & Mahindra	C	54.50	49.00	55.50
10	Mahindra & Mahindra	D	51.00	51.00	50.50
10	Mahindra & Mahindra	Bg.	51.75	52.00	51.50
10	Mahindra & Mahindra	M	52.00	51.50	53.00
10	Mahindra Ugine	A	49.00	49.00	49.00
10	Mahindra Ugine	B	61.00	61.00	53.00
10	Mahindra Ugine	C	31.00	31.00	31.00
10	Mahindra Ugine	D	52.00	52.00	52.00
10	Mahindra Ugine	M	62.00	62.00	57.00
10	Maitree Viniyog	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Majestic Apparels	D	8.00	8.00	10.00
10	Majestic Auto	A	19.00	19.00	19.00
10	Majestic Auto	B	8.50	7.50	10.00
10	Majestic Auto	D	11.50	11.00	11.00
10	Majestic Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Mak Engg. Industries	C	5.53	5.53	5.53
10	Makar Mercantile	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Makers Laboratories	A	7.00	7.00	—
10	Makers Laboratories	B	4.24	2.62	4.50
10	Makum Tea†	C	96.00	92.00	96.00

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Malabar Building	A	12.50	12.50	9.00
10	Malabar Building	B	11.50	10.25	9.50
10	Malabar Building	D	11.00	11.00	10.50
10	Malabar Industrial	M	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Malabar Trading	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Malancho (India)	C	6.35	6.35	6.35
10	Malankara Rubber	M	51.00	51.00	51.00
10	Malay Commercial	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Malhati Tea	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Malli Ent.	A	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Malti Text.	B	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Malwa Cotton	B	25.00	21.00	22.00
10	**Malwa Cotton**	**D**	**20.50**	**22.00**	**26.00**
10	Malwa Vanaspati	Mp.	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Manabarrie Tea	C	27.00	27.00	27.00
10	Manali	A	2.00	2.00	2.00
1	Manar Tea	M	0.50	0.50	—
10	Manavta Holdings	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Manbhawani Invest.	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Mandovi Pellats	A	2.24	2.24	2.24
10	Mandovi Pellats	B	2.24	2.24	2.24
10	Mandovi Pellats	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
5	Mandya National Paper	Bg.	1.40	1.40	1.40
10	Mandya Udyog	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
200	Maneklal Harilal	A	320.00	225.00	221.25
10	Mangal Investment	B	2.76	2.76	2.76
10	Mangal Steel	C	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Mangalam Cement	B	13.00	14.00	16.00
10	Mangalam Cement	C	13.25	14.87	14.87
10	Mangalam Cement	D	12.00	16.50	14.00
10	Mangalam Engineering	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Mangalam Industrial	C	5.20	5.20	5.20
10	Mangalam Industrial	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Mangalam Service	C	8.00	8.00	7.50
10	Mangalam Timber	B	21.00	17.50	12.25
10	Mangalam Timber	C	20.75	17.00	12.50
10	Mangalam Timber	D	21.25	17.00	11.50
10	**Mangalore Chemical**	**B**	**19.00**	**18.50**	**16.00**
10	Mangalore Chemical	Bg.	17.50	17.00	16.00
10	Mangalore Chemical	C	20.25	20.37	17.00
10	Mangalore Chemical	D	18.25	17.50	16.50
10	**Mangalore Chemical**	**M**	**17.50**	**18.00**	**17.75**
10	Mangalshri Estates	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Mangla Chemical	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Manhattan Mercantile	D	1.37	1.37	1.37
5	Manipal Finance	B	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Manish Bond Holdings	C	3.60	3.60	3.65
10	Manish Organics	A	11.50	11.50	9.50
10	**Manjushree**	**M**	**82.00**	**90.00**	**94.00**
10	Manjushree Agencies	C	5.10	5.10	5.20
10	Manocha Polymers	D	3.15	3.15	3.15
10	Manoj Deep Industrial	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Manorama Industries	C	3.15	3.15	3.15
10	Manorath Mercantile	C	3.30	3.30	3.30
10	Manoway Investment	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Manphool Exports	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Manphul Trading	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Mansarovar Bottling	B	11.00	7.00	7.00
10	Mansarovar Bottling	D	9.50	9.50	10.00
10	Mansingka Industries	D	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Mansingka Oil	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Mantri Udyog	C	5.44	5.44	5.44
10	Manvijay Development	C	5.12	5.12	5.12
10	Map Trading	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Marathawada Alloys	B	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Marathawada Refractories	C	3.69	3.50	3.62
10	Maratt Rubber	Bg.	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Maratt Rubber	M	11.10	11.10	11.10
10	Marble Leasing	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Margo Trading	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
50	Marikar	M	60.50	60.50	60.50
10	Marktesh Trading	C	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Marodia Investment	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Marshall (India)	C	14.50	14.50	14.00
10	Marshall Seafoods	C	3.69	3.69	3.69
10	Marthi Crystal	M	3.00	3.00	3.00

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION	
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.
10	Martin Burn	C	10.62	10.45
10	Maruti Goldstar	B	—	—
10	Maruti Footwear	C	10.00	10.00
10	Marudhar Leasing	D	3.25	3.25
10	Marvelous Indus.	C	5.00	5.00
10	Maryada Commercial Ent.	D	3.00	3.00
10	Maryada Mercantile	C	3.15	3.15
10	Masantoshi Int.	C	6.12	6.12
10	Maschinen Polygraph	B	47.00	34.00
10	Master Chem.	B	2.00	2.00
10	Mateshwari Gems	D	3.00	3.00
10	Mather & Platt	B	95.00	97.00
10	Mather & Platt	C	93.00	96.00
10	Mathran Consultants	C	10.00	10.00
10	Mathran Consultants	D	3.00	3.00
10	Matru-Smriti Tr.	B	2.50	2.50
100	Matulya	A	51.00	48.00
10	Matushree Text.	B	22.00	15.00
10	Maud Tea	C	9.75	9.75
10	Mauria Udyog	C	2.94	2.94
10	Maurya Leasing	D	3.00	3.00
10	Max India	B	33.00	34.00
10	Max India	D	34.25	36.50
10	Maxi Exports	C	2.25	2.25
10	Maxlife Commercial	C	3.80	3.80
10	Maxwel Traders	C	3.06	3.06
10	Maxworth Industries	C	9.00	9.00
10	Maxworth Industries	D	2.12	2.12
10	Maxworth Techno	D	3.00	3.00
10	Maya Trade Links	D	3.00	3.00
10	Mayank Services	D	3.00	3.00
10	May & Baker	B	37.00	32.00
10	Mayfair Fabrics	D	6.00	6.00
10	Mayfair India	C	5.10	5.10
10	Mayuka Investment	M	2.50	2.50
10	Mayukh Commercial	C	4.37	4.37
10	Mayur Commercial	D	11.00	11.00
10	Mayur Development	D	12.00	12.00
5	Mayur Finance	D	4.50	4.50
10	Mayur Syntex	B	5.00	5.00
10	Mayur Syntex	C	8.25	8.25
10	Mayur Syntex	D	14.50	14.50
10	Mayur Trade	D	8.25	8.25
10	Mayurakshi Cotton	C	8.25	8.25
10	Mayurakshi Engg.	C	3.25	3.25
10	Mayurbhanj Trade	C	3.30	3.30
10	Mazda Eastland Ind.	C	16.50	16.50
10	Mazda Ind.	A	26.00	26.00
10	Mazda Ind.	B	16.25	16.00
10	Mazda Ind.	D	16.00	14.00
10	Mazda Packaging	B	—	—
10	M.B. Commercial	C	8.37	8.37
10	McDowell†	B	97.50	82.50
10	McDowell†	D	100.00	100.00
10	**McDowell†**	**M**	**92.50**	**83.50**
10	McLeod Russel*	B	102.50	115.00
10	McLeod Russel*	C	108.00	120.00
10	McLeod & Co.	C	23.06	23.06
10	McNally Bharat Engg.	C	24.37	22.37
10	M. D. Textile Ind.	D	8.50	8.50
10	Mechpara Plantation.	C	15.37	15.37
10	Medhawi Traders	C	3.60	3.65
10	Medi-Caps	B	—	—
10	Meena Air	B	7.50	7.50
10	Meena Steels	D	4.25	4.25
10	Meenakshi Enterprise	C	5.10	5.10
10	Meenakshi Enterprise	M	5.00	5.00
10	Meenakshi India	C	6.25	6.25
10	Meenakshi Industries	C	9.70	9.70
10	Meenakshi Industries	M	5.00	5.00
10	Meenakshi Oils	Bg.	5.00	5.00
10	Meenakshi Projects	C	2.20	2.20
10	Meenakshi Steel	D	3.00	11.00
10	Meenakshi Tea	D	3.00	3.00
10	Meera & Co.	D	5.00	5.00
10	Meetu Marketing	C	10.00	10.00

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
0	Mega (India)	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
0	Meghalaya Phyto	C	5.15	5.15	5.15
0	Meghalaya Plywood	C	8.10	8.10	8.10
0	Meghdoot Services	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
0	Megna Commercial	C	4.15	4.15	4.15
0	Megna Jute	C	5.05	5.05	5.05
0	Meher Pharma	A	18.00	18.00	18.00
0	Meher Pharma	B	16.50	14.00	13.00
0	Meka Investment	B	25.00	20.00	11.50
0	Meka Investment	H	16.00	9.75	9.00
0	Meka Investment	M	15.35	12.25	12.25
0	Melamine Fibre Board	A	115.00	115.00	—
0	Melbrow Commercial	C	8.90	8.90	8.90
0	Melcast India	C	3.35	3.35	3.35
0	Meltron Semiconductors	B	4.00	8.00	5.00
0	Melville Traders	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
0	Melvin Powell Vanaspati	C	7.40	7.40	7.40
0	Memphis Enterprises	C	8.50	8.50	8.50
0	Mentmore Mercantile	C	5.05	5.05	5.05
0	Mepco Metal Powder	B	17.00	17.00	17.00
0	Mercantile Credit Corpn.	Bg.	19.00	19.00	19.00
0	Mercantile Credit Corpn.	M	9.25	9.25	9.75
5	Mercara Rubber	M	21.00	21.00	21.00
5	Mercury Investment	C	3.55	3.55	3.60
0	Mercury Investment	D	8.80	8.80	8.50
10	Mercury Ispat Udyog	D	26.50	26.50	26.50
10	Merind	B	38.00	30.00	28.00
10	Merit Investment	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Merlin Industries	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Merry Gold Investment	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Merry Gold Mercantile	C	10.29	10.29	10.29
10	Mertinez Engineering	B	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Metal Box (Rt.)	B	9.00	5.00	4.50
10	Metal Box	C	8.50	5.40	5.25
10	Metalman Pipe	A	18.00	18.00	15.50
10	Metalman Pipe	B	21.50	18.50	14.00
10	Metalman Pipe	D	16.00	16.00	16.00
10	Metalman Pipe	Mp.	22.00	22.00	14.00
10	Methoni Tea	C	23.50	20.25	18.00
10	Metro General	M	18.50	18.50	18.50
10	Metro India	D	4.50	3.06	3.06
10	Metro Leasing	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Metropolitan Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Mettur Chemical	Bg.	21.50	21.50	21.50
10	**Mettur Chemical**	**M**	**25.75**	**25.75**	**15.25**
10	Mewar Oil & Genl. Mills	Mp.	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Mewar Sugar Mills	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	M.G.F.	B	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	MGF (India)	D	28.00	30.00	24.00
10	MIC Auto	Bg.	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	MIC Auto	M	5.50	5.00	5.00
10	MIC Auto	B	—	3.00	3.00
00	Mico Farm	M	180.00	180.00	180.00
10	Midland Leasing	B	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Midland Leasing	H	5.25	4.00	5.00
10	Midland Mercantile	C	5.25	5.25	5.25
10	Midland Project	D	2.06	2.06	2.06
10	Midland Rubber	M	27.50	27.50	27.50
10	Mid-West Leasing	B	6.50	7.75	6.50
10	Mid-West Leasing	D	6.25	6.50	6.50
10	Mid-West Leasing	H	7.00	6.90	6.90
10	Mihika Vyaparic	C	5.06	5.06	5.06
10	Milan Business	A	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Miles (India)*	A	62.00	62.00	62.00
10	Miles (India)*	B	62.50	50.00	75.00
10	Milgrey Finance	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Milk Food*	B	93.00	87.00	78.00
10	Milk Food*	D	92.00	79.00	80.00
10	Minar	A	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	M&I Watches	A	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	M&I Watches	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Minar Malleables	H	10.50	10.50	18.50
10	Minda Switch	D	10.00	16.50	7.50
10	Mini Commercial	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Mint Investment	C	7.25	10.05	10.05
10	Mipco Investment	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Mipco Seamless	A	12.25	12.25	12.25
10	Mipco Seamless	B	12.50	10.50	7.50
10	Miracle Leasing	D	3.12	3.12	3.12
10	Miraculous Investment	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Mirch-Mirex	B	4.50	6.00	6.00
10	Mirik Trading	C	1.68	1.68	1.68
10	Mithu Sonu Investment	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Mittal Fertilizer	D	8.00	22.00	8.00
10	Mittal Fertilizer	B	23.00	23.00	23.00
10	Mittal Steel	Bg.	18.00	18.00	18.00
10	Mittal Steel	C	6.56	6.56	6.56
10	M. J. Pharma	A	16.00	12.00	14.50
10	M. J. Pharmaceuticals	B	15.00	15.00	14.00
10	MJP Leasing	A	15.50	15.50	15.50
10	MJP Leasing (Pub.)	B	15.00	16.00	16.50
10	Mlamally	M	9.20	9.20	9.20
10	M. M. Rubber	B	42.00	36.00	32.50
10	M. M. Rubber	Bg.	38.75	35.00	32.00
10	M. M. Rubber	M	38.50	37.35	32.00
10	Modella Steels	B	16.00	16.00	16.00
10	Modella Woollens	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Moderate Investment	D	3.00	7.50	7.50
10	Modern Converters	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Modern Home	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Modern Insulators (Pub.)	B	5.00	4.76	3.76
10	Modern Insulators	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
50	Modern Mills	B	28.00	28.00	5.00
10	Modern Proteins	H	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Modern Suitings	B	9.00	8.00	5.00
10	Modern Suitings	D	12.00	12.00	5.00
10	Modern Syntex	B	6.50	4.50	4.50
10	Modern Syntex	D	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Modern Threads	B	5.50	6.00	4.00
10	Modern Threads	D	14.00	14.00	4.00
10	Modest Enterprise	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Modi Alkalies	B	6.00	6.25	3.00
10	Modi Alkalies	D	6.50	6.00	4.75
10	Modi Building	C	2.06	2.06	2.06
10	Modi Carpets	B	13.50	13.50	13.50
10	Modi Carpets	Bg.	18.00	18.00	18.00
10	Modi Carpets	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Modi Carpets	M	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Modi Cements	B	5.50	5.50	4.76
10	Modi Cements	D	5.50	5.75	4.75
10	Modi Cements	Mp.	16.00	16.00	4.76
10	Modi Industries	B	27.00	40.00	72.00
10	Modi Industries	D	26.50	41.00	78.00
10	Modipon	B	29.00	29.00	29.00
10	Modipon	D	45.00	45.00	45.00
10	**Modi Rubber**	**B**	**41.00**	**52.50**	**50.00**
10	**Modi Rubber**	**D**	**42.00**	**50.00**	**52.00**
10	Modi Spg. Mills	B	7.00	7.00	9.00
10	Modi Spg. Mills	D	5.00	4.25	6.25
10	Modi Udyog	C	5.50	5.50	5.10
10	Modi Xerox	B	35.00	23.50	22.00
10	Modi Xerox	C	32.50	23.50	22.50
10	Modi Xerox	D	34.00	23.00	22.50
10	Modi Xerox	M	32.50	27.50	22.00
10	Mohan Machine	D	4.50	4.50	4.50
5	Mohan Meakin Breweries	C	9.00	8.75	8.00
5	**Mohan Meakin Breweries**	**D**	**8.50**	**8.00**	**8.75**
10	Mohan Steel	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Mohatta & Heckel	B	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Moheema Tea	C	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Mohta Electro Steel	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Mohta Finance	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Mohta Industries	D	5.50	5.50	5.50

=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Molins of India	C	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Molins of India	D	24.12	24.12	24.12
10	Mona Textiles	M	3.15	3.15	3.15
10	Monolith Investment	C	2.75	2.75	2.75
10	Monotona Exports	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Monotona Exports	D	2.12	2.12	2.12
10	Monotype India	B	27.50	27.50	27.50
10	Monotype India	C	32.00	32.00	32.00
10	Moondakotee Tea	C	6.25	6.25	6.25
10	Moonstar Investment	B	2.60	2.60	2.60
10	Montari Industries	B	15.00	14.00	11.00
10	Montari Industries	D	14.50	15.00	13.00
10	Monte Engineering	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Mopeds India	M	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Moradabad Syntex	D	12.00	6.00	6.00
10	Moral Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Moral Trading	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Moran Tea	C	62.00	62.00	45.00
100	Morarji Mills	B	260.00	220.00	190.00
10	Morgan India	C	5.03	5.03	5.15
10	Morgan Investment	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Morgan Walker	C	9.50	8.50	7.00
10	Morgan Walker Co.	C	6.50	5.70	1.15
10	Morning Glory	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Morris Bajaj Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
100	Mothola Co.	C	123.00	123.00	123.00
100	Motilal Hirabhai	A	77.00	77.00	77.00
100	**Motor Industries Co.†**	**B**	**567.50**	**505.00**	**497.50**
100	Motor Industries Co.†	Bg.	560.00	492.00	510.00
10	Motor Sales Ltd.	C	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Motor & General Finance	D	34.00	40.00	32.00
10	Motorex Corporation	C	6.50	9.50	10.50
10	Moulin Commercial	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Moulin Commercial	D	1.00	1.00	1.00
10	Mozufferpore Electric	C	5.10	5.10	5.10
10	M.P. Agro Morarji	B	9.50	9.50	5.00
10	M.P. Agro Morarji	Mp.	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	M.P. Carbide	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	M.P. Carbide	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	M.P. Carbide	D	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	M.P. Carbide & Chemi.	Mp.	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	M.P. Uni-Magna	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	M.P. Uni-Magna	Mp.	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	M.P. United Polyprop	B	9.00	9.00	6.50
10	Mridul Traders	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Mridul Traders	D	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Mridula Steel & Wire	C	3.12	3.12	3.12
10	Mrigtrishna Tdg.	B	2.24	2.24	2.24
10	**MRF Ltd.**	**B**	**119.00**	**145.00**	**132.50**
10	MRF Ltd.	Bg.	118.50	133.00	132.25
10	MRF Ltd.	C	116.25	142.00	133.00
10	MRF Ltd.	D	120.00	140.00	146.00
10	**MRF Ltd.**	**M**	**116.00**	**133.00**	**126.00**
10	Mrinal Text. Ind.	B	10.00	19.00	10.00
10	Mrugesh Tdg.	B	2.24	2.24	2.24
10	MSD Properties	C	5.10	5.15	5.15
10	Mudit Investment & Tdg.	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Mudra Viniyog	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Mukand Iron	A	75.00	77.50	78.00
10	**Mukand Iron**	**B**	**80.00**	**79.00**	**80.50**
10	Mukand Iron	C	80.00	81.00	80.00
10	Mukand Iron	D	76.00	71.00	78.00
10	Mulji Devshi Trading	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Muller & Phipps	B	87.50	38.00	31.00
10	Multi Purpose Tdg. Co.	B	3.24	3.24	3.24
10	Multifarious Trading	B	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Multilateral Finance	C	2.70	2.70	2.70
10	Multimetals Ltd.	C	7.25	7.25	7.25
10	Multiple Commercial	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Multitech International	A	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Multitech International	B	7.00	5.00	5.00
10	Multitech International	D	20.00	20.00	20.00
10	Multi Trade*	C	5.12	5.12	5.12
10	Munak Chemicals	B	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Munak Chemicals	D	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Munga Holdings	D	3.00	3.00	3.00

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATIO	
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.
10	Munjal Leasing	D	7.00	7.00
10	Munjal Showa	B	10.00	7.00
10	Munjal Showa	D	12.00	12.00
10	Murari Investment	C	5.00	5.00
10	Murat Viniyog	C	13.50	10.00
10	Murugappa Electro.	B	7.50	7.00
10	Murugappa Electro.	M	9.00	7.00
10	Mushrooms	Bg.	5.60	5.60
10	Mushrooms	D	12.00	12.00
10	Muttra Electric	C	4.50	4.50
10	Muzaffarnagar Steel	B	10.00	10.00
10	Muzaffarnagar Steel	D	11.80	11.80
100	Mysore Acetate & Chemical	Bg.	22.00	22.00
10	Mysore Amalgamated	M	11.20	11.20
10	Mysore Breweries	Bg.	26.00	25.50
10	Mysore Cement	B	31.50	28.00
10	Mysore Cement	Bg.	28.50	30.50
10	Mysore Cement	C	32.00	25.25
10	Mysore Cement	M	24.00	25.00
10	Mysore Chemical Mfrs.	Bg.	9.00	9.00
10	Mysore Chemical Mfrs.	M	3.10	3.10
10	Mysore Chrome	Bg.	4.50	4.50
10	Mysore Coffee	B	26.50	26.50
10	Mysore Coffee	Bg.	25.00	25.00
10	Mysore Coffee	M	3.60	3.60
10	Mysore Coffee Curing	M	7.42	7.42
10	Mysore Kirloskar	B	6.50	6.50
10	Mysore Kirloskar	Bg.	17.00	17.00
10	Mysore Lac & Paints	Bg.	9.50	9.50
10	Mysore Lamps	Bg.	18.00	17.50
10	Mysore Lamps	M	24.00	24.00
10	Mysore Machinery Mfrs.	Bg.	7.00	7.00
10	Mysore Paper	Bg.	3.50	3.50
10	Mysore Paper	C	12.31	12.31
10	Mysore Petrochemicals	B	25.00	23.50
10	Mysore Petrochemicals	Bg.	7.75	7.75
10	Mysore Petrochemicals	C	21.00	20.87
10	Mysore Plantation	M	19.50	19.50
10	Mysore Snack Foods	Bg.	13.00	13.00
10	Mysore Stoneware	Bg.	7.50	7.50
10	Mysore Sugar	Bg.	7.50	7.50
10	Mysore Sugar	M	5.00	5.00
10	Mysore Tobacco	Bg.	3.00	3.00
10	Mysore Tobacco	M	7.40	7.40
2	Mysore Vegetable Oil	Bg.	4.70	4.70
	"N"			
50	Nadiad Electric	B	55.00	55.00
10	Naga Hills Tea	C	13.25	13.25
10	Nagarjuna Cement	B	16.00	16.00
10	Nagarjuna Cement	H	14.50	14.25
10	Nagarjuna Coated	B	4.50	3.00
10	Nagarjuna Coated	H	5.50	5.50
10	Nagarjuna Finance	B	10.00	12.00
10	Nagarjuna Finance	D	10.50	14.00
10	Nagarjuna Finance	H	10.75	12.00
10	Nagarjuna Investment Trust	B	7.50	7.00
10	Nagarjuna Investment Trust	H	6.85	7.15
10	Nagarjuna Metals	B	9.00	9.00
10	Nagarjuna Signode	B	11.00	11.00
10	Nagarjuna Signode	H	10.00	7.50
10	Nagarjuna Steel	B	8.00	11.00
10	Nagarjuna Steel	D	17.50	19.00
10	Nagarjuna Steel	H	9.25	9.25
10	Nagendra Commercial	C	4.00	4.00
10	Nageshwar Investment	C	5.50	5.50
10	Nagina Investment	D	3.12	3.12
10	Nagpur Alloy Casting	B	25.50	26.00
10	Nagri Mills	A	6.00	6.00
10	Nahar Spg. Mills	B	23.00	23.00
10	Nahar Spg. Mills	D	22.00	23.00
10	Nahata Ltd.	D	10.00	4.25
10	Naihati Jute	C	10.00	10.00
10	Nalwa Engineering	C	9.00	9.00
10	Nalwa Investment	D	4.00	4.00
10	Nalwa Steel	D	10.00	10.00
10	Naman Holding	D	4.00	4.00

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

aid up er hare Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Namburnadi Tea	C	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Namdang Tea†	C	101.00	101.00	109.00
10	Namoskar Marketing	C	8.05	8.05	8.05
10	Nandini Syntex	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Neptune	C	8.40	8.40	8.40
10	Naraini Gems	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Narang Industries	D	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Narbheram & Co.	C	6.50	5.87	5.50
10	Narendra Investment	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Narmada Agro	B	19.00	15.50	15.50
10	Narmada Aluminium	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Narmada Cement	A	4.50	4.50	5.00
10	Narmada Cement	B	5.50	6.00	4.00
10	Narmada Cement	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Narottam Investment	C	2.75	2.75	2.75
10	Nashvile Investment	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Nath Pulp	A	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Nath Pulp	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Natraj Ceramics	M	8.00	8.00	8.00
1	National Cereal Products	C	2.37	1.75	1.75
10	National Engineering	D	20.10	20.25	21.00
10	National Engineering	Mp.	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	National Insulated Cables	C	31.00	26.25	25.50
10	National Newsprint	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
100	**National Organic Chemical†**	**A**	**465.00**	**442.50**	**402.50**
100	**National Organic Chemical†**	**B**	**470.00**	**452.50**	**435.00**
100	National Organic Chemical†	C	470.00	475.00	430.00
10	National Oxygen	B	6.00	4.00	4.00
10	National Oxygen	M	7.00	7.00	7.00
100	National Peroxide	B	1300.00	1190.00	900.00
100	National Radio	B	130.00	115.00	102.50
100	National Rayon	A	60.00	60.00	60.00
100	National Rayon	B	60.00	30.00	40.00
100	National St. Duncan	B	188.00	188.00	188.00
100	National St. Duncan	C	362.00	362.00	362.00
10	National Steel	B	11.50	9.50	7.50
10	National Steel	D	10.75	9.50	7.25
10	National Tannery	C	1.84	1.84	1.84
10	Natraj Comm.	B	11.00	11.25	11.25
10	Natraj India	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Natural Trading	C	3.30	3.30	3.30
10	Nauvika Investment	D	3.00	3.00	4.00
10	Navalco	Bg	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Nava Bharat Ferro*	H	93.00	42.00	30.00
10	Nav Bharat	M	18.00	28.00	28.00
10	Navbharat Refrigeration	D	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Navbharat Vanijya	C	7.56	7.56	7.56
10	Navdeep Const.	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Navdeep Polymers	B	—	—	13.00
10	Navin Agro Industries	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Navin Chemicals	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Navin Udyog Promotions	C	3.10	3.10	3.10
100	Navsari Cotton	B	112.50	112.50	112.50
10	Navyug Steels	D	8.00	4.00	4.00
10	Nawratan Art	C	3.47	3.80	3.80
10	Nayan Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	N.B.I. Industrial	D	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Neelamalai	M	14.00	15.00	12.50
10	Neelamber Ent.	C	5.05	5.05	5.05
10	Neelamber Trading	C	5.05	5.05	5.05
10	Neelanchal Leasing	D	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Neeliampathy Tea	M	16.00	16.00	16.00
10	Neelkantha Steel	C	7.30	7.30	7.30
10	Neena Advertiser	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Neena Advertiser	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Neena Consultants	B	3.76	3.76	3.76
10	Neeraj Consultants	C	3.95	3.95	3.95
10	Negolice	D	8.50	3.00	3.00
10	Neha Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Neha Oils	D	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Nehru Place Hotel	D	3.50	3.50	4.50
10	Neil Industries	C	6.75	6.75	6.75

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Neiveli Ceramics	B	23.00	23.00	9.00
10	Neiveli Ceramics	M	13.25	11.50	12.00
10	Nellimarla Jute	C	7.00	7.25	6.25
10	Nenmeny Investment	M	13.50	13.50	13.50
10	Newage Marketing	D	3.00	3.00	10.00
10	New Central Jute	C	1.25	1.25	1.00
10	New Century	M	7.25	6.50	6.75
10	New Century Leasing	B	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	New Century Leasing	Bg.	12.00	12.00	6.00
10	New Chumta Tea	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	New City Credit.	B	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	New Delhi Indl. Promoters	C	5.20	5.10	5.00
10	New Delhi Indl. Promoters	D	4.75	4.75	4.75
10	New Era Leasing	D	10.00	10.00	6.00
100	New Great Eastern Mills	B	62.50	16.00	62.50
10	New Gujarat Synthetics	A	2.00	2.00	—
250	New Gujarat Synthetics	C	850.00	850.00	850.00
10	New Gujarat Synthetics	D	150.00	150.00	150.00
100	New India Industries	A	175.00	175.00	175.00
100	New India Industries	B	175.00	175.00	175.00
50	New India Investment	C	66.00	66.00	66.00
10	New India Sugar	C	38.00	40.00	44.75
10	New Look Investment	C	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	New Mount Tdg.	C	6.00	6.00	6.00
100	New Rajpur Mills†	A	255.00	255.00	255.00
10	New Sagar Trading	B	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	New Samanbagh Tea	C	1.15	1.15	1.15
10	New Savan Sugar	C	2.00	2.00	2.00
100	New Standard Eng.	B	32.50	32.50	32.50
10	New Terai Tea	C	17.00	17.00	17.00
10	New Trend Commercial	C	10.10	10.10	10.10
10	N. G. Export	A	12.00	12.00	—
10	Nicco Battries	C	—	—	7.50
10	Nicco Orissa	B	20.00	22.00	14.00
10	Nicco Orissa	C	23.50	22.50	15.50
10	Nicco Orissa	D	20.50	20.00	20.00
10	Nicco Orissa	M	21.50	18.50	17.00
10	Nicco Steel	C	14.37	14.12	10.37
10	Nicholas Laboratory	B	50.00	43.00	50.00
10	Nidhan Commercial	C	3.50	3.60	3.60
10	Nidhi Services	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Nidhi Polyester	B	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Nihal Projects	C	5.25	5.25	5.25
10	Niharika Commerce	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Nihon Electronics	A	40.50	27.00	22.00
10	Nihon Electronics	B	32.00	27.50	14.00
10	Nihon Electronics	D	37.00	24.00	28.25
100	Nila Products	A	50.00	50.00	50.00
10	Nilanchal Traders	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Nilambur Tea	M	17.50	17.50	17.50
10	Nilgiri Tea	Bg.	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Nilgiri Tea	M	13.00	7.50	7.50
10	Nilhari Trading	B	2.04	2.04	2.04
10	Nilhat Shipping	C	0.60	0.60	0.60
10	Nilkanth Eng.	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Nippo Mfg.	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Nippon Commercial	C	8.50	8.50	8.00
10	Nippon Denro Ispat	B	33.00	34.00	26.00
10	Nippon Denro Ispat	C	34.00	32.75	26.75
10	Nippon Denro Ispat	D	33.00	32.50	29.00
10	Nirad Mercantile	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Niraj Ispat	D	6.00	6.00	3.00
10	Niraj Jindal Ispat	D	4.00	5.00	3.00
10	Niren Holdings	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Nirlon	B	7.75	7.25	7.00
10	Nirmaan India	C	8.30	8.30	8.30
10	Nirman Mechanical	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Nirmal Metal	B	6.50	6.50	7.25
10	Nirup Synchrome	B	10.00	7.00	7.75
10	Nirup Synchrome	H	9.50	5.00	5.00
10	Nirvan Commercial	C	3.50	3.55	3.55
10	Nirvan Exports	D	3.00	3.00	3.00

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
Rs.			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Nisakar Trade Links	D	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Nishant Inbuild.	A	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Nischal Chem.	C	3.08	3.08	3.08
10	Nischal Invest.	C	5.05	5.05	5.05
10	Nishta Finance	D	3.00	11.00	11.00
10	Nitu Trading	C	7.30	7.30	7.30
10	Nityanand Exports	B	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Nityanand Mercantile	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Nivena Estate	B	8.50	8.50	2.00
10	Nivi Trading	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Niwas Spg.	B	12.00	10.00	10.50
10	N. K. Textile	C	5.10	5.10	5.10
10	Noble Explo.	A	7.00	7.00	5.75
10	Noble Explo.	B	7.50	5.25	4.24
10	Noble Explo.	D	6.75	6.75	5.00
10	Noble Soya	A	17.00	17.00	13.00
10	Noble Soya	B	15.50	15.00	12.00
10	Noble Soya	Mp.	16.00	16.00	11.50
10	Noble Trading Co.	C	3.65	3.65	3.70
10	Non Stop Plantation	C	8.10	8.10	6.60
10	Nonsuch Tea	M	36.00	36.00	36.00
10	Norma Steel & Alloys	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Norplex Oak India	C	12.50	10.62	6.87
10	North Behar Pulp-Paper	C	2.40	2.40	2.40
10	North Eastern Exporters	C	7.75	7.75	7.75
10	North Eastern Mercantile	C	3.30	3.30	3.35
10	North Star Comm.	D	6.00	4.00	13.00
10	North West Cachar Tea	C	78.00	78.00	78.00
10	North West Coal	C	0.85	0.85	0.85
10	Northern Digital	B	11.00	8.00	10.50
10	Northern Digital	D	11.50	10.00	10.25
10	Northern Food	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Northern India Hotel	D	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Northern India Leasing	D	7.25	7.25	7.25
10	Northern Project	B	2.12	2.12	2.12
10	Noduron Founders	A	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Noduron Founders	B	8.50	7.00	3.76
10	Nova India	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Nova Steel & Alloys	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Novel Trade Link	D	3.00	3.00	8.12
10	Novex Comm.	D	3.50	3.50	4.75
10	Novex Mercantile	A	2.25	2.25	2.25
10	Novex Mercantile	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Novopan India	H	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	N. P. Confectionery	Bg.	8.50	3.00	3.00
10	N. P. Chewing Gums	B	17.00	17.00	17.00
10	N. P. Chewing Gums	Bg.	17.00	17.00	17.00
10	N. R. Textile	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	NSD Commercial	C	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Nuboard Mfg.	D	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Nuboard Mfg.	C	13.50	13.50	13.50
10	Nuchem Plastics	A	30.00	30.00	30.00
10	Nuchem Plastics	B	30.00	30.00	12.00
10	Nuchem Plastics	D	20.00	25.00	16.50
10	Nuddea Jute	C	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Numech Emballage	A	6.00	6.00	4.00
10	Numech Emballage	B	9.00	5.75	3.24
10	Nupur Holdings	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
100	Nutan Mills	A	100.00	48.00	45.00
10	Nuware India	B	14.50	5.75	3.24
10	Nuware India	D	11.00	11.00	11.00
	"O"				
10	Oasis Export	C	8.25	8.25	8.25
10	Oasis India	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Oasis Irrigation	C	5.20	5.20	5.05
10	Oceana Techno	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Oceana Text.	B	2.04	2.00	2.00
10	Oceanic Investment	B	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	O E N Connectors	B	15.00	20.00	17.00
10	Ojas Leasing	A	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Old Court House	C	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Olive Commercial	C	8.75	8.75	8.75
10	Olympic Commercial	C	7.80	7.80	7.80
10	Olympic General Trading	C	3.05	3.05	3.05
10	Olympic Oil Indus.	B	4.50	4.50	4.50

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATIO	
Rs.			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.
10	Omax Auto	D	9.00	9.00
10	OM Development	A	2.50	2.50
10	OM Development	C	9.00	9.00
10	Omega India	C	3.45	3.45
10	Omega Trade Ent.	C	2.85	3.03
10	Omni Holdings	C	7.05	7.05
10	Omni (India)	D	12.00	12.00
10	Oms Trading	D	4.00	4.00
10	Om Sindhoori	M	9.00	9.00
10	Onkeshwar Commercial	C	8.72	8.72
10	Oodlabari Tea	C	10.50	10.50
10	O. P. Vanijya	C	5.00	5.00
10	Opal Trading	B	10.50	10.50
10	Optima Savings	C	3.17	3.17
10	Orchaltree Leasing	B	2.00	2.00
10	Orcheltree Wvg.	C	9.06	9.06
10	Orchid Tdg. & Investment	C	3.50	3.50
10	Organic Chem. Oils	D	8.25	10.50
10	Orichem Ltd.	C	—	10.05
10	Orient Abrasives	B	5.00	5.00
10	Orient Abrasives	C	6.00	6.05
10	Orient Abrasives	D	9.25	9.25
10	Orient Beverages	B	11.00	11.00
10	Orient Beverages	C	11.62	11.62
10	Orient Bond & Stock	D	2.50	2.50
10	Orient Ceramics	D	16.50	15.50
10	Orient Cerwool	B	—	5.00
10	Orient Cerwool	D	10.50	10.50
10	Orient Conveyors	C	6.37	6.37
10	Orient Copper Indus.	C	4.00	4.00
80	Orient Movietone	C	70.00	70.00
10	Orient Paper Industries†	B	30.25	30.25
10	**Orient Paper Industries†**	**C**	**29.50**	**31.25**
10	Orient Steel	C	10.15	9.40
10	Orient Syntex	A	5.00	5.00
10	Orient Syntex	B	5.00	5.00
10	Oriental Carbon	B	37.00	37.00
10	Oriental Carbon	C	36.50	36.50
10	Oriental Carbon	D	16.00	16.00
10	Oriental Coal	C	0.15	0.15
100	Oriental Co.	C	103.00	103.00
10	Oriental Containers	A	33.00	33.00
10	Oriental Containers	B	24.00	21.00
10	Oriental Containers	D	35.00	35.00
10	Oriental Hotels	B	45.00	50.00
10	**Oriental Hotels**	**M**	**46.00**	**44.00**
100	Oriental Industrial	B	25.00	25.00
10	Oriental Vinyls	C	5.00	5.00
10	Orissa Cement*	B	32.50	33.00
10	Orissa Cement*	C	32.75	32.50
10	Orissa Cement*	D	58.00	58.00
10	Orissa Industries	B	10.00	10.00
10	Orissa Industries	C	7.19	7.19
10	Orissa Minerals	C	3.75	3.75
10	Orissa Sponge Iron	B	14.00	14.00
10	Orissa Sponge Iron	C	10.12	10.12
10	Orissa Synthetics	A	8.75	8.75
10	Orissa Synthetics	B	7.50	7.25
10	Orissa Synthetics	C	7.75	8.50
10	Orissa Synthetics	D	7.75	7.25
10	Orkay Engineering	D	3.00	3.00
10	**Orkay Silk**	**A**	**25.00**	**23.50**
10	**Orkay Silk**	**B**	**26.50**	**24.00**
10	Orkay Silk	C	26.75	25.00
10	**Orkay Silk**	**D**	**26.00**	**24.00**
10	Orson Holding	C	3.06	3.06
10	Oscar Investment	B	10.00	10.00
2.5	Oseaspre Con.	B	2.56	2.50
10	Ossoor Coffee†	M	16.38	16.38
10	Oswal Agro*	A	116.00	119.00
10	Oswal Agro*	B	115.00	122.00
10	Oswal Agro*	C	125.00	115.00
10	**Oswal Agro***	**D**	**116.00**	**124.00**
10	Oswal Agro*	M	113.00	115.00
10	Oswal Agro Furane	A	25.00	20.00
10	Oswal Agro Furane	B	25.00	21.00
10	Oswal Agro Furane	D	24.50	21.50

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Oswal Agro Furane	M	24.50	22.75	24.25
10	Oswal Commercial	C	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Oswal Leasing	D	10.00	9.25	9.00
10	Oswali Chemicals	M	4.50	4.50	4.00
10	OTCO Leasing	C	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Otis Elevators	B	212.50	205.00	200.00
10	Otoklin Plants	A	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Otoklin Plants	B	10.00	7.00	6.50
100	Oudh Sugar	B	300.00	305.00	300.00
	"P"				
10	Paam Pharmaceutical	D	16.00	16.00	16.00
10	Pace Electronics	B	2.36	2.36	2.36
10	Padamshree Projects	C	5.84	5.84	5.84
10	Padmanabha Investment	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Padmanabha Investment	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Padmani Textile	A	3.76	3.76	3.76
10	Padmani Textile	B	10.00	9.00	10.12
10	Padmatex Eng.	A	9.50	9.50	7.00
10	Padmatex Eng.	B	8.00	7.50	7.00
10	Pagita Leasing	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Pahargoomiah Tea	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Paharimata Indus.	C	4.05	4.05	4.05
10	Pahwa Traders	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Palace Beauty Estat.	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Palani Andavar	M	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Palanpur Traders	C	3.10	3.10	3.10
10	Pal & Paul Builder	D	3.00	12.00	7.00
10	Palladium Trading	B	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Pallawi Resources	C	3.65	3.65	3.65
10	Pallawi Traders	C	5.45	5.45	5.45
10	Pamvi Papers	B	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Pamvi Papers	C	5.06	5.06	5.06
10	Panafic Indl.	D	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Panchanan Commercial	C	3.21	3.21	3.21
10	Panchmahal Cement	A	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Panchmahal Cement	B	4.76	10.00	4.00
10	Panchratna Arts	C	9.35	9.35	9.00
10	Panchsheel Commercial	D	2.62	2.62	2.62
10	Panchura Tea	M	22.50	22.50	22.50
100	Pandyan Hotel	M	75.00	75.00	75.00
5	Panipat Foods	D	0.50	0.50	0.50
10	Pankaj Commercial	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Pankaj Commercial	Mp.	2.10	2.10	2.10
10	Pankaj Dealers	C	10.05	10.05	10.05
10	Pankaj Dealers	D	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Pankaj Industries	C	9.40	9.40	9.40
10	Pankaj Investment	C	9.56	9.56	9.56
10	Pankaj Oxygen	C	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Pankaj Priyank	C	3.85	3.85	3.85
10	Pankaj Projects	C	3.03	3.03	3.03
10	Pankaj Properties	Bg.	2.80	2.80	5.25
10	Pankaj Services	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Panorama	A	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Panorama Trading	C	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Pansut (India)	D	3.00	3.00	6.75
10	Pantagon Finance	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Pantape Magnetic	B	6.00	4.00	3.50
10	Pantape Magnetic	Bg.	11.00	11.00	11.00
100	Panyam Cement	B	120.00	120.00	120.00
100	Panyam Cement	Bg.	104.00	104.00	84.50
100	Panyam Cement	H	70.00	70.00	70.00
100	Panyam Cement	M	116.00	116.00	100.00
10	Paper Products†	B	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Paper Products†	D	13.00	13.00	13.50
100	Paraan Ltd.	B	102.00	102.00	102.00
10	Parag-Shilpa Invest.	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Paramhans Comm.	C	3.35	3.35	3.35
10	Paramount Enterprise	C	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Paramount Enterprise	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Paramount Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Paramount Mercantile	C	5.06	5.06	5.06
10	Paras Mercantile	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Parasnath Textile	C	12.50	14.00	14.00
10	Parasnath Textile	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Parasrampuria Capitol	B	7.50	9.00	9.50
10	Parasrampuria Capitol	D	8.50	7.00	8.25
10	Parasrampuria Synth.	A	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Parasrampuria Synth.	B	9.50	8.00	8.75
10	Parasrampuria Synth.	D	8.75	9.00	9.50
10	Parekh Dist.	B	4.24	4.24	4.24
10	Parichay Investment (Pub.)	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Parijat Investment	C	3.15	3.25	3.25
10	Parijat Trading	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Parikh Engg. & Body	C	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Park Avenue	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Park Chambers	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Parke Davis	B	37.00	35.50	34.00
10	Parkside Tea	M	31.50	31.50	31.50
10	Parm Trading	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Parmeshwar India	C	10.50	9.00	7.10
10	Parry's Confectionery	M	14.00	14.00	15.00
25	Parshuram Pottery	B	26.00	26.00	26.00
10	Parshwanath Housing	A	7.00	7.00	10.00
10	Parshwanath Housing	B	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Partap Rajasthan Spl. Steel†	D	14.25	14.25	9.00
10	Partap Steel Rolling	B	9.50	12.00	7.50
10	Partap Steel Rolling	D	10.00	8.00	7.00
5	Parteek Finance	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Parv Holdings	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Parvidghar Leasing	B	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Parvidghar Leasing	Bg.	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Pashupati India	C	5.60	5.60	5.60
10	Pashupati Spg.	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Pasupati Spg. & Wvg.	D	13.50	13.50	8.00
100	Patel Eng.	B	60.00	51.00	50.00
125	Patell Mills	A	150.00	150.00	150.00
10	Pathemara Tea	C	24.12	24.12	24.12
10	Patna Electric	C	5.06	5.62	5.62
100	Patrakola Tea	C	71.00	71.00	71.50
10	Patriot Trading	C	6.10	6.10	6.10
10	Patwa Investment	A	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Paushak	A	5.00	5.00	4.50
10	Paushak	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Pavapuri Trading	C	5.25	5.25	5.25
10	Pavapuri Trading	D	2.25	2.25	2.25
10	Pavitra Commercial	C	10.10	10.10	10.10
10	Pavitra Commercial	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Pawandoot Investment	C	3.10	3.10	3.10
10	Pawansut Holding	D	3.25	3.50	3.50
10	Payal Commerce	C	5.15	5.15	5.15
10	Payal Commercial Co.	H	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	P.B.M. Polytex	B	—	13.00	14.00
10	PCS Data	B	—	—	31.00
10	Peacock Traders	C	6.55	6.55	6.55
10	Peacock Traders	D	3.03	3.03	3.03
10	Pearl Apartment	D	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Pearl Investment	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Pearl Leasing	D	13.00	6.25	6.25
10	Peebee Steel	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Peermade Tea	M	26.00	26.00	26.00
10	Pefco Ind.	B	5.00	3.00	3.00
10	**Peico Electronics**	**B**	**37.00**	**33.00**	**27.00**
10	**Peico Electronics**	**C**	**36.75**	**33.00**	**27.00**
10	Peirce Leslie	M	14.75	14.00	14.00
10	Pekon Electronic	C	6.75	6.75	6.75
10	Pelicon Hotel	D	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Pench Valley Coal	C	1.00	1.00	1.00
100	Penguin Textile Mills	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Peninsular Rubber	M	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Penrose Mercantile	C	5.05	5.05	5.05
10	Pentasia Chemicals	B	36.00	32.50	23.50
10	Pentasia Chemicals	M	37.00	31.50	22.75
10	Pentex (India)	C	3.40	.3.40	3.40

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	People's Investment	B	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Perfect Circle	B	7.00	4.50	6.00
10	Perfect Circle	D	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Perfectpac	C	17.12	9.00	9.00
10	Perfectpac	D	10.50	10.50	10.50
50	Perfect Potteries	Mp.	52.00	52.00	52.00
100	Perfect Potteries M.B.	Mp.	95.00	95.00	95.00
10	Perfect Project	C	6.30	6.30	5.70
10	Perfect Traders Exporter	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	**Peria Karamalai**	**M**	**29.50**	**29.75**	**36.50**
10	Periwal Industrial	C	9.00	8.12	6.87
10	Periyar Chemicals	M	2.10	2.10	2.10
100	Permanent Magnets	B	100.00	90.00	90.00
10	Pesticides	B	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Peter Hemlin Comm.	C	9.06	9.06	9.06
10	Pet Plastics	B	—	—	36.00
10	**Pfizer**	**B**	**63.00**	**61.50**	**56.00**
10	Phalgun Trade	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Phar East Labo.	A	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Phar East Labo.	B	5.00	4.00	3.50
100	Phaskowa Tea	C	81.00	117.00	100.00
10	Phillips Carbon	B	43.00	38.00	30.00
10	Phillips Carbon	C	46.50	38.00	33.00
10	Phillips Carbon	D	38.00	38.00	38.00
10	Phoenix Mills	B	35.00	35.00	35.00
10	Phool Holding	D	3.12	3.12	3.12
100	Phosphate Co.	C	105.00	125.00	104.00
10	Photophone	B	34.00	29.00	20.00
10	Pick-up Investment	C	3.10	3.10	3.10
10	Pick-up Traders	C	10.06	10.06	10.06
10	Pick-up Traders	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Pickwick Investment	D	9.50	9.50	8.00
10	PICPL Ltd.	B	62.50	60.00	47.50
10	Piech Investment	A	51.00	51.00	51.00
10	Pilani Investment	D	40.00	40.00	40.00
10	Pilani Investment	Mp.	16.25	16.25	16.25
10	Pillar Investment	D	2.25	2.25	2.25
10	Pine Chemicals	B	13.00	11.00	7.00
10	Pine Chemicals	D	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Pink City Investment	C	3.12	3.12	3.12
10	Pinewood Commerce	C	9.70	9.70	9.70
10	Pinnacle Trade	C	3.25	3.25	3.30
10	Pioneer Alloys	M	6.00	4.00	4.00
10	Pioneer Auto Lamps	A	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Pioneer Auto Lamps	B	6.00	5.50	6.50
10	Pioneer Leasing	A	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Pioneer Lea. (India)	B	7.50	8.50	6.75
10	Pioneer Leasing	D	9.00	7.00	7.00
10	Piplikhera Investment	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Piplikhera Investment	C	3.03	3.03	3.03
10	Piramal Spinning	A	26.00	26.00	26.00
10	Piramal Spinning	B	18.00	12.00	12.00
10	Pita Ashis Investment	B	2.60	2.60	2.60
10	Pitamber Commercial	D	1.87	1.87	1.87
10	Piyush Ltd.	C	3.60	3.65	3.70
10	P. K. Textile	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	P. L. Finance	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	P. L. Finance	M	8.40	8.50	8.90
10	Plastic Resins	M	1.75	1.75	1.75
10	Plaza Steel	D	3.20	3.20	3.20
10	Pleasant Hotels	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Pleasant Hotels	M	10.75	10.00	10.15
10	Pleasant Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	P. M. Commercial	C	6.25	6.25	6.25
10	PNB Finance	C	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	PNB Finance	D	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Poddar Projects	C	6.20	6.20	6.20
10	Polar Industries	B	7.00	9.00	8.50
10	Polar Industries	C	9.50	9.50	10.00
10	Polar Industries	D	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Polar Investment	Bg.	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Pollar Fan Indus.	C	12.50	12.50	16.50
100	Polson	B	45.00	45.00	45.00
10	Polychem†	B	48.00	51.00	60.00
10	Polydyne Tdg.	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
100	**Polyolefins Industries**	**A**	**1040.00**	**940.00**	**925.00**

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION	
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.
100	Polyolefins Industries	B	1040.00	935.00
10	Pondicherry Papers	M	10.75	10.75
10	Pond's (India)*	B	352.50	327.50
10	**Pond's (India)***	**M**	**350.00**	**320.00**
10	Ponni Sugars	B	16.00	16.00
10	Ponni Sugars	M	13.50	11.75
10	Poona Industrial Hotel	B	65.00	65.00
10	Poona Industrial Hotel	Bg.	24.50	24.50
10	Poonmudi Agencies	M	2.00	2.00
10	Porrits & Spencer (Asia)*	D	30.00	30.00
10	Port Shipping Co.	C	10.00	10.00
10	Positive Commercial	C	3.25	3.25
10	Potential Investment	D	3.00	3.00
10	Poysha Industrial	B	10.50	7.00
10	P. R. Copper Foils	B	2.62	2.62
10	P. R. Copper Foils	D	6.50	6.50
10	P. R. Holdings	D	1.50	1.50
10	P. R. Textile	C	3.50	3.50
10	Prabha-Krishna Tdg.	B	8.00	8.00
10	Prabhat India	C	6.55	8.25
10	Prabhu Steel	B	32.00	32.00
10	Prabhu Steel	C	3.37	3.37
10	Prachi Resorts	C	10.10	10.10
10	Pradeep Paper	B	2.00	2.00
10	Pradyumnna Steel	C	2.75	2.75
10	Pragati Bonds	B	2.20	2.20
10	Pragati Business	C	5.05	5.05
10	Pragati Leasing	D	3.00	3.00
10	Prajeev Investment	C	6.70	6.70
10	Prakarima Leasing	D	3.00	3.00
10	Prakash Leasing	Bg.	10.00	12.00
10	Prakash Pipes	A	15.00	15.00
10	Prakash Pipes & Indus.	B	33.00	26.00
10	Prakash Pipes & Indus.	D	27.00	28.00
10	Prakash Tubes	A	19.00	19.00
10	Prakash Tubes	B	18.00	13.00
10	Prakash Tubes	D	18.50	14.00
10	Pranav Investment	Mp.	10.15	10.15
250	Prasad Mills	A	200.00	200.00
10	Prashant Investment	C	6.80	6.80
10	Prashant Proteins	A	6.00	6.00
10	Prashant Proteins	B	5.50	5.50
10	Prasidh Export	D	3.06	3.06
10	Prasidh Finance	D	3.25	3.25
10	Prasidh Leasing	D	3.25	3.25
10	Pratap Holdings	C	7.00	7.00
10	Pratibha Holdings	D	3.25	3.25
10	Pratibha Mfg.	C	3.28	3.28
10	Pratibha Mercantile	B	2.50	2.50
10	Pratibha Trading	D	3.05	3.05
10	Pratik Commercial	C	10.06	10.06
10	Pratik Commercial	D	3.00	3.00
10	Pravah Holdings	D	3.00	3.00
10	Pravasi Enterprise	D	1.00	14.00
10	Praveen India	C	5.35	5.35
10	Precision Exports	D	3.06	3.06
10	Precision Leasing	D	7.00	7.00
10	Precious Trading	B	3.30	5.00
10	Prem Enterprises	D	3.00	3.00
10	Prem Kutir	B	2.00	2.00
10	**Premier Automobiles†**	**B**	**29.00**	**25.00**
100	Premier Breweries	M	130.00	130.00
10	Premier Cables	B	5.25	5.25
10	Premier Cables	D	6.00	6.00
10	Premier Cables	M	21.00	21.00
10	Premier Cereals	C	3.25	3.25
100	Premier Construction	B	107.50	100.00
10	Premier Cotton (Precot)†	Bg.	20.33	20.33
10	Premier Cotton (Precot)†	M	20.50	20.50
100	Premier Die Castings	A	90.00	94.00
10	Premier Extraction	A	13.00	13.00
10	Premier Extraction	B	10.50	9.00
10	Premier Extraction	D	10.50	10.50
10	Premier Extraction	Mp.	10.25	10.25
10	Premier Fertilizers	M	1.10	1.10
10	Premier Instruments	Bg.	19.33	12.00

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

id p er are	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
s.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
0	Premier Instruments	M	12.50	12.50	14.50
0	Premium Linkers	D	2.55	2.55	2.55
0	Premier Mills	Bg.	8.25	8.25	9.25
0	Premier Mills	C	36.75	36.75	36.75
0	Premier Mills	M	8.00	9.00	9.75
00	Premier Paper	B	50.00	50.00	50.00
10	Premier Road Carriers	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Premier Roller Flour	M	7.26	7.26	7.20
10	Premier Synthetics	B	3.76	3.76	3.76
10	Premier Tubes	B	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Premier Tubes	C	9.25	9.25	9.25
00	Premier Tyres	B	132.50	140.00	140.00
10	Premier Vegetable	B	—	8.50	5.50
10	Premier Vegetable	C	—	8.00	8.00
10	Premier Vegetable Products	D	5.25	8.00	6.75
10	Premier Vinyl Flooring	B	8.00	8.00	5.50
10	Premier Vinyl Flooring	C	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Premier Vinyl Flooring	D	10.25	8.50	8.00
10	Premium Electronics	D	31.50	31.50	31.50
10	Premium Merchant	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
5	Presidency Jute	C	0.60	0.60	0.60
10	Pressman Leasing	A	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Pressman Leasing (Pub.)	B	12.00	11.00	7.00
10	Pressman Leasing	C	12.00	11.75	11.75
10	Pressman Leasing	D	14.50	11.00	8.00
10	Pressman Mutual	A	21.50	21.50	21.50
10	Pressman Mutual	B	21.50	21.50	21.50
10	Pressman Mutual	C	22.75	22.75	22.75
10	Pressman Mutual	D	18.00	18.00	18.00
10	Press Metal	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Press Metal	M	11.33	11.33	11.33
10	Prestige Foods	A	14.50	14.50	14.50
10	Prestige Foods	B	10.00	7.50	6.00
10	Prestige Foods	D	14.00	10.50	6.00
10	Prestige HM Poly.	B	5.50	5.50	4.50
10	Prestige HM Poly	D	—	14.00	14.00
10	Prestige Stock & Bonds	C	2.25	2.25	2.25
10	Prime Merchants	D	11.25	11.25	3.00
5	Prime Trade Links	D	3.00	3.00	3.25
10	Priority Intra Comm.	C	3.00	3.10	3.10
10	Prisure Promotion	C	10.12	10.12	10.12
10	Prix India	C	12.31	12.31	12.31
10	Priya Commercial	C	6.25	5.62	5.62
10	Priyadarshini Cement	H	4.95	4.25	3.30
10	Priyadarshini Cement	B	4.50	3.76	3.00
10	Priyadarshini Cement	D	4.75	3.50	3.00
10	Priyadarshini Leasing	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Priyadarshini Spg.	B	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Priyadarshini Spg.	H	8.50	6.00	6.00
10	Priyadarshini Thread	H	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Priyadarshini Thread	B	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Priyanka Udyog	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Priyatama Exports	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Profeel Sentinel	B	7.50	4.00	8.00
10	Professional Equipment	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Progressive Auto	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Progressive Commercial	D	2.25	2.25	2.25
10	Progressive Leasing	B	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Progressive Services	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Pronto Industrial	C	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Pronto Steerings	D	26.00	26.00	26.00
10	Prosperous Eng.	C	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Protective Mercantile	C	2.60	2.60	2.60
10	Prudential Comm.	D	2.25	2.25	3.10
10	Prudential Mercantile	C	6.53	6.53	6.53
10	P.R.S. Steels†	B	30.00	30.00	30.00
10	P.S.B. Finance	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	PSI Data Systems	B	24.00	21.00	11.50
10	PSI Data Systems	Bg.	27.50	27.50	27.50
10	PSI Data Systems	D	24.00	25.00	12.00
4	Publicity Society	C	2.70	2.70	2.70
10	Pudumjee Pulp	B	17.00	18.00	16.00

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Puja Commercial	C	3.80	3.80	3.85
10	Pullangode Rubber*	M	24.50	24.50	16.33
10	Pulliccar Textile Mills	M	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Pulsar Commercial	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Punalur Paper	D	2.25	2.25	2.25
10	Punam Commercial	C	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Punit Commercial	B	2.60	2.60	2.60
10	Punjab Alkalies	B	4.50	5.65	6.25
10	Punjab Alkalies	D	4.50	4.50	6.50
10	Punjab Anand Batteries	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Punjab Anand Batteries	D	18.00	18.00	18.00
10	Punjab Anand Lamp	B	5.00	5.00	4.50
10	Punjab Anand Lamp	D	6.00	6.00	5.00
10	Punjab Breweries	D	17.50	34.50	45.00
10	Punjab Chemicals	B	29.00	43.00	90.00
10	Punjab Chemicals	D	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Punjab Concast Steels	B	19.25	19.25	19.25
10	Punjab Concast Steels	D	12.25	12.25	12.25
10	Punjab Fibres	C	5.25	12.00	13.00
10	Punjab Fibres	D	4.00	4.00	9.50
10	Punjab National Ferti.	B	4.50	4.00	4.00
10	Punjab National Ferti.	D	4.00	3.50	4.00
10	Punjab Processors	D	2.50	2.50	2.50
100	Punjab Produce	D	126.00	126.00	126.00
10	Punjab Tractors	B	15.50	15.00	20.25
10	Punjab Tractors	D	41.50	41.50	41.50
10	Punjab Woolcombers	B	35.00	30.00	34.00
10	Punjab Woolcombers	D	35.00	35.00	30.00
10	Punsumi (India)	D	11.25	11.25	6.75
100	Purak Vinimay	C	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Purbanchal Commerce	C	5.37	5.37	5.37
10	Purbanchal Steel	C	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Purnima Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Purnima Traders	C	3.10	3.10	3.10
10	Purtabpur	C	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Purva Engineers	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Purvanchal Invest.	C	3.80	3.80	3.80
10	Purvanchal Leasing	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Purvi Banijya	C	3.05	3.05	3.05
10	Pushkar Banijya	C	5.39	5.39	5.39
10	Pushpanjali Investment	C	6.50	5.80	5.80
10	Pushya Industrial Gases	M	5.85	5.85	5.85
10	Pushya Industrial Gases	Bg.	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Pussimbing Tea	C	3.20	3.20	3.20
10	Puthutotam Coffee	M	25.00	25.00	25.00
10	Putinbaree Tea	C	8.10	8.10	8.10
10	PVD Plast Mould	A	11.25	11.25	11.25
10	PVD Plast Mould	B	20.00	15.00	12.50
10	Pyramid Ta.	B	1.52	1.52	1.52
10	Pyretic Tdg. Co.	C	3.40	3.40	3.40
10	Quality Investment	C	9.87	9.87	9.87
10	Quality Investment	D	3.06	3.06	3.10
10	Quality Steel	D	6.00	6.00	4.25
10	Quick Return Investment	D	2.25	2.25	2.25
10	Quasar India	D	3.06	4.50	4.00
	"R"				
10	Raasi Cement	B	16.00	15.00	16.00
10	Raasi Cement	H	17.00	16.00	16.00
10	Raasi Ceramics	B	6.00	6.00	5.75
10	Raasi Ceramics	H	10.00	5.25	5.25
10	Raasi Finance	B	7.25	7.25	7.25
10	Raasi Finance	H	9.00	9.00	8.50
10	Raasi Leasing	B	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Raasi Leasing	H	8.50	7.00	7.00
10	Raasi Refractories	B	4.24	4.00	4.00
10	Raasi Refractories	H	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Rachna Investment	C	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Radha Kishan Cement	A	4.00	4.00	4.00

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EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Radha Kishan Cement	B	3.50	2.00	1.50
25	Radhakrishna Textile Mills	M	25.00	25.00	25.00
10	Radhika Export	C	2.30	2.30	2.30
10	Radhika Industrial	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Radice & Co.	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
5	Radio & Electric	M	1.85	1.85	2.00
10	Raghav Commercials	C	3.30	3.30	3.30
10	Raghunath Prasad Phool	C	3.40	3.40	3.40
100	Raghuvanshi Mills	B	28.00	28.00	28.00
10	Raghuvar India	C	7.15	7.15	7.15
10	Raghuvar India	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Rahul Comm.	C	6.20	6.10	6.10
10	Rahul Tdg.	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Rahul Udyog	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Rahul Udyog	C	10.25	10.25	10.25
100	Raigarh Trading Co.	C	103.00	103.00	103.00
100	Raigarh Trading Co.	D	19.75	19.75	19.75
10	Rainbow Tea	C	3.20	3.20	3.20
10	Rai Investment	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Raipur Alloys	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
100	Raipur Textile Mills	A	70.75	68.00	50.00
100	Rajabahadur Poona Mills	B	115.00	115.00	115.00
10	Rajabhat Tea	C	6.05	6.05	6.05
10	Rajagiri Rubber	M	25.50	25.50	25.50
	Rajalakshmi Textile Mills	M	11.00	55.00	11.00
100	**Rajapalayam Textile***	M	205.00	305.00	193.75
10	**Rajath Leasing**	B	11.25	10.75	10.75
10	**Rajasthan Cylinder**	C	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Rajasthan Cylinder	D	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Rajasthan Glyoxal	D	8.50	5.00	5.00
10	Rajasthan Glyoxal	B	22.00	22.00	22.00
10	Rajasthan Petro Syn.	A	16.00	16.00	16.00
10	Rajasthan Petro Syn.	B	5.00	7.50	7.00
10	Rajasthan Petro Syn.	C	16.00	7.75	5.70
10	Rajasthan Petro Syn.	D	7.00	7.00	7.50
10	Rajasthan Polyester	B	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Rajasthan Polyester	D	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Rajasthan Spg. & Wvg. Mills	B	28.00	28.00	28.00
10	Rajasthan Spg. & Wvg. Mills	C	28.25	28.00	24.25
10	Rajasthan Spg. & Wvg. Mills	D	26.00	26.75	26.75
10	Rajasthan Synthetics	C	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Rajasthan Telephone	B	11.00	9.50	7.00
10	Rajasthan Telephone	D	11.00	8.50	8.00
10	Rajasthan Vanaspati	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Rajasthan XLO	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Rajasthan XLO	D	7.75	7.75	7.75
10	Rajat Investment	C	5.06	5.06	5.06
10	Rajat Steel Ind.	C	8.25	8.25	8.25
5	**Rajendra Coffee**	M	23.25	23.25	23.25
10	**Rajendra Mech.**	B	10.50	12.00	8.50
10	**Rajendra Penta**	B	—	—	6.25
10	**Rajgarh Tea**	C	64.00	64.00	64.00
10	**Rajgiri Exim**	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Rajkamal Synthetics	B	20.00	17.00	14.50
10	Rajkot Investment	A	18.00	18.00	18.00
50	Rajkumar Mills	Mp.	30.00	30.00	30.00
10	Rajmata Investment	B	2.24	2.24	2.24
10	Rajnigandha Trading	D	3.50	3.00	3.25
10	Rajprakash Chemicals	B	16.00	17.50	12.00
10	Rajputana Investment	C	7.25	7.25	7.25
10	Rajradhe Finance	A	7.25	7.25	7.25
10	Rakesh Textiles	C	3.15	3.15	3.15
10	Raksons Leasing	D	10.00	10.00	8.00
100	Ralli Machine	B	15.00	15.00	15.00
	Rallis India	B	750.00	640.00	70.00
	Rallis India	C	830.00	720.00	66.00
	Rallis India	M	735.00	735.00	73.50
10	Ram Commercial Ent.	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Rama Fibres	B	4.50	3.00	2.00
10	Rama Fibres	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Rama Petro-Chem.	A	7.00	7.00	9.75
10	Rama Petro-Chem.	B	8.50	6.50	7.25
10	Rama Petro-Chem.	D	9.00	7.50	9.25
10	Rama Pulp	A	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Rama Pulp	B	6.00	6.00	8.00
10	Rama Steel Tube	D	18.50	10.00	10.00

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATIO	
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Ramakrishna Steel	M	18.00	18.00
10	Ramakrishna Udyog	C	9.25	9.25
10	Raman Trading	C	5.00	5.00
10	Ramaniya Finance	D	3.00	4.25
10	Ramaraj Enterprises	C	8.10	8.10
100	Ramaraju Surgical Cotton	M	125.00	125.00
10	Rameshwar Jute	C	2.75	2.75
10	Rameshwara Transport	C	4.25	4.25
10	Ramganga Ferti.	B	8.00	7.25
10	Ramganga Ferti.	D	9.00	7.50
10	Ramkishan Ispat	B	28.00	17.00
100	Ramkrishna Mills	M	53.64	53.64
10	Ramkrishna Mills	M	2.19	2.19
10	Ramkrishna Oxygen	M	11.00	11.00
10	Ramnarayana Textile Mills	M	3.47	3.47
10	Ram Nath Projects	D	3.12	3.12
10	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar	C	13.00	12.00
10	Ramon & Demm	B	6.50	6.50
10	Rampur Distillery Rt.	B	5.00	6.50
10	Rampur Distilleries	C	19.75	19.75
10	Rampur Distilleries	D	8.00	7.50
10	Rampur Engineering	D	14.00	14.00
10	Ranakpurji Investment	B	2.00	2.00
10	Ranakpurji Investment	C	3.60	3.60
10	Ranbaxy Laboratory	A	125.00	125.00
10	Ranbaxy Laboratory	B	86.25	77.00
10	Ranbaxy Laboratory	D	90.00	79.00
10	Rane Brake	M	38.50	38.50
10	Rane (Madras)†	B	37.50	40.00
10	**Rane (Madras)†**	M	36.00	35.00
10	Raneegunge Coal	C	3.75	3.25
10	Rangkala Investment	B	8.00	8.00
10	Ranicherra Tea	C	11.62	11.62
10	Ranisati Com. Invest.	C	7.50	11.00
10	Ranisati Indus.	C	8.15	8.15
10	Ranisati Properties	C	9.00	9.00
10	Ranisati Udyog	C	9.00	9.00
10	Rankay Investment	D	10.00	10.00
10	Ranken Bonds Holdings	C	3.05	3.05
10	Rapicut Carbide	A	12.00	12.00
10	Rapicut Carbide	B	35.00	87 50
10	Rapid Investment	B	2.50	2.50
10	Raport Trading	A	2.00	2.00
10	Rare Coin Investment	D	2.25	2.25
10	Rasbihri Tob.	A	13.50	13.50
10	Rashmi Commercial	C	5.15	5.10
10	Rasoi Ltd.	B	32.50	32.00
10	Rasoi Ltd.	C	33.50	34.75
10	Rasoi Ltd.	D	30.00	31.50
10	Ras Resorts Hotels	B	6.00	7.00
10	Rathi Alloys & Steel	B	12.50	16.00
10	Rathi Alloys & Steel	D	12.75	14.50
10	Rathi Ispat	D	3.12	3.12
10	Rathi India	B	75.00	75.00
10	Rathi India	D	35.00	35.00
10	Rathi Ministeel	D	4.00	4.00
10	Rathi Udyog	D	7.50	7.50
10	Ratlam Industrial	C	1.75	1.75
10	Ratlam Ispat	D	3.00	3.00
10	Ratna Commercial	C	3.60	3.60
10	Ratna Sugar	C	6.65	6.65
10	Ratnakar Shipping	B	3.00	3.24
10	Ratnakar Shipping	C	4.69	4.25
10	Ratni Investment	B	6.25	6.25
10	Rattan Exports	D	8.00	8.00
10	Raunaq International	D	7.25	7.00
50	Ravalgaon Sugar	B	51.00	50.00
10	Ravi Industrial Promotions	D	3.00	3.00
10	Ravindra Holding	D	7.10	6.90
10	Ravindra Steel	C	7.65	7.65
10	Ravindra Trading	B	10.00	6.00
10	Raw Jute Trading	C	10.06	10.06
100	Rayalaseema Textile Mills	M	65.00	65.00
10	**Raymond Woollen***	B	93.00	88.50
10	Raymond Woollen*	C	97.00	90.00
10	Raymond Woollen*	D	93.00	87.00

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Raza Textile Mills	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	R. B. Rodda & Co.	C	12.10	12.10	12.10
100	R. Choodambikai Mills.	M	72.00	72.00	72.00
10	Reckitt & Colman	B	200.00	183.75	195.00
10	**Reckitt & Colman**	**C**	**194.00**	**196.00**	**193.00**
10	Refine Holding	C	3.05	3.05	3.05
10	Refractory Specialities	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Refrigeration Accessories	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Regency Ceramics	B	20.50	19.00	13.75
10	Regency Ceramics	H	21.00	18.75	13.25
10	Regency Ceramics	M	21.00	18.50	13.25
10	Regency Industries	D	3.12	9.00	6.50
10	Regency Leasing	D	10.00	10.00	4.00
10	Regent Chemicals	B	6.50	13.50	7.50
10	Regent Estate	C	1.00	1.00	1.00
10	Regent Exim Int.	C	10.25	11.00	12.50
10	Regent Leasing	B	2.30	2.30	2.30
10	Regular Trading	C	5.05	5.05	5.05
10	Rekha Commercial	C	5.75	5.75	5.80
10	Reliance Chemotex	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Reliance Chemotex	C	7.00	5.00	5.25
10	Reliance Firebricks	C	3.75	3.75	3.75
10	Reliance Jute	C	10.50	12.12	12.50
10	**Reliance Industries**	**A**	**118.50**	**112.00**	**75.75**
10	**Reliance Industries**	**B**	**121.00**	**113.00**	**76.00**
10	Reliance Industries	Bg.	115.00	109.00	72.00
10	Reliance Industries	C	114.00	110.00	74.50
10	**Reliance Industries**	**D**	**116.00**	**108.50**	**75.25**
10	**Reliance Industries**	**M**	**117.00**	**101.00**	**74.00**
10	Reliance Techno.	D	3.00	3.00	9.00
10	Relico (India)	C	5,37	5.37	5.37
10	Relico Textile	C	8.25	8,25	8.25
10	Relson India	B	—	—	12.00
10	Remi Process	B	3.00	3.50	10.00
10	Remi Sales	B	3.00	3.00	6.00
10	Remington Rand	B	30.00	28.00	25.00
10	Remington Rand	C	29.00	28.25	25.50
10	Renowned Auto.	B	3.50	4.00	3.24
10	Renowned Auto.	M	4.50	3.00	3.00
10	Renox Commercial	C	3.55	3.55	3.55
10	Residency Housing	B	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Revathi-CP*	B	207.50	80.00	52.00
10	**Revathi-CP***	**M**	**200.00**	**170.00**	**51.50**
10	Revlon Commercial	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Revolving Investment	D	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Rewa Coalfields	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	R. G. Foundry	D	11.00	11.00	12.00
10	R. G. Ispat Ltd.	C	18.50	18.50	18.50
10	R. G. Ispat Ltd.	D	25.00	25.00	25.00
10	Rhine Valley Leasing	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Richardson Hindustan	B	265.00	270.00	280.00
10	Richimen Silk	B	8.00	7.50	6.00
10	Richimen Silk	D	9.00	8.00	6.75
10	Richimen Silk	H	8.50	7.50	6.25
10	Richimen Silk.	M	8.00	7.00	6.50
10	Rick Lunsford Trade	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Rick Lunsford Trade	D	2.00	2.00	5.00
10	Rico Auto	B	4.00	4.00	4.50
10	Rico Auto	D	8.25	5.25	4.00
10	Ricon Commerce	C	5.15	5.15	5.15
10	Ridhi Holding	B	10.00	10.00	9.00
10	Ridhi Siddhi Com.	C	10.75	10.75	10.75
10	Rife Const.	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Rikhav Commercial	C	3.00	3.10	3.10
10	Rinki Hydrocarbon	A	23.00	23.00	13.00
10	Rinki Hydrocarbon	B	11.50	10.25	11.00
10	Rinki Industrial	A	38.00	38.00	30.00
10	Rinki Ind. Oils	B	39.00	34.00	24.00
10	Rinki Properties	B	7.50	6.25	7.00
10	Rishab Exports	D	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Rishabh Ent.	A	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Rishabh Ispat	B	3.24	3.24	3.24
10	Rishi Packers	A	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Rishi Packers	B	4.50	5.00	4.00
10	Rishi Trading	C	3.50	3.50	3.55
10	Rishra Investment	C	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Risorgimento Indus.	C	3.35	3.35	3.35
10	Rita Holding	D	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	River Finance	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	R. J. Clad Metal	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	R. J. Clad Metal	Mp.	5.00	5.00	5.00
100	R. J. Shah	B	83.00	83.00	83.00
10	R. K. Commercial	C	3.45	3.45	3.50
10	R. K. Financial	C	9.25	9.25	9.25
10	R. K. Iron	C	8.20	7.40	6.05
10	R. K. Mfg.	C	9.00	8.50	7.65
10	R. K. Wire Products	C	7.60	6.85	5.60
10	R. N. T. Estate	C	11.00	10.00	10.00
10	Robert Resources	C	4.00	4.00	4.00
100	Roberts McLean	C	63.00	63.00	63.00
10	Roche Products	B	39.00	37.50	34.50
10	Rock Chemicals	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Rock Copco	C	—	24.00	11.62
10	Rock Land Leasing	D	12.00	12.00	12.00
100	Rockweld	M	102.00	102.00	102.00
10	Rodal Circaprint	B	12.00	13.00	9.50
10	Roger Leasing	D	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Roger Trading	A	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Rohini Traders	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Rohit Agro	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
100	Rohit Mills	A	50.00	37.00	25.00
100	Rohit Pulp & Paper	B	232.50	175.00	165.00
10	Rohtas Industries	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Rohtas Industries	D	0.90	0.90	0.40
10	Roland Industries	B	2.00	2.00	3.50
10	Roland Industrial	C	3.87	3.87	3.95
100	Rolcon Engineering	A	220.00	220.00	220.00
100	Rolcon Engineering	B	220.00	220.00	220.00
10	Rollatainers	B	42.50	43.25	50.00
10	Rollatainers	C	44.25	44.25	51.00
10	Rollatainers	D	40.00	39,00	42.00
10	Rolloy Metals	B	6.00	4.50	3.00
	Roneo Vickers India	D	1.00	1.00	1.06
10	Ronson Traders	C	7.55	7.55	7.55
10	Roopacherra Tea	C	18.50	18.50	18.50
10	Roplas (India)†	B	30.00	24.50	26.00
10	Rose Investment	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Rose Patel Merc.	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Ross Murarka (East)	B	6.00	6.00	4.00
10	Ross Murarka Fin.	A	14.50	14.50	13.50
10	Ross Murarka Fin.	B	15.00	17.00	13.75
10	Ross Murarka Fin.	C	17.00	17.00	17.00
10	Ross Murarka Fin.	D	15.00	15.75	13.50
10	Ross Murarka Fin.	M	14.50	15.00	13.00
10	Ross Murarka Fin.	Bg	17.50	14.50	13.50
10	Ross Murarka Money	B	5.00	5.00	4.00
10	Royal Traders	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	R. R. Fastners	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	R. R. Fastners	H	4.00	2.00	2.00
10	R. P. Hydro Oils	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	R. S. Weaving	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Rubal Agro Entp.	D	5.25	5.25	5.25
10	Rubal Leasing	D	3.00	3.06	3.06
100	Ruby Mills	B	90.00	110.00	140.00
10	Ruby Traders & Export	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Ruchi India	C	5.92	5.92	5,92
10	Ruchi Soya	B	15.50	14.75	11.00
10	Ruchi Soya	D	15.00	8.00	8.00
10	Ruchi Soya	Mp.	15.00	15.00	11.00
10	Ruchi Vanijya	C	3.40	3.50	3.50
10	Ruchika Electronics	B	7.00	3.00	6,50
10	Ruchika Electronics	D	8.00	8.00	7.50

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
Rs.			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Rukmani Metals*	D	24.00	29.00	13.00
10	Rumjhum Bond Holding	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Rungamatee Tea	C	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Rungta Leasing	D	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Rungta Project	C	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Rungta Projects	D	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Runit Investment	C	3.03	3.03	3.03
10	Russel Construction	C	3.10	3.10	3.10
10	Rustom Mills	A	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Ruston & Hornsby	B	7.00	7.00	4.00
10	Rustagi Tdg.	B	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Ruttonsha Int. Rect.	B	11.00	11.50	9.00
10	R. V. Investment & Dealer	C	5.25	5.25	5.25
10	Ryam Comm. & Plant	C	4.69	4.25	4.75
10	Rydak Projects	C	5.70	11.00	11.37
10	Rydak Tea	C	30.25	31.50	24.75
	"S"				
10	5 S. Ltd.	C	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	5 S. Ltd.	D	10.00	3.00	3.00
10	SAB Electronics	B	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	SAB Electronics	D	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Sacred Trading	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Sabrimala Leasing	D	8.00	3.25	3.25
10	Sadhna Nitro*	B	37.50	35.00	40.00
10	SAE (India)	B	122.50	112.50	132.50
10	SAE (India)	D	128.00	117.50	132.00
10	Safari Ind. (India)	A	11.25	11.25	11.25
10	Safari Ind. (India)	B	11.00	8.75	7.00
10	SAFE	M	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Safepack Polymers	H	10.00	9.00	5.00
10	Safex Trading	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Saffron Agencies	C	4.15	4.15	4.15
10	Saffron Investment	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Sagar Cement	H	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Sagar Investment	B	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Sagar Silk	B	3.00	3.00	2.00
10	Sagar Soya Prod.	A	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Sagar Soya Prod.	B	5.00	4.00	4.00
10	Sagar Soya Prod.	Mp.	5.00	5.00	2.76
10	Saharsh Exports	C	5.25	5.25	5.25
10	Sahayak Finance	H	1.90	1.90	1.90
10	Sahney Paris	B	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Sahu Jain	D	5.25	5.25	5.25
5	Sahu Properties	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Sai Baba Invt. & Comm.	D	2.40	2.40	2.40
10	Saidpur Jute	C	6.85	6.85	6.15
10	Sainath Comm.	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
100	Sajjan Mills	Mp.	40.00	40.00	40.00
100	Sakarlal Balabhai	A	132.00	132.00	132.00
10	Saket Exporters	A	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Saket Exports & Import	C	5.06	5.06	5.06
10	Sakthi Finance	B	15.00	14.50	14.00
10	Sakthi Finance	D	16.00	16.00	16.00
10	Sakthi Finance	M	13.50	14.00	13.60
10	Sakthi Sugar	Bg.	19.50	8.25	8.25
10	**Sakthi Sugar**	**M**	**9.00**	**8.85**	**7.00**
10	Salstar Foods	B	6.00	6.00	5.00
10	Salasar Industrial	C	5.70	5.70	5.70
10	Salechha Pratishthan	C	4.85	4.85	4.85
10	Salem-Erode Tea	M	20.00	20.00	30.00
10	Salzer Elect.	M	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Sameer Enterprise	C	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Samir Commercial	C	5.22	5.22	5.22
10	Sam Leaseco	B	5.25	5.25	5.25
10	Samarias Housing	M	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Sammaan Exports	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Sammed Sikhar Tra.	B	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Sampat Indus. & Cons.	C	7.80	7.80	7.80
10	Samrat Bicycles	A	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Samrat Housing	B	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Samridhi Investment	C	2.25	2.25	2.25
10	Sampda Chem.	B	2.76	2.76	2.76
10	Samrat Bicycles	B	5.00	3.76	2.76
10	Samrat Bicycles	D	4.50	3.75	3.00

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION	
Rs.			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.
10	Samrat Housing & Leasing	B	10.50	10.50
10	Samtel (India)	B	62.50	46.00
10	Samtel (India)	D	68.00	45.00
10	Sam-Tul Investment	B	2.00	2.00
10	Samrat Forgings	D	13.00	13.00
10	Samudra Leasing	C	12.12	12.12
10	SAN Engg.	B	12.00	12.00
10	SAN Engg.	Bg.	14.00	14.00
10	Sanathana Dharma	B	14.00	14.00
10	Sanathana Dharma	M	8.00	8.00
10	Sancheti Leasing	B	17.50	17.50
10	Sancheti	M	8.00	8.00
10	Sanchna Tdg.	B	1.70	1.70
10	Sanco Trans	M	9.50	9.50
10	Sandeep Holdings	A	48.00	44.00
10	Sandeep Holdings	B	33.00	33.00
10	Sandeep India	C	5.30	5.30
10	Sandeep Investment	C	3.25	3.25
10	Sanderson Indus.	B	8.50	10.00
10	Sanderson Indus.	C	11.25	10.62
10	Sanderson Ind.	D	11.00	11.00
10	Sandoz (India)	B	77.75	65.00
10	Sandur Manganese	Bg.	12.00	12.00
100	Sandvik Asia	B	870.00	675.00
10	Saneh Industrial	C	2.12	2.12
10	Sangam Exports	B	2.00	2.00
10	Sangam Industrial	D	3.00	3.00
10	Sangam Investment	C	5.50	5.50
10	Sangameshwar Coffee	Bg.	16.75	16.75
10	Sangameshwar Coffee	M	15.80	15.80
10	Sanghvi Steels	B	10.50	9.25
10	Sangotri Const.	D	3.00	3.00
10	Sanjay Agro	D	3.12	3.12
10	Sanjay Leasing	B	3.00	3.00
10	Sanjoy Investment	C	11.06	11.06
10	Sankey Wheels	B	7.00	7.00
10	Sankey Wheels	C	6.00	6.00
10	Sankheshwar Holding	D	7.50	7.50
10	Sanman Mercantile	B	2.00	2.00
10	Sanmar Financial	B	17.00	17.00
10	Sanmar Financial	M	14.00	12.75
10	Sanmati Trading	C	3.30	3.30
10	Sanmitra Comm.	B	2.00	2.00
10	Santon Finance	D	3.00	4.25
10	Santosh Industries	C	16.00	14.00
10	Santosh Maize	A	10.00	10.00
10	Sapience Industries	C	9.50	9.50
10	Sapoi Tea	C	13.75	13.75
10	Sapphire Finance	B	8.00	8.00
10	Sapphire India	B	4.00	2.50
10	Sapphire Investment	C	5.06	5.06
10	Saptrishi Finance	D	3.00	3.00
10	**Sarabhai (A.S.E.)**	A	**10.25**	**9.50**
10	Sarabhai Surfact.	A	9.00	9.00
10	Sarabhai Surfact.	B	9.00	9.00
5	Saraf Sons	B	4.50	4.50
10	Saraf Synthetics	B	17.50	17.50
10	Saraf Synthetics	D	14.00	14.00
10	Saral Comm.	C	9.00	9.00
8	Saran Engineering	C	8.20	8.20
10	Sarang Viniyog	C	3.44	3.44
100	Saraspur Mills	A	92.50	70.00
10	Saraswati Commercial	B	2.50	2.50
10	Saraswati Commercial	D	2.10	2.10
10	Saraswati Marketing	D	10.00	10.00
100	Saraswati Industrial Syndicate†	D	200.00	200.00
10	Sarda Motors	D	13.00	13.00
10	Sarda Plywood†	B	13.00	12.00
10	Sarda Plywood†	C	17.00	17.00
10	Sarda Plywood†	D	17.75	17.75
10	Sarita Exports	C	3.15	3.15
10	Sarnimal Investment	D	3.00	3.00
10	Saroj Alloys	B	15.00	15.00
10	Saroj Alloys	Bg.	7.78	7.78
10	Sarover Commercial	C	9.50	9.50
10	Sarover Trade	C	5.00	5.00

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Sarvamangal Mercantile	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Sarvamangal Tdg.	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Sarvaraya Textile Mills	M	5.25	5.25	5.25
10	Sarvasarest Invest.	C	9.62	9.62	9.62
10	Sarvodaya Beopar	C	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Sarvopari Ltd.	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Sarvottam Vanijya	C	5.20	5.10	5.05
10	Sarwapriya Products	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Sashi Commercial	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Sati Commercial	C	3.75	3.75	3.75
10	Satsuvan Paper	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Satterfield Trade	C	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Satya M. Transport	C	2.62	2.62	2.62
10	Satyam Projects	C	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Satyam Silk	B	9.00	9.00	11.00
10	Satyatej Comm.	C	10.05	10.05	10.05
10	Saurabh Services	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
100	Saurashtra Cements	B	120.00	120.00	120.00
10	Savamalai Coffee	M	52.00	52.00	42.00
10	Savare Trade	C	3.15	3.15	3.15
10	Savera Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Savoy Enterprises	C	6.37	6.37	6.37
10	Saya Housing	A	6.00	6.00	6.00
100	Sayaji Ind.	A	370.00	352.00	345.00
10	SAW Pipes	B	11.00	8.50	5.00
10	SAW Pipes	D	10.50	8.50	5.25
10	S. B. P. (India)	C	3.10	3.10	3.10
10	S. B. Properties	D	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	S. C. Trading	C	8.10	8.10	8.10
10	Schrader Scovill Duncan	B	34.00	34.00	34.00
10	Schrader Scovill Duncan	C	36.00	36.00	36.00
10	Schrader Scovill Duncan	D	37.00	37.00	37.00
100	Scientific Instruments	C	90.00	90.00	90.00
20	Scindia Steam Navigation ..	B	2.24	2.24	3.76
10	Scooters India	B	7.00	7.00	9.25
10	Scooters India	D	6.25	6.25	9.50
10	Scoring Traders	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Scottish Assam*	C	42.00	48.00	20.75
10	Scrap Breaking Process.	C	5.10	5.10	5.10
10	Sea Lord Container	A	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Searchlight India	C	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Searchlight Trading	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Searle (India)†	B	89.00	91.00	96.00
10	Searsole Chemicals	B	20.00	17.00	16.50
10	Searsole Chemicals	C	11.06	11.06	11.06
10	Searsole Chemicals	D	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Secals	B	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Secals	C	26.00	26.00	26.00
10	Secals	M	10.80	10.80	10.80
10	Security Co.	Bg.	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Security Co.	C	8.75	8.75	8.75
10	Seetal Commercial	C	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Seeyok Tea	C	9.75	9.75	9.75
10	S. E. Footwear	M	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Sehgal Papers	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Seksaria Foundries	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Sellwin Projects	C	3.15	3.15	3.15
10	Sellwin Traders	C	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Selvin Leasing	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Semper Investment	B	3.00	3.00	2.00
10	Senillis Trading Syndicate	C	1.90	1.90	1.90
10	**Sesa Goat†**	**B**	**28.50**	**23.50**	**17.00**
10	Sesa Goat†	Bg.	42.50	42.50	22.50
10	Seshasayee Indust.	B	7.00	7.00	5.00
10	Seshasayee Indust.	M	13.61	13.61	13.61
10	Seshasayee Paper	B	5.00	5.00	4.00
10	Seshasayee Paper	Bg.	15.25	15.25	15.25
10	Seshasayee Paper	C	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Seshasayee Paper	M	5.50	5.50	4.75
10	Sethia Jain & Co.	C	5.20	5.20	5.35
10	Seven Heaven Leasing	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Seven Seas	B	1.50	1.00	0.76
10	Sewa Mercantile	D	18.50	18.50	18.50
10	Sewa Paper	A	4.50	2.10	—
10	Sewa Paper	B	2.24	2.50	1.50
10	Sewa Paper(Pub.)	C	4.87	4.87	4.87
10	Sewa Paper	D	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Sewa Paper	M	2.50	2.50	2.25
10	S. G. Investment	C	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	S. G. S. Investment	C	3.37	3.37	3.37
10	Shabya Traders	C	3.95	3.95	3.95
100	Shah Construction	B	50.00	40.00	40.00
10	Shah Foods	A	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Shah Foods	B	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Shahjahanpur Electric	C	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Shaktigarh Textile Indus. ..	C	3.85	3.85	4.00
10	Shaktiman Mercantile	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Shalimar Agro	D	3.00	7.00	11.00
10	Shalimar Holdings	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Shalimar Paints	C	31.75	29.50	25.87
10	Shalimar Ropes	C	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Shalini Fertilizer	C	3.30	3.30	3.30
10	Shama Engine Valves	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Shambhav Builders	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Shambhu Mercantile	D	1.75	1.75	1.75
10	Shangrila Engg.	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Shankar Holding	D	7.50	6.75	7.20
10	Shanthi Gears	B	—	14.00	13.00
10	Shanthi Gears	M	15.00	15.75	13.50
10	Shantnu Investment	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Sharda Textile	A	17.00	17.00	12.50
10	Sharda Textile	B	22.00	16.50	12.75
10	Sharma Vanijya	C	3.75	3.75	3.75
10	Sharp Comm.	D	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Sharp Investment	C	2.60	2.60	2.60
10	Sharshyamurti Vanijya	C	3.06	3.12	3.12
10	Sharyan Resources	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Shashwat Trading	B	6.30	6.30	5.50
10	Shauma Vanijya	C	7.05	7.05	7.05
10	Shaw Manufacturer	C	9.25	9.25	9.25
10	**Shaw Wallace***	**C**	**132.00**	**117.50**	**53.00**
10	Shaw Wallace Gelatine	D	121.00	121.00	121.00
10	Shebramka Invest.	C	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Sheetal Const.	C	5.25	5.10	5.10
10	Sheetal Exports	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Sheetalamata Com.	C	8.90	8.90	8.90
100	Shethia Mining	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Shetty Leasing	Bg.	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Shevroys Coffee	M	25.00	25.00	25.00
10	Shibir India	C	5.37	5.37	5.37
10	Shield Investment	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Shigram Com.	C	5.95	5.95	5.95
10	Shikhar Leasing	B	2.10	2.10	2.10
10	Shiladevi Investment	C	4.75	4.75	4.75
10	Shimansu Vyaparik	C	5.25	5.05	5.05
10	Shimoga Steel	Bg.	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Shinewell Leasing	D	4.00	4.00	—
10	Shinewell Steels	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Shining Business	C	9.75	9.75	9.75
10	Shital Commercial	C	3.12	3.12	3.12
10	Shiv Investments	C	3.12	3.12	3.12
10	Shiv Leasing	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Shiva Paper	D	10.00	10.00	3.00
10	Shiva Suitings	A	16.50	16.50	16.50
10	Shiva Suitings	B	11.00	8.00	6.00
10	Shivaji Works	B	18.00	18.00	18.00
10	Shivalik Agro	D	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Shivalik Fertilizers	D	9.00	9.00	2.00
10	Shivalik Rasayan	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Shivam Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Shivam Techno	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Shivdooti Pearls	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Shiv Kamal Impex	D	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Shivlaxmi Mercantile	B	7.50	7.50	7.50

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Shivmoni Steel	Bg.	8.00	7.00	7.00
10	Shivshankar Resources	C	8.12	8.12	8.12
10	Shivshankar Resources	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Shopper's Investment	M	—	10.25	10.25
10	Shourie Copier	A	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Shourie Copier	D	4.50	4.50	3.00
10	Shraddha Invest.	C	2.10	2.10	2.10
10	Shradha Leasing	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Shreeyans Paper	D	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Shrenik Commercial	C	7.20	7.20	7.20
10	Shresh Traders	C	5.10	5.10	5.10
10	Shri Acids	A	9.00	7.00	9.25
10	Shri Acids & Chemicals	D	8.00	8.00	10.00
10	Shri Amarnath Fin.	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
125	Shree Amarsinhji Mills	A	30.00	30.00	30.00
10	Shri Ambica Jute	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
100	**Shri Ambica Mills**	**A**	**35.00**	**32.00**	**25.00**
10	Shri Ambuja Petro	A	14.00	11.50	11.75
10	Shri Ambuja Petro	B	15.50	15.00	12.00
10	Shri Ambuja Petro	H	14.00	12.00	12.20
100	Shri Amruta Mills	A	125.00	125.00	125.00
10	Shri Arbuda Mills	A	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Shri Badrinarain Ent.	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Shri Badrinath Investment	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Shri Balkrishna Comm.	C	8.10	8.10	8.10
10	Shri Bhawani Textile	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Shri Cement	B	6.00	6.00	5.25
10	Shri Cement	C	7.50	7.50	5.75
10	Shri Cement	D	7.00	6.62	6.62
10	Shri Chakra Tyres	B	13.00	17.00	15.00
10	Shri Chakra Tyres	Bg.	12.75	13.00	15.50
10	Shri Chakra Tyres	M	12.50	15.00	14.50
10	Shri Chamundi Moped	A	4.75	4.75	—
10	Shri Chamundi Moped	Bg.	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Shri Chamundi Moped	M	3.25	3.25	2.75
10	Shri Chamundi Moped	D	4.25	2.25	2.50
10	Shri Chamundeswari Sugar	Bg.	9.00	9.00	11.70
10	Shri Chamundeswari Sugar	M	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Shri Dhan Finance	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Shri Dhanop Finance	B	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Shri Dhoot Trading	B	10.50	10.50	10.50
100	Shri Digvijaya Cement	B	130.00	105.00	85.00
100	Shri Digvijaya Cement	D	197.50	197.50	197.50
100	Shri Dinesh Mills†	A	390.00	390.00	390.00
100	Shri Dinesh Mills†	B	600.00	520.00	520.00
10	Shri Durga Agency	C	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Shri Ganesh Investment	C	10.12	10.12	10.12
10	Shri Ganesh Investment	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Shri Ganga Leasing	C	12.00	9.80	9.10
10	Shri Gopal Investment	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Shri Gurudev	A	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Shri Gyanodaya Investment	C	5.55	5.55	5.55
10	Shri Janardana	M	3.00	3.00	8.00
10	Shri Kant Chemical	C	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Shri Karpagambal Mills	Bg.	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Shri Karpagambal Mills	M	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Shri Krishna Bonds	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Shri Krishna Gyanodaya	C	1.05	1.05	1.05
10	Shri Krishna Gyanodaya	D	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Shri Krishna Jute	C	6.45	6.45	6.45
50	Shri Krishna Rajendra Mills	Bg.	16.00	16.00	16.00
10	Shri Laxmi Holdings	B	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Shri Laxmi Holdings	D	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Shri Laxmi Niwas Paper	C	7.65	6.95	6.95
10	Shri Mahabir Ispat	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Shri Madhusudan Mills	C	2.75	2.75	2.50
10	Shri Mahasati Invt.	C	3.76	3.76	3.76
10	Shri Mahavir Ispat	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Shri Mansingka Oil	D	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Shri Manufacturing	C	2.75	2.75	2.25
10	Shri Meenakshi Mills	M	12.75	12.75	12.75
10	Shri Meenakshi Sundaram Mills	Bg.	19.50	19.50	19.50
10	Shri Mercantile Leasing	D	5.87	6.00	—
10	Shri Mukh Finance	B	2.40	2.40	2.40
10	Shri Nakoda	A	2.25	2.25	2.25
10	Shri Nath Industries	A	3.00	3.00	3.00

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION	
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.
10	Shrinath Investment	B	8.00	8.00
10	Shri Natraj Ceramics	C	9.75	9.75
10	Shri Natraj Ceramics	D	6.00	6.00
10	Shrinidhi Eng.	H	9.00	9.00
10	Shri Nidhi Trading	C	5.10	5.10
10	Shri Nirman	C	5.06	5.06
10	Shri Niwas Cotton Mills	C	85.00	[illegible]5.00
10	Shriniwas Ferti.	D	8.50	8.50
10	Shri Niwas Leasing	D	3.00	3.00
10	Shri Niwas Steel	D	6.00	15.00
10	Shri Om Traders	B	3.50	3.50
10	Shri Padma Paper	D	10.00	10.00
10	Shri Padmanabha Invest.	C	2.62	2.62
10	Shri Pipes	C	10.05	10.05
10	Shree Pipes	D	6.00	6.00
10	Shri Rajasthan Syntex	A	7.00	7.00
10	Shri Rajasthan Syntex	B	7.00	5.00
10	Shri Rajasthan Syntex	D	7.00	4.00
10	Shri Rajendra Mills	M	7.00	7.00
10	Shri Ram Bearings	B	13.00	13.00
10	Shri Ram Bearings	C	16.00	16.00
10	Shri Ram Bearings	D	2.00	2.00
10	Shri Ram Cement	A	10.00	10.00
10	Shri Ram Fibres	B	30.00	36.25
10	**Shri Ram Fibres**	**D**	**30.00**	**34.50**
10	**Shri Ram Fibres**	**M**	**29.50**	**30.25**
10	Shree Ram Fibres Finance	B	—	7.50
10	Shriram Fibres Finance	D	8.50	9.00
10	Shree Ram Honda Power	D	—	8.25
100	Shri Ram Mills	B	30.00	30.00
10	Shri Ram Needles	D	13.00	13.00
10	Shri Ram Pistons	D	11.00	11.00
10	Shri Ram Refrigeration	D	37.00	37.00
10	Shriram Transport	Bg.	13.00	13.00
10	Shriram Transport	M	11.00	13.00
100	Shri Rameshwar Prasad Invest.	C	101.00	101.00
10	Shri Rayalaseema Paper	B	10.75	10.75
10	Shri Rani Sati Investment	B	6.50	6.50
10	Shri Salasar Investment	B	2.40	2.40
10	Shri Salasar Investment	D	2.05	2.00
10	Shri Saraswathi Text.	M	2.25	2.25
10	Shri Sarvaraya Sugar	M	7.18	7.18
10	Shri Satyanarayana Text.	M	10.00	10.00
10	Shri Shaleen Investment	B	4.00	4.00
10	Shrishma Chemi.	B	21.00	16.00
10	Shrishma Fine	Bg.	19.50	15.75
10	Shrishama Fine Chem	D	19.50	16.50
10	Shri Shri Loknath	C	2.85	2.85
10	Shri Sitaram Sugar	C	1.00	1.00
10	Shri Synthetics	B	11.00	11.00
10	**Shri Synthetics**	**C**	**13.25**	**12.50**
10	Shri Synthetics	D	22.50	22.50
10	Shri Synthetics	Mp.	11.00	11.00
100	Shri Vallabh Glass	A	35.00	30.00
100	Shri Valliappa Textile	Bg.	120.00	120.00
10	Shri Venkatesa Textile	M	11.00	11.00
10	Shri Venkatesh Leasing	B	8.00	8.00
10	Shri Vijay Vallabh	B	4.00	4.00
10	Shri Vindhya Paper	B	15.00	16.00
10	Shri Vindhya Paper	C	25.25	25.25
10	Shri Vindhya Paper	D	5.10	5.10
10	Shri Vishnu Cement	B	4.00	4.50
10	Shri Vishnu Cement	D	4.75	4.75
10	Shri Vishnu Cement	H	5.00	4.65
10	Shri Vishnu Cement	M	5.10	5.50
250	Shri Vivekananda Mills	A	300.00	300.00
10	Shriyansh Ispat	D	5.12	5.12
10	Shriyansh Steel	D	6.12	11.50
10	Shri Worstex	D	8.50	8.50
10	Shubh Auto	D	3.06	3.06
10	Shubh Engg.	D	3.00	3.00
10	Shubh Labh Investment	C	3.06	3.06
10	Shubhlaxmi Impex	D	3.00	3.00
10	Shubhlaxmi Mercantile	D	3.00	3.00
10	Shubhra Leasing	D	4.00	4.00
10	Shubh Shanti Services	C	9.35	9.35

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
Rs.			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Shubhshree Trading	C	8.10	8.10	8.10
10	Shruti Synthetics	B	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Shruti Synthetics	C	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Shruti Synthetics	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Shyam Comm.	B	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Shyamal Holdings	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Shyamkamal Invest.	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Shyam Kunja (India)	C	9.75	9.75	9.75
10	Shyam Kunj Traders	C	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	S. I. C. Agencies*	M	51.50	47.00	23.50
10	Sicca Breweries†	B	45.00	42.00	42.00
10	Sicca Breweries†	M	46.00	45.00	26.00
10	Siddharth Commercial	C	2.25	2.25	2.25
10	Siddharth Ferro Alloys	C	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Siddharth Foundry	C	5.10	5.10	5.10
10	Siddharth Industrial	D	3.10	3.10	3.10
10	Siddharth Mercantile	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Siddharth Ormets	C	6.30	5.75	5.06
10	Siddharth Super Spg.	D	7.50	13.50	7.00
10	Siddh Syntex	D	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Sidh Automobiles	D	11.50	11.50	11.50
10	Sidh Enterprise	C	6.75	6.75	6.75
10	Sidh Export	C	9.05	10.05	9.05
10	Sidh Leasing	D	3.20	3.20	3.20
10	Sidhi Holding	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	**Siemens India***	**B**	**86.00**	**71.00**	**58.00**
10	Siemens India*	C	90.50	73.00	63.50
10	Siemens India*	D	90.00	78.00	56.50
10	**Siemens India***	**M**	**82.00**	**73.00**	**66.00**
10	Sifa Trading	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Sijua (Jherriah) Electric	C	2.19	2.19	2.19
10	Sika Inter Plant	B	15.00	15.00	8.00
10	Sika Inter Plant	Bg.	12.50	12.50	7.75
10	Siliguri Steels	C	7.10	7.10	7.10
10	Siltap Chemical	A	71.00	52.00	54.00
10	Siltap Chemical	B	70.00	65.00	55.00
10	Siltap Chemical	D	98.00	98.00	98.00
10	Siltex India	B	—	11.00	11.00
10	Siltronics (India)	B	2.50	2.24	2.00
10	Siltronics (India)	Bg.	12.70	12.70	12.70
10	Siltronics (India)	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Silvania Cine	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Silverstone Investment	C	4.87	4.87	4.87
10	Silver Trading	C	3.55	3.55	3.60
10	Simant Exports	C	3.19	3.19	3.19
10	Simco Business	C	5.03	5.03	5.03
10	Simmonds Marshall	B	5.00	7.00	5.50
10	Simon Carves	C	24.00	22.50	20.50
50	Simplex Mills	B	60.00	60.00	46.00
10	Simplex Trading	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Sincere Leasing	B	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Sincere Packers	D	3.00	3.00	3.12
10	Sinclairs Hotels	B	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Sinclairs Hotels	C	14.75	15.25	15.25
10	Sindu Exports	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Singla Trading	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Sinhal Holding	B	3.24	3.24	3.24
10	Sinnar Bidi	B	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	SIP Resins	B	—	—	12.00
10	Sipani Automobiles	Bg.	6.50	5.00	5.40
100	Siporex	B	75.00	75.00	75.00
10	Sipta Coated Steel	A	23.25	23.25	16.00
10	Sipta Coated Steel	B	22.50	19.75	18.00
10	Sipta Coated Steel	D	22.00	21.50	16.25
100	Sirdar Carbonic Gas	B	275.00	275.00	275.00
10	Sirmour Sudburg	D	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Sirpur Paper	B	20.00	20.00	20.00
10	Sirpur Paper	C	14.75	11.75	11.75
10	Sirpur Paper	D	26.25	26.25	26.25
10	Sirpur Paper	H	26.00	26.00	26.00
10	Sir Shadilal Ent.	D	10.75	10.75	10.75
10	Sirsilk Ltd.	C	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Sirsilk Ltd.	D	7.25	7.25	7.25
10	Sita Investment	C	3.31	3.31	3.31
10	Sital Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.25
10	Sivanandha Pipe	M	9.10	9.10	9.10
100	Sivanandha Steel	M	165.00	165.00	165.00
10	Sivanandha Textile	M	9.10	9.10	9.10
10	Siyaram Poddar Fin.	B	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Siyaram Silk	A	85.00	85.00	85.00
10	Siyaram Silk	B	52.50	57.50	39.00
10	S. K. Consultants	C	5.10	5.10	5.10
100	**SKF Bearings†**	**B**	**1125.00**	**1110.00**	**1200.00**
10	Skipper Steel	C	3.03	3.03	3.03
10	Skol Breweries	B	40.00	52.00	53.00
10	Skylark India	C	9.25	9.25	9.25
100	SLM-Maneklal	A	60.00	130.00	110.00
100	SLM-Maneklal	B	92.50	120.00	95.00
10	SM Dyechem	B	26.00	25.50	23.00
10	SM Dyechem	Bg.	24.50	25.50	25.50
10	SM Dyechem	D	24.00	22.00	29.00
10	S.M. International	C	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	SM Ind. Mktg.	B	10.00	8.50	7.00
10	SM Ind. Mktg.	D	13.00	7.75	7.75
10	Smart Trading	C	3.03	3.03	3.03
10	Smita Commercial	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Smriti Commerce	C	9.50	9.50	9.50
100	Snail Forgings	B	105.00	105.00	105.00
10	Sneh Const.	B	2.24	2.24	2.24
10	Sneh Prabha Exports	C	4.05	4.05	4.05
10	Sneh Prabha Exports	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	S.N. Corporation	C	9.75	9.75	9.75
10	S N S Diagnostics (Pub.)	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	S N S Diagnostics	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	S N S Leasing	B	3.00	4.00	4.00
10	S N S Leasing	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	S N S Medical Leasing	D	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	S. N. Sunderson	C	10.25	10.25	12.00
10	S. N. Sunderson	D	12.00	13.00	13.00
10	Snigdha Leasing	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Snowflower Exports	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Snowhite Metal	C	3.37	3.37	3.37
10	Snowtemp Engg. Co.	C	3.75	3.75	3.75
10	Snowtemp Engg. Co.	D	0.45	0.45	0.45
10	Snowtex Udyog	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Sobhaghya Mercantile	B	2.24	2.24	2.24
10	Soft Touch Silk	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	SOL Pharmaceutical	B	13.50	14.50	13.50
10	SOL Pharmaceutical	H	12.30	11.25	11.75
10	Solar Busiforms	B	12.00	12.00	—
10	Solitaire Investment	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Soma Finance	C	11.75	10.00	9.12
10	Soma Investments	C	5.25	5.15	5.05
100	Somaiya Organic	B	75.00	75.00	75.00
10	Somani Ferro Alloys	C	10.87	10.87	10.87
10	Somani Iron	B	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Somani Iron	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Somany Pilkington	C	120.00	110.00	107.00
10	Somany Pilkington	D	117.00	117.00	117.00
10	Someswara Cement	H	4.75	3.00	2.75
10	Som Shiva	A	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Sonali Commercial	C	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Sonali Project	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Sonai River Tea	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Sonali	A	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Sonawala Export	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Sone Paper	C	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Sone Paper	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Sone Valley Cement	C	1.81	1.81	1.81
10	Soni Rubber	C	8.60	8.60	8.60
10	Sonu Synthetics	B	22.50	23.50	23.50
10	Sooraj Automobiles	D	7.25	7.25	7.25

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Sooraj Generators	B	4.00	3.00	2.24
10	Sooraj Steel	C	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Sophia Finance	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Sophire Traders	D	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Soumag Elec.	M	6.25	6.00	6.00
10	South Asian Finance	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	South East Ind. Dev.	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	South Eastern Roadways	Bg.	10.00	8.00	7.25
10	South India Projects	C	5.37	5.37	5.37
100	South India Shipping	B	125.00	125.00	130.00
100	**South India Shipping**	**M**	**130.00**	**120.00**	**128.00**
10	South India Sugar	M	13.00	13.00	13.00
100	South India Viscose*	B	270.00	205.00	290.00
100	**South India Viscose***	**M**	**373.00**	**211.00**	**290.00**
10	South India Wires	M	1.05	1.05	1.05
10	Southern Agrifurane	C	9.81	9.00	9.00
10	Southern Agrifurane	M	7.50	6.70	6.70
10	Southern Asbestos	M	26.00	26.00	26.00
10	Southern Castings	Bg.	8.75	8.75	8.75
10	Southern Castings	M	7.25	7.25	7.25
100	Southern Gas	B	84.00	84.00	84.00
10	Southern Industrial Corpn.	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Southern Industrial Corpn.	M	7.00	7.00	7.00
	Southern Organo	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Southern Petro Chemical†	A	28.00	29.25	25.00
10	**Southern Petro Chemical†**	**B**	**29.00**	**29.50**	**26.00**
10	Southern Petro Chemical†	Bg.	29.60	28.75	26.25
10	Southern Petro Chemical†	C	29.75	29.75	26.00
10	**Southern Petro Chemical†**	**D**	**29.00**	**29.00**	**25.37**
10	Southern Petro Chemical†	H	29.50	28.50	23.25
10	**Southern Petro Chemical†**	**M**	**29.75**	**28.50**	**25.60**
10	Southern Sea Craft	M	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Southern Steel	H	4.50	4.00	6.00
10	Soya Udyog (Pub.)	B	6.00	4.00	3.50
10	Soya Udyog	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Soya Udyog	Mp.	5.00	5.00	3.50
10	Soyuz Traders	C	3.75	3.75	3.80
10	S. P. Commercial	C	7.60	7.60	7.60
5	S. P. Leasing	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Spaceage Products	D	14.00	14.00	7.75
10	Span Leasing	B	6.00	6.00	10.00
10	Span Leasing	Bg.	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Spangle Marketing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Spangle Viniyoga	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Spartek Ceramics	B	88.00	84.00	68.00
10	Spartek Ceramics	H	93.00	79.00	68.25
10	Spartek Ceramics	M	90.00	84.00	67.25
10	Spartan Leasing	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
100	Special Steels	B	750.00	715.00	710.00
10	Speed Packaging	D	2.80	2.80	2.80
10	Speed Packaging	C	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Spencer & Co.	M	47.00	47.00	52.00
10	Spotlight Trade	B	4.00	4.00	2.00
10	Spot Light Vanijya	C	5.20	5.10	5.10
10	Spring Valley Finance	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Spring Valley Fruit	D	—	10.25	9.50
10	Sreela Chem. Industries	C	2.60	2.60	2.60
10	SRF Nippondenso	B	6.00	5.00	4.24
10	SRF Nippondenso	D	6.00	5.25	5.00
10	SRF Nippondenso	M	6.50	6.50	6.00
10	S.R.P. Tools	M	14.50	14.00	14.00
10	S & S Bushings	Bg.	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	S & S Bushings	M	15.50	15.50	15.50
10	S & S Power	M	20.00	20.00	20.00
10	S.S. Miranda	B	16.00	16.00	16.00
10	Stable Trading Co.	C	7.70	9.50	11.00
10	Stallion Shox	A	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Stallion Shox	B	4.50	8.00	4.00
10	Stallion Shox	D	5.75	6.00	5.00
100	Standard Batteries	B	500.00	500.00	500.00
10	Standard Equity Fund (Pub.)	B	9.25	6.50	7.00
10	Standard Equity Fund	H	9.00	7.00	7.25
10	Standard Medical Ph.	B	13.00	16.00	13.00
10	Standard Medical Ph.	D	13.50	11.00	12.25
10	Standard Medical Ph.	M	12.25	11.25	12.50
10	Standard Medical	H	12.75	12.50	11.75

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATIO	
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.
100	**Standard Mills**	**A**	**225.00**	**195.00**
100	**Standard Mills**	**B**	**230.00**	**205.00**
10	Standard Motors	B	27.50	27.50
10	**Standard Motors**	**M**	**12.00**	**10.50**
10	Standard Organics	B	31.00	32.00
10	Standard Organics	M	30.00	31.50
10	Standard Organics	C	—	31.00
10	Standard Organics	D	27.00	31.00
10	Standard Organics	H	32.00	29.50
10	Standard Projects	D	10.25	7.00
10	Stanes Amalgamated*	M	40.00	40.00
10	Stanford Eng.	A	17.00	17.00
10	Stanford Eng.	B	11.00	10.00
10	Stanford Eng.	D	12.50	8.50
10	Stanley Schappell	C	2.75	2.75
10	Star Company	C	8.50	9.25
10	Star Ind. & Textile	B	2.50	2.50
10	Star Leasing	B	7.50	7.50
10	Star Machinery	B	5.00	5.00
125	Star of Gujarat Text.	A	130.00	130.00
10	Star Paper	C	10.00	10.75
10	Star Paper	D	15.00	15.00
100	Star Trading Investment	C	70.00	70.00
100	State Bank of Bikaner	B	50.00	50.00
100	State Bank of India	B	375.00	350.00
100	State Bank of Indore	Mp.	111.00	111.00
100	State Bank of Mysore	Bg.	110.00	109.00
100	State Bank of Mysore	M	116.67	116.67
100	State Bank of Travancore	M	88.00	88.00
10	Sta-Rite Investment	B	11.00	11.00
10	Status Agro Mills	D	6.00	6.00
10	Status Leasing	D	5.00	5.50
10	Steelage Ind.	A	60.00	36.00
10	Steelage Ind.	B	48.00	38.00
10	Steelage Ind.	D	62.00	38.50
10	Steel Complex	B	7.00	7.00
10	Steel Products	C	3.60	3.60
10	Steel Strips	A	52.00	52.00
10	Steel Strips	B	21.00	18.50
10	Steel Strips	D	20.00	19.00
10	Steel Strips Ind.	C	19.75	19.75
10	Steel Strips & Tubes	B	—	5.50
10	Steel Strips & Tubes	D	6.00	6.00
10	Steel Tubes	B	12.00	10.50
10	Steel Tubes	D	12.00	12.00
10	Steel Tubes	Mp.	13.00	13.00
10	Steller Investments	D	3.50	5.00
10	Stellar Plastic	B	5.00	5.00
10	Sterling Leasing	B	7.00	4.00
10	Sterling Leasing	A	5.00	5.00
10	Sterling Steel	D	3.50	3.00
10	Sterlite Projects	B	8.00	8.00
10	Sterlite Projects	C	13.60	12.25
10	Stewarts & Lloyd	B	20.00	20.00
10	Stewarts & Lloyd	C	25.25	25.25
10	STI Biplus Tubing	B	7.50	6.50
10	STI Biplus	Mp.	8.00	8.00
10	Stone India	C	107.00	90.00
10	Stormac	A	16.00	16.00
10	Stormac	B	13.50	12.50
10	Stovec Screens†	A	33.50	33.50
10	Stovec Screens†	B	52.50	40.00
100	Straw Boards	D	120.00	120.00
10	**Straw Products**	**B**	**37.00**	**36.00**
10	**Straw Products**	**C**	**36.50**	**36.50**
10	Straw Products	D	35.50	29.00
10	Straw Products	Mp.	36.00	36.00
10	Strelite Projects	D	16.50	16.50
10	Subansini India	C	5.50	5.50
10	Subarna Plantation	C	2.40	2.40
10	Subhadra Paper	C	14.50	14.50
10	Subhadra Paper	D	2.87	2.87
10	Subhashree Commercial	C	3.31	3.31
10	Subhshree Petrochem	C	4.50	4.50
10	Subhagyam Trade	C	3.35	3.35
10	Subhas Projects	D	11.00	11.00

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Subway Finance	B	2.60	2.60	2.60
10	Subh Laxmi Projects	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Suchak Tdg.	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Suchitra Finance	C	3.05	3.05	3.05
10	Suchitra Tele Tubes	A	10.25	10.50	7.00
10	Suchitra Tele Tubes	B	10.50	8.50	8.75
10	Suchitra Tele Tubes	Bg.	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Suchitra Tele Tubes	D	10.50	9.50	7.50
10	Suchitra Tubes	H	11.40	8.15	8.90
10	Sud Ltd.	C	10.12	10.12	10.12
10	Sudama Trading	C	3.60	3.65	3.70
10	Sudarshan Aluminium	A	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Sudarshan Aluminium	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Sudarshan Chemicals	B	29.00	28.25	25.00
10	Sudarshan Exports	C	3.05	3.05	3.05
10	Sudarshan Plywood	B	21.00	18.00	14.50
10	Sudarshan Plywood	C	20.00	17.50	15.75
10	Sudarshan Plywood	D	18.00	16.50	15.25
10	Sudeep Mercantile	B	25.00	25.00	25.00
10	Sudha Apparels	C	3.37	3.37	3.37
10	Sudha Commercial	C	9.75	9.75	9.75
10	Sudha Investment	C	7.10	8.00	8.00
10	Sudha Investment	Mp.	6.25	6.25	6.25
10	Suessen Textile Bearings	A	20.00	20.00	20.00
10	Suessen Textile Bearings	B	20.00	20.00	12.50
10	Suiti Exports	C	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Sujal Exports	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Sujala Trading	C	3.60	3.60	3.60
10	Sujata Investment	C	4.62	4.62	4.62
10	Sukarama Marketing	C	7.95	7.95	7.95
10	Sukarama Marketing	D	3.75	3.00	3.00
10	Sukh Sandesh	C	2.65	2.65	2.65
10	Sukhamay Tdg.	D	1.25	1.25	1.25
10	Sukhchain Oil	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Sukhchain Oil	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Sukhjit Starch*	D	30.00	24.00	18.00
10	Sulabh Engg.	B	5.00	7.10	7.10
10	Sulabh Impex	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Sulabh Vanijya	C	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Sumaj Investment	C	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Sumangala Investment	C	6.65	6.65	6.65
10	Sumangarh Nidhi	C	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Sumangarh Nidhi	D	1.00	1.00	1.00
10	Sumati Industrial Fin.	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Sumati Projects	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Sun Flower Invest.	C	5.03	5.03	5.03
10	Sunflag Commercial	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Sun Paper	M	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Sunrise Agro Products	D	3.00	3.15	3.15
10	Sunrise Distilleries	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Sunrise Indl. Resources	D	3.00	3.03	3.03
10	Sunrise Protein	D	4.00	3.00	3.00
10	Sunrise Soya Products	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Sunrise Services	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Sunshine Comm.	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Sunayana Investment	C	2.44	2.44	2.44
10	**Sundaram Abex**	**M**	**20.00**	**20.50**	**18.50**
10	Sundaram Clayton*	M	61.00	57.50	33.50
10	Sundaram Fastners	B	57.00	59.50	63.50
10	**Sundaram Fastners**	**M**	**55.25**	**60.00**	**62.00**
10	**Sundaram Finance†**	**M**	**31.00**	**28.50**	**26.00**
10	Sundeep Knitwear	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Sunflex Finance	B	2.76	2.76	2.76
10	Sun Glow Commerce	C	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Sungma Tea	C	10.50	10.50	9.75
10	Sungrace Tdg.	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Sunil Synchem	D	13.50	13.50	13.50
10	Sunita Bond & Holding	C	10.31	10.31	10.31
10	Sunita Bond & Holding	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Suniyojit Udyog	C	2.75	2.75	2.75
10	Sunrise Ind.	B	4.00	4.00	3.76
10	Sunrise Mfrs.	D	2.50	14.00	3.00
10	Suparswa Investment	C	5.00	5.00	5.60
10	Super Commercial Investment	C	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Superdeal Investment	C	3.03	3.03	3.03
10	Superdeal Investment	D	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Superforging Steel	C	3.20	4.00	4.00
10	Super House	B	6.50	6.50	3.00
10	Super House	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Super Solid Trading	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Super Spinning†	Bg.	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Super Spinning†	M	22.00	19.25	19.00
10	Super Syncotex	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Super Syncotex	B	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Super Tech. Services	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Superior Air	D	12.50	14.50	25.50
10	Supra Exports	C	3.37	3.37	3.37
10	Supra Industrial	D	6.00	6.00	5.00
10	Suprabhat Holding	B	2.36	2.36	2.36
10	Supreme Agro	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Supreme Comm. Ent.	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Supreme Credit Corpn.	C	9.56	9.56	9.56
100	Supreme Industries*	A	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00
100	Supreme Industries*	B	4550.00	3910.00	1600.00
10	Supreme Oil Ind.	C	9.15	9.15	9.15
10	Supreme Paper	C	5.03	5.03	5.03
10	Supriya Export	C	3.60	3.60	3.60
10	Supriya Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Su-Raj Diamond	A	23.50	23.50	23.50
10	Su-Raj Diamond	B	17.00	18.25	17.00
10	Su-Raj Diamond	D	23.00	17.25	17.50
10	Suraj Mercantile	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Surana Const.	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Surana Metals	C	5.06	5.06	5.06
100	Surat Electricity	A	160.00	160.00	160.00
100	Surat Electricity	B	160.00	155.00	166.00
100	Surat Textile Mills	A	51.25	51.25	51.25
10	Surbhi Chemicals	B	2.00	2.00	4.02
10	Surdas Trading	C	3.35	3.35	3.40
10	Surgi Plast	A	16.00	13.00	12.50
10	Surgiplast	B	7.00	8.00	7.00
10	Surlux Diagnostic	A	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Surlux Diagnostic	B	11.00	11.00	10.25
10	Surprise Traders	C	8.80	8.80	8.80
10	Surya Agroils	A	14.25	12.25	10.00
10	Surya Agroils	D	13.50	12.25	10.00
10	Surya Agroils	B	14.50	11.50	9.50
10	Surya Credits	B	6.00	5.00	5.00
10	Surya Credits	D	8.00	8.00	4.00
10	Surya India	D	3.00	4.50	3.12
10	Surya Industrial	D	6.00	6.00	3.03
10	Surya Industrial	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Surya Industries	B	6.00	6.00	1.50
10	Surya Industries	D	6.00	3.00	3.00
10	Surya Merchant	D	3.00	10.00	3.25
10	Surya Udyog	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Surya-Vanshi Spg.	H	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Suryalakshmi Mills	H	16.00	16.00	16.00
10	Suryodaya Investment	B	4.00	4.24	4.24
10	Sushree Trading	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Susma Traders & Investment	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Sutlej Cotton	C	65.00	58.25	58.00
10	Sutlej Cotton	D	80.00	80.00	80.00
10	Sutna Stone Lime	C	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Sutodiya Invest.	C	6.53	6.35	6.35
10	Suvarna Cement	H	4.50	2.50	2.50
10	Suvidha Ind.	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Suvidha Leasing	D	3.50	3.50	3.25
10	Suvijay Industrial	D	2.19	2.19	2.19
10	Suvijay Industrial	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Suvinay Trading	C	5.10	5.10	5.15
10	Suzuki (India)	C	5.03	5.03	5.03
10	Suzuki (India)	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	S.V.A. Udyog	C	2.75	2.75	2.75

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
Rs.			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	S.V. Trading	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
100	Svadeshi Mills	B	45.00	45.00	45.00
10	Svaraj Trading	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Svarnim Trade Udyog	C	3.05	3.05	3.05
10	Svarnim Trade Udyog	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Swadeshi Alloy	D	9.50	9.50	5.00
10	Swadeshi Fan	C	25.10	25.10	—
10	Swadeshi Cement	D	11.25	11.25	11.25
100	Swadeshi Commercial	C	74.00	74.00	76.00
10	Swadeshi Cotton	C	1.50	1.50	1.50
10	Swadeshi Cotton (P.O.)	C	1.00	1.00	—
10	Swadeshi Cotton	D	1.75	1.75	1.75
10	Swadeshi Cotton (P.O.)	D	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Swadeshi Leasing	A	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Swadeshi Leasing	B	7.50	7.50	7.00
10	Swadeshi Polytex	A	63.00	63.00	63.00
10	Swadeshi Polytex	B	38.00	35.00	25.00
10	Swadeshi Polytex	Bg.	71.00	71.00	71.00
10	Swadeshi Polytex	C	58.00	25.00	25.00
10	**Swadeshi Polytex**	**D**	**40.00**	**35.00**	**26.00**
10	Swadeshi Polytex	M	40.00	40.00	40.00
10	Swadeshi Polytex	Mp.	38.00	38.00	25.00
10	Swadeshi Projects	C	3.10	3.10	3.10
10	Swal Limited	C	3.15	3.15	3.15
100	Swamiji Textile Mills	M	190.00	190.00	145.00
100	Swan Mills	B	37.00	37.00	37.00
100	Swan Mills	C	145.00	145.00	145.00
10	Swaraj Mazda	B	4.00	4.50	3.00
10	Swaraj Mazda	D	5.00	4.50	4.00
10	Swarn Mayur	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Swarnadhara	M	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Swarn Projects	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Swarup Leasing	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Swarup Vegetable Products	D	6.56	6.56	6.56
10	Swastik Dealers	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Swastik Plywood	C	7.20	6.75	6.06
10	Swastik Safe	B	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Swastik Sanitary	A	18.00	14.00	16.25
10	Swastik Udyog	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Swayambhu Indus.	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Swift Finance	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Swift Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Sweta Industrial Investment	C	2.12	2.12	2.12
10	Swetoditya Indus. Dev.	C	7.03	7.03	7.03
10	Swil Limited	A	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Swil Limited	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Swil Limited	C	10.25	10.37	10.87
10	Swil Limited	D	10.00	8.50	8.50
10	Swiss Jewels	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Sylvania & Laxman†	B	15.00	12.50	12.00
10	Sylvania & Laxman†	D	12.00	12.00	12.50
10	Symbiox Investment	C	2.55	2.55	2.55
10	Synthetic Moulders	C	5.50	5.50	5.50
	Synthetics & Chemicals	B	285.00	265.00	33.00
	"T"				
10	Tagas Industrial	C	4.40	4.40	4.40
100	Tak Machinery	A	170.00	170.00	170.00
100	Tak Machinery	B	165.00	165.00	151.25
10	Talayar Tea	M	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Talbros Automotive	B	17.50	16.00	10.00
10	Talbros Automotive	D	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Talreja Leasing	B	2.50	2.50	3.00
100	Tamilnadu Cardboard	M	100.00	100.00	22.00
10	Tamilnadu Chromates	M	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Tamilnadu Dadha Pharma.	B	30.00	26.00	23.00
10	Tamilnadu Dadha Pharma.	M	28.00	22.50	23.00
10	Tamilnadu Finance	C	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Tamilnadu Finance	M	3.00	3.00	2.00
10	Tamilnadu Fluorine	B	9.25	10.75	8.00
10	Tamilnadu Fluorine	C	17.00	17.00	17.00
10	Tamilnadu Fluorine	D	10.00	11.50	9.00
10	Tamilnadu Fluorine	M	10.00	11.00	7.50
10	Tamilnadu Ind. Exp.	B	—	3.00	3.00
10	Tamilnadu Petro.	A	17.50	17.25	13.00
10	Tamilnadu Petro.	D	17.50	18.00	13.31

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION	
Rs.			Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.
10	Tamilnadu Petro.	B	18.00	17.75
10	Tamilnadu Petro.	M	18.00	17.75
10	Tan India	M	10.50	10.50
10	Tantia Construction	C	10.05	10.05
10	Taparia Tools	B	—	18.00
10	Taranagar Investment	C	4.25	4.25
10	Tariff Cine & Fin.	B	2.00	2.00
10	Tarujyot Inv.	A	5.50	5.50
10	Tarzan Leasing	D	3.00	3.00
10	Tarzan Udyog	C	6.50	6.50
10	Tarzan Udyog	D	3.00	3.00
10	Tashi Tdg. (Pub.)	B	2.50	2.50
10	Tata Chemicals	A	63.75	63.75
10	**Tata Chemicals**	**B**	**66.00**	**67.00**
10	Tata Davy	B	16.00	16.00
10	Tata Davy	C	10.12	13.75
100	Tata Engineering & Loco.	A	580.00	580.00
100	**Tata Engineering & Loco.**	**B**	**375.00**	**365.00**
100	Tata Engineering & Loco.	Bg.	375.00	340.00
100	Tata Engineering & Loco.	C	367.00	370.00
100	**Tata Engineering & Loco.**	**D**	**360.00**	**375.00**
100	Tata Engineering & Loco.	H	365.00	371.00
100	**Tata Engineering & Loco.**	**M**	**376.00**	**355.00**
100	Tata Eng. & Loco.	Mp.	380.00	380.00
100	Tata Hydro Elec.	A	160.00	160.00
100	Tata Hydro Elec.	B	160.00	155.00
100	Tata Hydro Elec.	D	160.00	145.00
100	**Tata Iron & Steel***	**A**	**578.00**	**667.00**
100	**Tata Iron & Steel***	**B**	**572.50**	**655.00**
100	**Tata Iron & Steel***	**C**	**610.00**	**640.00**
100	**Tata Iron & Steel***	**D**	**600.00**	**655.00**
25	**Tata Oil Mills**	**B**	**97.00**	**82.00**
25	Tata Oil	M	94.00	94.00
100	Tata Power	A	245.00	245.00
100	**Tata Power**	**B**	**197.50**	**187.50**
100	Tata Power	D	187.00	190.00
10	Tata Press	B	62.50	50.00
10	Tata Robins Fraser	B	39.00	34.00
10	**Tata Robins Fraser**	**C**	**38.50**	**36.50**
10	**Tata Tea**	**B**	**114.00**	**106.00**
10	**Tata Tea**	**C**	**114.75**	**110.75**
10	Tata Unisys*	B	135.00	105.00
100	Tata Yodogawa	B	280.00	235.00
10	Tea Estates*	B	100.00	95.00
10	**Tea Estates***	**M**	**94.00**	**94.50**
10	Tea Time	B	2.36	2.36
10	Tecalemit India	C	12.50	12.50
10	Technical Associates	C	6.50	6.50
10	Techno Elec. Eng.	C	5.20	5.20
2½	Technojet Con.	B	2.56	2.50
10	Teekoy Rubber	M	19.00	19.00
10	Teem Laboratories	B	10.00	3.00
10	Teesta Valley Tea	C	12.00	12.00
10	Tejmangal Commercial	C	3.36	3.36
10	Tejpur Vanijya	C	6.25	6.25
10	Telangana Spg. Mills	M	11.25	11.25
10	Telelink Nicco	B	19.00	17.50
10	Telelink Nicco	C	18.50	18.25
10	Telelink Nicco	D	16.75	17.00
10	Teloijan Tea	C	16.50	16.50
10	Telstar Lab.	M	11.00	11.00
10	Temple Leasing	D	3.00	3.00
10	Tengpani Tea	C	42.00	42.00
100	Tensile Steel	A	22.00	22.00
10	Tesati Tea	C	7.75	12.50
100	Testeels Ltd.	A	300.00	300.00
10	Tetron Commercial	C	6.00	6.00
10	TEXMACO	B	25.00	—
10	**TEXMACO**	**C**	**21.50**	**21.75**
10	TEXMACO	D	62.80	62.80
10	Texmill Commerce	C	3.25	3.25
10	Textile Processing Corpn.	C	10.05	10.05
100	**Textool**	**M**	**35.50**	**35.50**
10	Tezpore Tea	C	47.00	45.50
50	Thacker & Co.	B	45.00	45.00
10	Thamarpally Rubber	Bg.	15.30	15.30

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share Rs.	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE Diwali S.Y. 2043 Rs. P.	31-12-87 Rs. P.	31-3-88 Rs. P.
10	Thamarpally Rubber	M	15.75	15.75	15.75
10	Thames Liners	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Thana Electric	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Thanjavur Text. Mills	M	19.00	19.00	19.00
10	Thapar Agro	A	21.00	17.50	16.50
10	Thapar Agro	B	25.50	19.00	13.00
10	Thapar Agro	D	26.00	21.00	15.00
10	Thiagarajar Mills	Bg.	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Thiagarajar Mills	M	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	Thirani Chemicals	D	10.12	10.12	10.12
10	Thirumalai Chemicals	B	40.00	41.50	37.50
10	Thirumalai Chemicals	M	40.50	37.50	36.50
10	Thirumbadi Rubber*	M	49.00	49.00	49.00
10	Thomas Cook*	B	62.50	45.00	32.50
10	Tickwell Comm.	C	8.20	8.20	8.20
10	Tictak Trading	A	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Tide Water Oil	C	70.00	44.00	76.50
10	Tiffin's Barytes	M	2.85	2.85	3.85
10	Tiger Electronics	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Tiger Locks	D	8.62	8.62	8.62
10	T.I.L. Ltd.	B	24.00	31.00	26.00
10	T.I.L. Limited	C	42.00	25.00	25.00
10	Tilak Finance	B	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Tilaknagar Dist.*	B	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Tinnevelly Tuticorin Tea	M	14.50	14.50	14.50
10	Tinplate Co.	B	26.50	16.00	18.00
10	**Tinplate Co.**	**C**	**25.50**	**19.25**	**17.75**
10	Tinsukia Development	C	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Tips & Toes	A	25.00	25.00	25.00
10	Tips & Toes	B	18.00	17.75	13.00
10	Tips & Toes	Bg.	18.00	16.25	18.00
10	Tips & Toes	D	18.00	15.00	15.00
10	Tirrihannah Tea	C	30.75	30.75	30.75
10	Tirupati Chem.	C	7.30	7.30	7.30
10	Tirupati Investment	C	2.55	2.55	2.55
10	Tirupati Niryat	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Tirupati Screen Ptg.	C	4.50	4.50	3.50
10	Tirupati Services	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Tirupati Woollen	C	4.19	4.19	4.19
10	Titaghur Jute	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Titaghur Paper	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Titaghur Paper	C	2.12	1.81	2.06
10	Titaghur Steel	C	12.00	13.00	15.00
10	Titan Trading	B	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Titan Watches	B	18.25	13.50	12.00
10	Titan Watches	M	17.50	15.50	13.00
10	Tivoli Const.	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	T. Kumari Financiers	C	2.19	2.19	2.19
10	T. N. Chemical	M	45.38	45.38	45.38
10	Toshiba Anand Batteries	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Toshiba Anand Batteries	D	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Tower Investment	C	9.00	8.10	6.80
10	Toyo Investment	C	5.10	5.10	5.20
10	T. R. & Tea	M	24.00	24.00	23.00
10	Trackparts of India	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Trade Wings	B	6.00	6.00	6.50
10	Transasia Auto	D	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Transasia Carpets	B	5.50	5.50	4.00
10	Transasia Carpets	D	10.00	10.00	5.00
10	Trans Asia Tubes	B	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Trans Corp. Commerce	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
100	Trans Freight Container	B	105.00	105.00	110.00
10	Trans India International	C	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Trans & Elec.	M	10.00	10.00	2.00
10	Trans-Oceanic	B	2.24	2.24	2.24
10	Transpek Industries	A	59.00	59.00	59.00
10	Transpek Industries	B	82.50	80.00	72.50
10	Transport Corporation	B	16.00	15.00	14.00
10	Transport Corporation	Bg.	24.00	24.00	24.00
10	Transport Corporation	C	23.00	16.00	15.37
10	Transport Corporation	D	25.00	18.00	14.00
10	Transport Corporation	H	18.00	15.00	12.50
10	Transport Corporation	M	27.00	27.00	27.00
10	Transway (Agents)	C	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Travancore Cement	M	34.00	34.00	34.00
10	Travancore Chemical Mfg.	M	9.00	6.50	6.00
100	Travancore Electro Chemical	B	125.00	125.00	102.50
100	Travancore Electro Chemical	M	170.00	170.00	170.00
10	**Travancore Rayons**	**M**	**4.50**	**4.50**	**4.50**
10	Travancore Rubber	M	37.50	35.00	35.00
10	Travancore Sugar	M	4.00	4.00	3.00
10	Triangle Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	**Tribeni Tissues**	**C**	**36.50**	**30.50**	**25.00**
100	Trichy Distilleries	M	65.00	65.00	65.00
10	Trichy Steel Rolling	M	11.25	11.25	11.25
10	Trident India	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Trident Tube	C	7.50	7.00	9.50
10	Trimline Investment	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Trimurti Commercial	C	3.75	3.75	3.75
10	Trimurtee Ferti.	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Trimurti Synthetic	B	5.50	4.00	3.50
10	Triochem Prod.	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Trishna Investment	C	5.20	5.20	5.20
10	Tri-star Soya Products	B	8.00	8.00	5.50
10	Tri-star Soya Products	D	55.00	55.00	55.00
10	Tri-star Soya Products	Mp.	8.00	8.00	5.50
10	Trister Concrete Ind.	C	3.35	3.35	3.35
10	Tri-Sure India	B	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Trisure Promotion	C	3.65	3.65	3.70
10	Triton Valves	B	9.40	9.40	9.40
10	Triton Valves	Bg.	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Triveni Engineering	B	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Triveni Engineering	D	14.50	13.00	13.75
10	Triveni Enterprises	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Triveni Services	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Triveni Sheet Glass	B	45.00	45.00	33.00
10	Triveni Sheet Glass	C	40.00	37.50	37.50
10	Tropex Promotion	C	10.12	10.12	10.12
10	Tropical Rubber	M	31.00	31.00	31.00
10	Trustwel Holding	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Trustwel Holding	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	TRU Wheels	A	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	TRU Wheels	B	5.00	10.00	6.25
10	TRU Wheels	D	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	TSS India	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	T. Stanes	M	15.50	15.50	15.50
10	TTK Pharma	A	38.00	38.00	21.00
10	TTK Pharma	B	39.00	38.00	23.00
10	TTK Pharma	C	39.50	38.12	22.75
10	TTK Pharma	D	36.50	37.50	26.25
10	TTK Pharma	M	38.00	37.00	22.00
10	Tubes & Malleables	M	10.75	10.75	10.75
10	Tube Investment	B	25.00	26.00	27.00
10	**Tube Investment**	**M**	**24.00**	**24.25**	**24.00**
10	Tube Suppliers	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Tula Finance	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Tulsian Investment	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Tulsipore Sugar	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Tumus Elec. Corpn.	B	2.90	2.90	2.90
10	Tumus Elec. Corpn.	Mp.	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Tungbhadra Fibre	Bg.	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Tungbhadra Fibre	M	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Tungabhadra Industries	B	17.00	15.00	12.00
10	Tungabhadra Industries	C	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Tungabhadra Industries	H	15.25	15.25	15.25
10	Tungabhadra Pulp	B	5.00	5.00	2.76
10	Tunkai India.	C	5.03	5.03	5.03
10	Turnkey Intern.	B	13.50	11.00	8.00
10	Turnkey Intern.	C	25.00	25.00	25.00
10	Turnkey Intern.	D	16.50	16.50	16.50
10	Tushar Comm.	A	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Tushar Commercial	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Tushar Impex	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Tuticorin Alkali	A	11.00	11.00	11.50

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Tuticorin Alkali	B	12.00	15.00	11.50
10	Tuticorin Alkali	M	12.00	14.75	12.50
10	Tuticorin Spg.	M	11.25	11.25	11.25
10	TVS-Suzuki	B	10.00	10.50	9.50
10	TVS-Suzuki	M	10.35	10.00	9.30
10	20th Century Gems	D	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	20th Century Engineering	D	3.12	3.12	3.12
10	20th Century Finance	A	23.00	23.00	23.00
10	20th Century Finance	D	18.50	15.25	16.50
10	20th Century Leasing	B	18.00	18.00	18.00
10	21st Century Export	D	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Twin Roses Tra.	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Twinkle Export	C	5.95	5.95	5.95
10	Twinkle Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Twinkle Mercantile	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Twyford Tea	M	10.35	10.35	10.30
10	Tycoon Trade	C	3.35	3.35	4.00
10	Tyroon Tea	C	22.06	22.06	22.06
	"U"				
10	UB-Mec	Bg.	7.25	7.25	7.25
10	UB-Mec	M	4.90	4.90	4.00
10	Ucil Leasing	B	16.00	16.00	16.00
10	UCL Plastic	D	15.75	13.00	13.00
10	Udaipur Phosphates	B	14.00	12.50	11.00
10	Udaipur Phosphates	A	12.00	12.00	12.50
10	Udaya Leasing	B	14.00	14.00	14.00
10	Udaya Leasing	M	11.00	11.00	9.50
10	Udayagiri Tea	M	12.25	12.25	12.25
10	Uddhav Properties	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Udit India	C	8.70	8.70	8.70
100	Ugar Sugar Works	Bg.	150.00	150.00	150.00
10	Ujala Leasing	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Ujjawal Investment	D	10.50	10.50	10.50
100	Ujjwal Ltd.	D	105.00	105.00	105.00
10	Ultra Marine & Pigments†	B	47.50	52.50	50.00
10	Uma Properties	C	4.60	4.60	4.75
10	Umang Commercial	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Umang Industrial	C	2.12	2.12	2.12
10	Uma Maheswari	M	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Uma Parameswari	M	7.50	7.50	7.50
10	Umesh Commercial	C	5.40	5.40	5.00
10	Uni Abex Alloy	B	7.50	5.00	4.00
10	Uni Abex Alloy	D	31.00	55.00	55.00
10	Uni Metal	H	4.25	4.25	4.25
10	Unichem Laboratories†	B	36.00	31.00	24.00
10	Uniplas India	D	16.00	12.00	12.00
10	**Union Carbide**	**C**	**21.25**	**14.75**	**12.00**
10	Union Company	C	8.50	9.25	9.25
10	Union Home Products	Bg.	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Uniplas India	B	9.50	8.00	10.00
10	Uniproducts (India)	B	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Uniproducts (India)	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Uniscans & Sonics	B	9.50	7.50	5.00
10	Uniscans & Sonics	D	16.00	7.25	6.75
10	Unique Estates	B	12.25	12.25	16.00
10	Unique Mfg.	C	3.20	3.20	3.20
10	Unistar Impex	C	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Unitech Ltd.	A	18.50	18.50	18.50
10	Unitech Ltd.	B	12.50	12.00	13.50
10	Unitech Ltd.	D	12.00	13.50	12.25
10	United Breweries†	Bg.	39.50	36.00	38.00
10	United Breweries†	M	40.00	36.50	40.00
100	United Carbon	B	87.50	75.00	137.50
10	United Collieries	C	10.25	10.25	10.25
10	United Cotainers	B	16.00	10.75	7.00
5	United Credit	C	4.25	4.25	4.25
10	United Diagnostic	A	5.25	5.25	3.00
10	United Diagnostic	B	5.00	3.50	3.25
10	United Diagnostic	Bg.	8.50	8.50	3.00
10	United Diagnostic	D	5.00	5.00	5.50
10	United Diamonds	B	6.50	8.00	5.00
10	United Diamonds	D	9.75	6.00	6.00
10	United Drilling	D	10.00	10.00	4.50
10	United Electrical	M	7.82	7.82	7.82
10	United Electronics	B	35.00	35.00	35.00

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION	
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	United Electronics	D	19.00	19.00
10	United Flour	C	9.62	9.62
10	United Gen. Finance	D	2.50	3.50
10	United Health Care	A	6.00	4.00
10	United Health Care	B	4.00	3.76
10	United Health Care	D	5.50	3.75
10	United Leasing	D	10.00	8.00
100	United Motors	B	15.50	15.50
10	United Nilgiri Tea	M	25.75	32.00
10	United Pharma.	B	3.00	3.50
10	United Pharma.	D	8.00	8.00
10	United Phosphate	A	40.00	39.50
10	United Phosphate	B	42.50	31.00
10	United Provinces Sugar	C	2.00	2.00
10	United Soya	B	8.00	—
10	United Soya	A	9.50	9.50
10	United Soya	D	7.50	7.50
10	United Soya	Mp.	8.00	8.00
10	United Watches	D	7.50	5.25
10	United Watches	B	4.24	5.00
10	United Watches	Bg.	17.50	17.50
10	United Watches	A	8.00	8.00
100	United Wire Ropes	B	5.00	5.00
10	Unity Castings	A	20.00	11.00
10	Unity Castings	B	14.50	14.00
10	Universal Cables	B	125.00	126.25
10	**Universal Cables**	**C**	**126.00**	**126.50**
10	Universal Cables	Mp.	127.00	127.00
10	Universal Cans	B	20.00	20.00
10	Universal Convey.	B	3.50	3.50
10	Universal Ent.	C	9.25	9.25
10	Universal Ind. Cotton	C	7.50	7.50
10	Universal Jolly Invt.	B	6.00	6.00
10	Universal Luggage	A	12.50	12.50
10	Universal Luggage	B	10.50	9.75
10	Universal Luggage	D	11.00	9.00
10	Universal Paper	C	9.25	9.25
10	Universal Petrochemical	C	10.75	10.75
10	Universal Properties	C	3.25	3.25
10	Universal Share	D	4.00	4.00
10	Universal Steel	D	6.00	6.00
10	Universal Tyres	D	16.00	4.50
10	Universal Wires	H	2.25	2.25
10	U. P. Asbestos	D	7.00	7.00
10	U. P. Electricals	D	6.50	6.50
10	U. P. Twiga Fibre Glass	D	3.00	3.00
10	Upar Chemical	D	5.50	5.50
10	Upcom Cables	A	29.00	25.50
10	Upcom Cables	B	27.00	25.25
10	Upcom Cables	C	26.00	27.50
10	Upcom Cables	D	25.00	26.00
10	Uphar Project	C	7.00	7.00
10	Upkar Investment	C	2.95	2.95
10	Uppal Finance	D	3.25	3.25
10	Upper Ganges Sugar	C	50.00	50.00
10	Upper India Copper	C	21.25	21.25
10	Up Town Trading	B	8.00	8.00
10	Uptron Anand	D	19.50	19.50
10	Uptron Electronic	B	9.00	9.00
10	Urvashi Enterprises	D	10.00	10.00
10	Urvi Chemical	A	6.00	6.00
10	Urvi Chemical	B	6.00	6.00
10	Usha Alloy & Steel	B	23.00	23.50
10	Usha Alloy & Steel	C	26.25	24.75
10	Usha Alloy & Steel	D	24.00	22.00
10	Usha Atlas Hydraulics	C	11.75	11.75
10	Usha Fertilizer	C	10.35	10.35
10	Usha Flowell	D	3.00	3.00
10	Usha International	D	15.00	12.00
10	Usha Martin Indus.	B	22.25	26.50
10	**Usha Martin Indus.**	**C**	**24.25**	**26.25**
10	Usha Microprocess	B	10.00	7.00
10	Usha Microprocess	Bg.	12.50	12.50
10	Usha Microprocess	D	9.50	6.50
10	Usha Oil Udyog	C	6.31	6.31
10	Usha Rectifier	B	15.00	13.50

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Usha Rectifier	D	14.50	13.00	14.50
10	Usha Rectifier	M	15.00	13.25	13.00
10	Usha Spg. Mills	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Usha Telehoist	C	20.00	20.00	15.00
10	UTI Master Shares	A	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	UTI Master Shares	B	9.62	9.37	9.87
10	UTI Master Shares	Bg.	9.30	9.15	8.40
10	UTI Master Shares	C	9.75	9.50	10.00
10	UTI Master Shares	D	9.25	8.87	9.75
10	UTI Master Shares	H	9.25	9.00	9.10
10	UTI Master Shares	Mp.	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	UTI Master Shares	M	9.15	9.00	9.35
10	Ushita Trading	C	8.10	8.10	8.10
10	Utility Builders	D	6.00	4.62	6.25
10	Utility Builders	B	—	3.00	5.00
10	Utility Eng. (India)	A	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Utility Eng. (India)	B	5.00	4.50	5.00
10	Utility Eng. (India)	D	4.75	4.50	4.50
10	Utkal Board	C	5.50	7.50	7.50
10	Utkal Soap Products	C	15.62	15.62	15.35
10	Utkarsh Trading	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Utkins Holdings	C	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Utkins Holdings	D	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Uttam Comm.	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Uttar Pradesh Hotels	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Uttar Pradesh Hotels	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Uttar Pradesh Hotels	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Uttaranchal Leasing	D	3.12	3.12	3.12
	"V"				
10	Vadilal Enterprise	A	14.50	14.50	14.50
10	Vaibhav Heavy Vehi.	C	10.15	10.00	10.00
10	Vaikundam Rubber	M	37.50	37.50	37.50
10	Vaishali Bleaching	A	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Vaishali Food Products	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Vaishali Resources	C	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Vaishanavi Industries	C	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Vaishanavi Industries	D	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	V.A.M. Commercial	C	5.10	5.20	5.25
10	**Vam Organic**	**B**	**87.00**	**78.00**	**83.00**
10	Vam Organic	C	87.00	81.00	79.00
10	Vam Organic	D	88.00	77.00	80.50
10	Vanavil Dyes	B	10.00	7.00	8.00
10	Vanavil Dyes	M	8.50	7.00	9.50
10	Vandhana Traders	C	5.09	5.09	5.09
10	Vapi Paper	B	22.00	22.50	22.50
10	Varanasi Commercial	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Vardhan Projects	C	3.20	3.20	3.20
10	Vardhan Limited	C	7.30	7.50	7.50
10	Vardhman Spg.	B	14.00	21.00	33.00
10	Vardhman Spg.	D	26.00	26.00	30.75
10	Vareli Textile	A	78.00	50.00	34.00
10	Vareli Textile	B	78.75	50.00	35.00
10	Vareli Textile	Bg.	77.00	51.00	36.00
10	Vareli Textile	D	73.00	51.00	34.00
10	Vareli Textile	M	75.00	50.00	34.00
10	Variety Trade	C	6.45	6.45	6.45
10	Varinder Agro	A	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Varinder Agro	D	12.00	3.50	4.00
10	Varistha Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Varun Mercantile	D	3.00	11.00	11.00
10	Varun Shipping	A	15.00	15.00	14.50
10	Varun Shipping	B	13.50	18.50	13.50
10	Varun Shipping	D	13.00	10.25	12.25
10	Vasudha Mark.	A	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Vasudha Trading	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Vatican Commercial	D	1.62	1.62	1.62
10	Vayitri Tea	M	11.60	11.60	11.60
10	Vazir Sultan Tobacco	C	21.50	27.50	22.75
10	V.B. Desai Financial	B	12.00	11.00	9.00
10	V. B. Industries	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	VBC Ferro Alloys	B	24.00	18.00	15.25
10	VBC Ferro Alloys	H	23.25	17.50	—
10	V. Dinesh Ferro.	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	V. Dinesh Traders	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	V. Dinesh Traders	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Vecee Cementolites	C	4.15	4.15	4.15
10	Veerprabhu Marketing	C	7.25	7.25	7.25
10	Vega Investment	D	4.00	3.00	3.00
10	Vegetable Products	C	15.00	14.00	14.12
10	Venlon Polyester	Bg.	—	15.75	9.00
10	Venus Computers	B	7.50	5.00	5.00
10	Vijay Hemant	M	9.75	10.50	10.50
10	Velimalai Rubber	M	22.00	22.00	22.00
10	Veneers & Laminates	M	18.00	18.00	18.00
10	Venkatesa Investment	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Venkateshwara Indus.	C	3.20	3.25	3.25
10	Venugopal Holding	C	3.55	3.55	3.60
10	Venus Leasing	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Venus Paper	D	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Vernacular Vyapar	C	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Vespa Car	A	12.75	12.75	12.75
10	Vespa Car	B	7.00	7.50	5.00
10	Vespa Car	D	7.00	7.06	6.00
10	V. G. R. Const.	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Vickers Systems	B	17.00	17.00	17.00
10	Vickey Investment	C	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Vicon Limited	Bg.	43.00	43.00	43.00
10	Victor Builders	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Victor Cables	B	20.50	20.50	20.50
10	Victor Cables	D	24.00	24.00	24.00
10	Victor Commercial	C	3.45	3.50	3.50
10	Victor Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
100	Victoria Mills	B	135.00	135.00	135.00
10	Victory Glass Ind.	Bg.	11.00	11.00	15.00
10	Victory Glass Ind.	C	11.50	11.50	11.50
10	Vidarbha Industries	C	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Videocon Int.	B	—	—	24.25
10	Vidhan Mercantile	B	2.00	3.50	3.50
10	Vidula Chemical	C	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Vidula Traders	A.	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Vidula Traders	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Vigilant Traders	Bg.	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Vijay Spg. Mills	M	3.30	3.30	3.30
10	Vijaya Commercial	Bg.	15.50	15.50	14.35
10	Vijaya Lakshmi Services	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Vijaya Leasing	B	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Vijaya Leasing	Bg.	10.00	10.00	12.25
250	Vijaya Textile Mills	A	54.00	54.00	54.00
100	Vijayakumar Textile Mills	M	200.00	200.00	300.00
100	Vijayalakshmi Textile Mills	M	112.00	112.00	112.00
10	Vijayawada Bottling	H	49.50	49.50	49.50
100	Vijayeshwari Text. Mills	M	136.67	136.67	136.67
10	Vijita Marketing	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Vikashjyoti Comm.	C	7.12	7.19	7.19
10	Viking Commerce	C	9.25	9.25	9.25
10	Vikram Investment	C	5.30	5.30	5.40
10	Vikram Investment	D	9.25	10.00	10.00
10	Vikrant Trade	C	7.70	7.70	7.70
10	Vikrant Tyres	B	25.00	22.00	19.50
10	Vikrant Tyres	Bg	24.00	23.25	19.10
10	Vikrant Tyres	D	24.50	24.25	19.75
10	Viksit Eng.	B	4.00	8.00	8.00
10	Vinal Investment	C	2.45	2.45	3.15
10	Vinayak Exports	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Vinayak Vanijya	D	3.00	11.00	11.00
10	Vinayaka Synthetics	B	15.00	14.00	9.50
10	Vincent Commercial	C	5.05	5.05	5.05
10	Vindhya Telelinks	B	68.00	64.00	80.00
10	Vindhya Telelinks	C	67.00	68.50	82.00
10	Vindhya Telelinks	Mp.	70.00	70.00	78.00
10	Vindhyachal Holding	C	—	13.00	16.00
10	Vindhyachal Holding	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Vicent Eng.	C	7.30	7.30	7.30

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Vingal Leasing	D	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Vinod Investment	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Vinu Com.	C	3.05	3.05	3.05
10	V.I.P. Industries	A	40.50	40.50	15.00
10	V.I.P. Industries	B	24.50	22.00	13.75
10	V.I.P. Industries	D	24.00	21.00	20.00
10	Vippy Solvex	B	21.00	13.50	10.00
10	Vippy Solvex	D	22.00	22.00	22.00
10	Vippy Solvex	Mp.	15.00	15.00	10.00
10	Viraj Techno.	C	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Virat Leasing	D	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Virdhi Commercial	C	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Virdhi Commercial	D	3.25	2.00	2.00
10	Virgo Industrial	D	5.50	5.50	7.00
10	Virudhunagar Textile Mills	M	11.20	11.20	11.20
10	Visaka Asbestos	B	11.50	11.50	11.50
10	Visaka Asbestos	H	11.50	10.25	9.75
10	Visa Polycrete	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Visco Trade	C	7.56	7.56	7.56
10	Vishal Electromec	Mp.	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Vishal Malleables	A	1.76	1.76	1.76
10	Vishal Tyres	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
100	Vishnu Sugar	B	79.00	79.00	79.00
10	Vishranti Trading	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Vishva-Vishal	B	2.04	2.04	2.04
10	Vishvakirti Invest. (Pub.)	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Vishvaprabha Trade	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Vishveshram Investment	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Vishvjyoti Tdg.	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Vishwanath Comm.	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Vishwa Oil Products	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Visisth Services	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Vista T.V.	C	8.75	7.87	6.50
10	Vitro Pharma	B	11.50	11.00	8.50
10	Vitroc Electronics	C	3.65	3.65	3.65
10	Vitroc Electronics	D	7.12	7.12	7.12
10	Vitta Mazda	A	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Vitta Mazda	B	7.00	10.50	7.00
5	Viyas Tdg.	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	V. K. Oils	C	4.25	9.75	10.50
10	V. M. Jog Const.	B	35.50	37.50	33.00
10	Volroh	B	8.00	7.50	3.50
10	Volroh	H	4.75	4.75	3.75
100	Voltas Ltd.	A	288.00	288.00	288.00
100	Voltas Ltd.	B	305.00	305.00	235.00
100	Voltas Ltd.	D	310.00	305.00	257.00
100	Voltas Ltd.	H	295.00	290.00	270.00
100	Voltas Ltd.	C	310.00	305.00	245.00
100	Voltas Ltd.	M	302.00	285.00	240.00
10	Vora Construction	B	7.00	7.00	5.00
10	VST Industries	B	22.00	27.50	22.00
10	VST Industries	D	25.00	25.00	25.00
10	VST Industries	C	21.50	27.50	22.75
10	VST Industries	H	20.50	26.50	19.50
100	V.S.T. Tillers Tractors	Bg.	30.00	30.00	30.00
100	V.S.T. Tillers Tractors	M	35.00	35.00	35.00
10	VTL (India)	D	6.25	10.00	10.00
10	V. V. N. Mfg.	A	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	V. V. N. Mfg.	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	VXL India*	B	60.00	69.00	37.50
10	VXL India*	C	58.00	66.00	38.50
10	VXL India*	D	52.00	70.00	70.00
10	Vyaparik Pratisthan	C	4.30	4.30	4.30
10	Vyasya Bank	Bg.	12.00	13.75	13.00
10	Vybra Automet	H	5.50	4.50	2.00
	"W"				
10	Walchandnagar Industries	B	13.00	10.00	10.00
10	Walchandnagar Industries	Bg.	15.50	15.50	15.50
10	Waldrof India	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
1	Walford Transport	C	0.12	0.12	0.12
1	Walford Transport (Eastern)	C	0.50	0.50	0.50
10	Wall Street Const.	B	16.00	22.00	22.50
10	Wall St. Finance	B	8.00	5.25	6.00
100	Wandleside National	B	60.00	60.00	60.00

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION	
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Warden Const.	B	2.50	2.50
10	Wardhaman Auto	B	2.00	2.50
10	Warner-Hindustan	B	47.50	—
10	Warner-Hindustan	H	46.00	46.00
10	Warren Tea	B	64.00	50.00
10	**Warren Tea**	**C**	**59.50**	**50.00**
10	Wartyhully Coffee	M	17.00	17.00
1	Waverly Investment	C	4.05	4.05
10	Wavin (India)	M	10.00	10.00
10	Web Converters	A	8.00	8.00
10	Web Converters	B	7.00	3.00
10	Webel Sencapacitor	C	20.00	20.00
10	Weekline investment	D	3.12	3.12
10	Weizmann Fin.	A	9.00	9.00
10	Weizmann Fin.	B	9.00	2.50
10	Welcast Steels	B	16.00	19.00
10	Welcast Steels	Bg.	38.00	38.00
10	Welcome Comm.	B	2.00	2.00
10	Welford Investment	C	1.40	1.40
10	Welkan Traders	D	2.00	2.00
10	Welkin Investment	D	3.00	3.00
10	Well Life Comm.	C	5.06	5.06
10	Wellington Commercial	C	6.50	6.50
10	Wellman Incandescent	C	16.75	14.50
10	Wellesley Commercial	C	4.15	4.15
10	Wellwisher Investment	D	3.12	3.12
10	Welplan Const.	B	1.96	1.96
10	Wendt (India)	B	16.25	13.75
10	Wendt (India)	Bg.	16.50	16.50
10	West Bengal Filament	C	10.10	10.10
100	West Coast Paper	B	48.75	35.00
100	West Coast Paper	Bg.	110.00	110.00
100	West Coast Paper	C	80.00	80.00
10	West East Comm.	B	2.00	2.00
10	Western Ferro Alloys	C	8.50	8.50
100	Western India Commercial	C	53.25	53.25
10	Western India Entr.	B	25.00	22.00
10	Western India Glass	B	1.24	1.24
10	Western India	A	12.75	12.75
10	Western India Indus.	B	11.00	11.00
10	Western India Indus.	C	19.50	19.50
10	Western India Indus.	D	10.00	9.00
10	Western India Industrial	Bg.	5.00	5.00
100	Western India Plywood	M	210.00	210.00
10	Western Ministeel	B	41.00	36.00
10	Western Projects	C	3.75	3.75
10	Western Traders	C	5.05	5.06
10	Weston Components	B	15.00	16.00
10	Weston Electronics	M	24.50	21.00
10	Weston Electronics	D	33.00	25.00
10	Weston Electronics	B	29.50	23.50
10	W.H. Brady	B	13.00	13.00
10	W.H. Target	C	3.00	3.00
10	WIE Engg.	B	7.00	7.75
10	Wheel & Axle	B	4.00	4.00
10	**Wheels India***	**M**	**51.00**	**33.00**
100	Widia (India) 'C'	B	750.00	665.00
100	Widia (India) 'C'	Bg.	755.00	765.00
100	Widia (India) 'C'	D	495.00	495.00
100	Widia (India) 'C'	M	790.00	790.00
10	Wildon India	B	28.00	22.75
10	Wildon India	H	26.50	20.00
10	Willard (India)	B	8.00	8.00
10	Willard (India)	C	10.12	10.12
10	Willard (India)	D	17.50	17.50
10	Wiltech (India)	B	10.50	7.00
10	Wiltech (India)	Bg.	10.00	9.00
10	**Wimco**	**B**	**22.75**	**21.00**
10	Wimco	C	22.75	20.00
10	Wimco	D	21.50	22.00
10	Wimper Tdg.	B	2.00	2.00
10	Wimsome International	C	8.50	8.50
10	Windmill Investment	C	9.40	8.00
10	Window Glass	C	20.75	20.75
10	Winmore Leasing	D	11.75	11.75
10	Winner Investment	D	3.12	3.12

EQUITY SHARES QUOTATIONS—*(Contd.)*

Paid up per Share	Name	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Diwali S.Y. 2043	31-12-87	31-3-88
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Winro Commercial	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Wintex Business	C	8.10	8.10	8.10
100	Wipro Foods*	B	205.00	200.00	130.00
10	Wires & Fabriks	B	10.00	7.50	9.00
10	Wires & Fabriks	C	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Wires & Fabriks	D	8.00	8.00	7.00
10	Wisdom Investment	D	12.00	12.00	3.50
10	Woodburn Commercial	C	10.25	10.25	10.25
100	Wood Papers	A	40.00	40.00	40.00
10	Wood Polymer	A	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Wood Polymer	B	10.00	10.00	7.50
10	Woolcombers of India	B	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Woolcombers of India	C	10.12	8.90	9.00
10	Woolcombers of India	D	8.75	8.75	8.75
10	Woolite Mercantile	B	2.04	2.04	8.25
10	Woo Yang Elec.	B	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Woo Yang Elec.	C	12.75	12.62	12.62
10	Woo Yang Elec.	D	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	Worldlink Finance	A	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Worldlink Finance	B	7.00	8.50	4.50
10	Worldlink Finance	D	10.75	10.75	10.75
10	Worth Investment	C	6.00	6.00	5.40
10	Worthington Pump	B	16.00	10.00	7.00
10	Worthington Pump	C	25.00	25.00	11.75
10	Wrapaids	Bg.	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	W.S. Industries*	B	28.00	28.00	28.00
10	**W.S. Industries***	**M**	**22.00**	**22.00**	**22.00**
10	Wynad Estate	Bg.	10.10	10.10	10.10
	"X", "Y" & "Z"				
10	XLO-GWB Cardan	B	9.00	3.50	4.00
10	XLO-Machine	B	6.00	5.25	4.50
10	XLO-Machine	D	5.50	5.50	4.25
10	XLO-United Clutch	B	4.00	2.00	3.25
10	XLO-United Clutch	D	12.00	12.00	12.00
10	Yamuna Gases	D	22.50	22.50	22.50
100	Yamuna Syndicate	D	120.00	120.00	120.00
10	Yargo Holdings	C	3.00	3.00	3.05
10	Yash Trading	B	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Yashman Deepak	C	2.87	2.87	2.87
10	Yashodham Comm.	C	3.40	3.40	3.40
10	Yati Mercantile	C	7.00	7.50	7.50
10	Yeast Alco	A	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Yellow Saphire Invest.	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
5	Yellow Valley Leasing	D	4.50	4.50	4.50
100	Yemmiganur Spg. Mills	H	80.00	80.00	80.00
10	Yuganter Investment	D	10.50	10.50	10.50
100	Zandu Pharmaceuticals	B	600.00	675.00	600.00
10	Zen Indus Services	C	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Zenith Export	C	11.00	11.00	11.00
10	**Zenith Ltd.**	**B**	**56.00**	**47.00**	**39.00**
10	Zephyr Investment	C	3.31	3.31	3.31
10	Z.F. Steering	B	21.00	34.00	33.00
10	Zigzag Investment	C	3.12	3.12	3.12
10	Zincolite Trading	B	2.42	2.42	2.42
10	Zipper Trading	D	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	Zircon Infin.	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Zircon Traders	D	1.50	1.50	1.50
10	Zoom Exports	D	3.06	3.06	3.06
10	Zoom Industrial	C	3.15	3.15	3.15
10	Zoom Leasing	D	3.00	3.00	3.10
10	Zora Traders	A	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	**Zuari-Agro**	**B**	**52.00**	**52.00**	**38.00**
10	**Zuari-Agro**	**C**	**52.25**	**50.00**	**40.50**
10	Zuari-Agro	D	61.00	61.00	34.00
10	Zuari-Agro	M	48.50	52.00	42.00

A=Ahmedabad. B=Bombay. Bg.=Bangalore. C=Calcutta. D=Delhi. H=Hyderabad. M=Madras. Mp.=Madhya Pradesh Ex.=Exchange

†Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987. *Bonus shares issued from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988. For particulars refer page 288.

For list of shares qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxa), refer page 218.

For list of shares qualifying for deduction under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, refer page 160.

For substitution of fair market value in place of actual cost for the purposes of **"Long-term Capital gains"**, refer page 119.

LIST OF ISSUE OF BONUS SHARES

FROM 1-4-1986 TO 31-3-1988

SOURCE: Official Stock Ex

Name of the Company	Proportion in which issued	Date of closure of Register of members
A & B		
Ahmedabad Electricity	1 : 5	22-12-87
ALFA Laval	1 : 2	12-8-86
Amrutanjan	2 : 3	3-5-86
Amzel Automotive	1 : 1	21-4-87
Arvind Mills	1 : 3	22-11-86
Asian Paints	1 : 2	24-9-87
Associated Bearings	2 : 5	2-9-86
Associated Cement	1 : 5	8-4-86
Atlas Copco	1 : 2	22-8-87
Atlas Cycle	1 : 2	15-3-88
Bajaj Auto	1 : 1	22-4-88
Bajaj Plastics	1 : 1	1-9-86
Balsara Hygiene	1 : 1	30-9-86
Bata India Ltd.	1 : 1	21-8-87
Bateli Tea	1 : 1	27-11-87
Bayer (India)	1 : 1	24-7-87
Bharat Starch	1 : 2	28-5-87
Blow Plast	1 : 1	25-2-88
Blue Star Ltd.	3 : 5	4-3-87
Boots	1 : 1	28-7-87
Borax Morarji	1 : 1	14-1-87
Britannia Industries	2 : 5	23-6-87
Brooke Bond India	3 : 5	18-7-86
C & D		
Carborundum	2 : 5	27-3-87
Carew & Co.	1 : 1	16-11-87
Ceat Tyres	1 : 2	13-11-86
Central India Industries	1 : 1	13-5-86
Century Spg. Mills	2 : 3	17-6-86
Chemcrown Invest.	1 : 1	11-1-87
Chloride India	3 : 5	5-2-87
Coates	1 : 5	12-8-86
Colgate-Palmolive	1 : 1	1-9-87
Consolidated Coffee	1 : 2	4-3-87
Coromandel Ferti.	1 : 2	30-5-86
Cowcoody Coffee	1 : 2	5-6-87
Dalmia Dairy Industries	2 : 3	1-5-86
Deepak Nitrite	1 : 2	22-5-86
Dhunseri Tea	1 : 2	2-6-86
Diamond Dies	1 : 3	11-7-87
Doom-Dooma Tea	3 : 5	2-2-88
Dugar Investment	3 : 5	31-3-87
E, F & G		
Elecon Engineering	3 : 5	28-7-87
Electric Control	1 : 2	21-4-87
Electric Const. Equip. (E.C.E. Ind.)	1 : 2	23-3-87
Elgi Equipments	1 : 1	28-1-87
E. Merck	3 : 5	23-8-86
Engine Valves	1 : 2	18-2-87
English Electric	1 : 1	1-12-87
Escorts Ltd.	3 : 5	26-3-87
FGP Limited	1 : 2	28-10-87
Ficom Organic	1 : 1	23-6-87
Flakt India	1 : 3	28-10-86
Food Specialities	1 : 1	8-10-86
Foods & Inns	1 : 2	25-1-88

Name of the Company	Proportion in which issued	Date of closure of Register of members
Ganapati Exports	1 : 1	11-12-87
Garware Wall Ropes	1 : 1	8-4-88
General Commodities	1 : 1	1-2-88
Gokak Mills	1 : 1	14-1-88
Goodricke Group	1 : 1	9-6-87
Gujarat Alkalies	1 : 5	15-12-87
Gujarat Ministeel	1 : 2	7-10-87
Gujarat State Fertilizer	3 : 10	5-8-87
H, I & J		
Harrison Malayalam	2 : 5	22-12-87
High Energy Batteries	1 : 1	10-3-87
Hilton Rubber	1 : 3	27-10-87
Hindustan Aluminium	1 : 3	20-4-88
Hindustan Cocoa	1 : 1	23-2-88
Hindustan Development	1 : 1	17-6-86
Hindustan Dorr-Oliver	1 : 1	22-7-86
Hindustan Lever	1 : 1	4-8-87
Hindustan Motors	1 : 1	22-4-86
Hindustan Sugar	1 : 4	2-7-86
HMM Ltd.	1 : 1	15-10-87
IBP	3 : 5	5-1-87
India Motor Parts (IMPAL)	1 : 3	12-2-88
Indrol Lubricants	1 : 1	3-3-87
Industrial Investment Trust	1 : 1	21-10-87
Infar India	1 : 1	6-8-86
Ingersoll Rand	1 : 1	29-7-86
Investment Corporation	1 : 4	30-10-87
Jayant Paper	1 : 3	26-3-87
Jayant Vitamins	2 : 5	15-1-88
J. L. Morrison	2 : 5	13-10-87
Jost's Engineering	1 : 1	9-12-87
K & L		
Kadri Textiles Mills	1 : 1	23-3-88
Kannapiran Text. Mills	1 : 1	16-12-86
Kesar Enterprises	1 : 1	9-7-87
K. G. Khosla	1 : 1	23-4-87
Kirloskar Cummins	1 : 1	1-7-87
K.S.B. Pumps	1 : 1	2-9-86
Lakhanpal National	1 : 1	28-7-87
Larsen & Toubro	3 : 5	25-6-86
Lingapur Coffee	1 : 1	25-6-86
M		
Madura Coats	1 : 2	29-4-86
Maharashtra Scooters	1 : 1	15-1-87
Makum Tea	1 : 1	19-5-86
McDowell	1 : 1	30-5-86
McLeod Russel	1 : 1	11-6-87
Miles (India)	3 : 5	4-8-87
Milk Food	1 : 1	18-8-87
Motor Industries Co.	1 : 1	24-10-86
Multi Trade	1 : 1	2-2-88
N		
Namdang Tea	1 : 1	19-5-86
National Organic Chem.	1 : 2	9-10-86
Nava Bharat Ferro	1 : 1	24-7-87
New Rajpur Mills	1 : 1	1-9-86

Name of the Company	Proportion in which issued	D clo Reg me
O, P & R		
Orient Paper Industries	1 : 1	11
Orissa Cement	1 : 1	1
Ossoor Coffee	1 : 3	2
Oswal Agro	3 : 5	3
Paper Products	1 : 4	2
Polychem	1 : 2	16-
Pond's (India)	1 : 1	26
Porrits & Spencer (Asia)	N.A.	20
Premier Automobiles	1 : 1	15
Premier Cotton (Precot)	1 : 2	28
P.R.S. Steels	1 : 1	30
Pullangode Rubber	1 : 2	22-
Rajapalayam Text	3 : 5	2
Rane (Madras)	1 : 2	4
Raymond Woollen	1 : 1	1
Revathi-CP	1 : 1	30-
Roplas (India)	1 : 1	21
Rukmani Metals	1 : 1	2
S & T		
Sadhna Nitro	2 : 5	16-
Saraswati Ind. Syndicate	1 : 2	10-
Sarda Plywood	1 : 2	23-1
Scottish Assam	1 : 1	17-
Searle (India)	1 : 1	20-
Sesa Goa	2 : 5	2-1
Shaw Wallace	1 : 1	10-
Shri Dinesh Mills	3 : 5	28-
S.I.C. Agencies	1 : 1	23-1
Sicca Breweries	1 : 1	18-
Siemens India	1 : 4	29-
SKF Bearings	2 : 5	2-
South India Viscose	1 : 2	5-1
Southern Petro Chemical	1 : 1	10-
Stanes Amalgamated	1 : 2	23-1
Stovec Screens	1 : 2	1-
Sukhjit Starch	N.A.	28-
Sundaram Clayton	2 : 3	5-1
Sundaram Finance	1 : 1	22-
Super Spinning	2 : 5	28-1
Supreme Industries	1 : 1	25-
Sylvania & Laxman	1 : 2	22-10
Tata Iron & Steel	2 : 5	3-7
Tata Unisys	2 : 5	26-6
Tea Estates	1 : 1	21-1
Thirumbadi Rubber	1 : 2	14-8
Thomas Cook	1 : 2	31-12
Tilaknagar Dist.	1 : 1	2-1
U, V & W		
Ultra Marine & Pigments	1 : 1	27-12-
Unichem Laboratories	1 : 2	12-7-
United Breweries	1 : 1	13-8-
Vulcan Laval	1 : 2	12-8-
VXL India	1 : 1	16-2-
Wipro Foods	1 : 1	29-6-
Wheels India	1 : 2	17-12-
W. S. Industries	1 : 3	25-9-

ARKET VALUE OF UNQUOTED SHARES (VIDE RULE IC & ID OF WEALTH-TAX RULES)

	Equity shares of companies other than Investment companies and Managing Agency companies	**Preference** shares of all companies	
	Market value in terms of % of break-up value	Market value in terms of % of paid-up or adjusted paid-up value	
		Cumulative	*Non-cumulative*
If no dividend for earlier years:			
3 years . .	82½%	95%	90%
4 „	80 %	90%	80%
5 „	77½%	85%	70%
6 „ or more . .	75 %	80%	60%
In all other cases	85 %	100%	100%

Adjusted paid-up value in relation to **preference shares** means:

If the rate of dividend is 8% or more	Paid-up value.
If the rate of dividend is less than 8%	Proportionate paid-up value in the proportion of actual rate of dividend to standard rate of dividend of 8%.

AMPLE:

If the actual rate of dividend is 6% and the paid-up value is Rs. 100:
the adjusted paid-up value of preference shares will be . . . . . . $\dfrac{\text{Rs. } 100 \times 6}{8}$ = Rs. 75

THE ABRIDGED BALANCE-SHEET OF ABC & CO. PVT. LTD. AS AT 31-12-1987:

Liabilities & Capital:	Rs.	**Assets & Properties:**	Rs.
d-up share capital:			
uity shares 4,000 @ Rs. 100/- each	4,00,000	Fixed assets*	5,00,000
serves & surplus	1,80,000	Current assets*	4,50,000
rrent liabilities	4,00,000	Bank balance	45,000
posed dividend†	20,000	Cash on hand	5,000
	10,00,000		10,00,000

uity share valuation:

		Rs.
Total Assets		10,00,000
Less: Liabilities:		
Current liabilities	Rs. 4,00,000	
Proposed dividend†	Rs. 20,000	4,20,000
Net assets of A B C & Co. (P) Ltd.		5,80,000

Paid-up equity share capital: 4,000 shares of Rs. 100/- each.
Break-up value per share: Rs. 5,80,000 (Net assets) ÷ 4,000 (Equity shares) . . . . = Rs. 145

Therefore, market value per equity share will be:
Rs. 145 @ 85% (since dividend is assumed to have been paid regularly) . . . . . Rs. 123.25

† It is assumed that the dividend has been declared before the valuation date of the assessee at a general body meeting of the company.

* In the absence of any provision in Rule 1 D, the value of assets is to be adopted as the value of assets as shown in the balance sheet and not the market value of each asset. Adjustment in the value of an asset is to be made only in cases covered under Rule 2 A and not Rule 1 D.

TES:

(i) The following amounts shown **as assets** in the balance-sheet shall not be treated as assets, namely:—
  (*a*) any amount paid as advance tax under section 210 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961);
  (*b*) any amount shown in the balance-sheet including the debit balance of the profit and loss account or the profit and loss appropriation account which does not represent the value of any asset.

(ii) The following amounts shown **as liabilities** in the balance-sheet shall not be treated as liabilities, namely:—
  (*a*) the paid-up capital in respect of equity shares;
  (*b*) the amount set apart for payment of dividends on preference shares and equity shares where such dividends have not been declared before the valuation date at a general body meeting of the company;
  (*c*) reserve, by whatever name called, other than those set apart towards depreciation;
  (*d*) credit balance of the profit and loss account;
  (*e*) any amount representing provision for taxation [other than the amount referred to in clause (i) (a)] to the extent of the excess over the tax payable with reference to the book profits in accordance with the law applicable thereto;
  (*f*) any amount representing contingent liabilities other than arrears of dividends payable in respect of cumulative preference shares.

GIFT-TAX

RATES OF GIFT-TAX

(A) FOR ASSESSMENT YEARS: 1987-88 to 1989-90

1. Gift-tax is chargeable on taxable gift as stated in 2 below.
2. To arrive at taxable gifts,—
   - *(a)* First deduct basic exemption of Rs. 20,000 from the gifted amounts as provide section 5(2) of the Gift-tax Act;
   - *(b)* the balance so arrived at is the taxable gifts;
3. Irrespective of the amount of taxable gifts as worked out in 2*(b)*, gift-tax is chargeable on gifts under section 3(2) of the Gift-tax Act, **at the flat rate of 30%.**

EXAMPLES

(i) Mr. A gifted the amount of Rs. 50,000 during the assessment year 1987-88 or 1988-89 or 1989-90 to Mr. B.

The taxable gift would be Rs. 50,000 less Rs. 20,000 being basic exemption u/s. 5(2) .. .. .. Rs.

Gift-tax payable on taxable gift of Rs. 30,000 at the flat rate of 30% u/s. 3(2) .. .. Rs.

(ii) Gifts made by Mr. C during the financial year ending on 31-3-1988 is:

(a) Gift of Capital Investment Bond to Mrs. C (wife) .. .. Rs.
(b) Gift on occasion of marriage of relative Mr. B who is dependent on Mr. C for support & maintenance Rs.
(c) Donations to approved charities to which the provisions of section 80G of the Income-tax Act applies Rs.
(d) Gifts to wife and/or son's minor child .. .. Rs.

Total gifts .. Rs.

Less: Exemptions under section 5 in respect of:

(1) Capital Investment Bonds [Sec. 5(1)(iii-c)] .. .. Rs. 1,00,000*
(2) Gift on occasion of marriage of relative Mr. B [Sec. 5(1)(vii)] maximum restricted to .. .. Rs. 10,000
(3) Donation to approved charities [Sec. 5(1)(v)] .. .. Rs. 50,000
(4) Basic exemption [Sec. 5(2)] .. .. Rs. 20,000

Rs.

Taxable gifts .. .. Rs.

Gift-tax payable on taxable gifts of Rs. 55,000 @ the flat rate of 30% u/s. 3(2) .. .. .. Rs.

*This exemption is subject to the condition that Mr. C has initially subscribed to the Capital Investment Bor maximum exemption u/s. 5(1)(iii-c) is to be restricted to Rs. 10 lakhs in value in the aggregate in one or more previo

NOTE: Gifts made by an individual to spouse or his/her minor child/children or son's wife or son's minor child/child be included in the net wealth of the donor [vide section 4(1)(a) of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957] and any income a donee out of the gifted amount is to be included in the hands of donor [vide section 64(1) of the Income-tax Ac

(B) FOR ASSESSMENT YEARS UPTO 1986-87

To arrive at the taxable gift deduct Rs. 5,000 from the gifted amount [Refer the then section 5(2)].

RATES OF GIFT-TAX

(1)	On the first Rs. 20,000 taxable gifts	5%
(2)	On the next Rs. 30,000 taxable gifts	10%
(3)	On the next Rs. 50,000 taxable gifts	15%
(4)	On the next Rs. 1,00,000 taxable gifts	20%
(5)	On the next Rs. 3,00,000 taxable gifts	25%
(6)	On the next Rs. 5,00,000 taxable gifts	30%
(7)	On the next Rs. 5,00,000 taxable gifts	40%
(8)	On the next Rs. 5,00,000 taxable gifts	50%
(9)	On the balance taxable gifts	75%

EXEMPTIONS UNDER SECTION 5 OF THE GIFT-TAX ACT:

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90

Exemption in respect of certain gifts.—(1) Gift-tax shall not be charged under this Act in respect of gifts made person—

(i) of immovable property situate outside the territories to which this Act extends;

(ii) of movable property situate outside the said territories unless the person—

(a) being an individual, is a citizen of India and is ordinarily resident in the said territories, or

(b) not being an individual, is resident in the said territories during the previous year in which the gift is ma

(ii-a) being an individual who is not resident in India, to any person resident in India, of foreign currency or other exchange as defined respectively, in clause *(c)* and clause *(d)* of section 2 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Ac remitted from a country outside India in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, and any rules made ther during the period commencing on the 26th day of October, 1965, and ending on the 28th day of February, 1966. later date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, the expression "resident in India" shall have the meaning assig in the Income-tax Act;

(ii-b) being a person resident outside India, out of the moneys standing to his credit in a Non-resident (External) Account in any bank in India in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, and any rules made thereunder.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "person resident outside India" has the meaning assigned to it in clause (q) of section 2 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973;

(ii-c) being a citizen of India, or a person of Indian origin, who is not resident in India, to any relative of such person in India, of convertible foreign exchange remitted from a country outside India in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, and any rules made thereunder.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause and clause (iid),—

(a) a person shall be deemed to be of Indian origin if he or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents was born in undivided India;

(b) "convertible foreign exchange" means foreign exchange which is for the time being treated by the Reserve Bank of India as convertible foreign exchange for the purposes of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, and any rules made thereunder;

(c) "relative" has the meaning assigned to it in clause (41) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act;

(d) "resident in India" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Income-tax Act;

(ii-d) being a citizen of India or a person of Indian origin, who is not resident in India, to any relative of such person in India of property in the form of any foreign exchange asset as defined in clause (b) of section 115C of the Income-tax Act;

(iii) of property in the form of savings certificates issued by the Central Government, which that Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempts from gift-tax;

(iii-a) *this clause is omitted with effect from 1-4-1987;*

(iii-b) of property in the form of Special Bearer Bonds, 1991;

(iii-c) being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, of property in the form of such Capital Investment Bonds as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf subject to a maximum of rupees ten lakhs in value in the aggregate in one or more previous years:

Provided that the exemption conferred by this clause shall be available only to a person who has initially subscribed to the said Bonds;

(iii-d) being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, of property in the form of such Relief Bonds, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf subject to a maximum of rupees five lakhs in value in the aggregate in one or more previous years:

Provided that the exemption conferred by this clause shall be available only to a person who has initially subscribed to the said Bonds;

(iv) to the Government or any local authority or any authority referred to in clause (20A) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act;

(v) to any institution or fund established or deemed to be established for a charitable purpose to which the provisions of section 80-G of the Income-tax Act apply;

(v-a) (i) to such temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or other place as has been notified by the Central Government for the purposes of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 80-G of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961); or

(ii) by way of settlement on trust, of property the income from which, according to the deed of settlement, is to be used exclusively in connection with the temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or other place specified therein and notified as aforesaid;

(vi) *this clause is omitted with effect from 1-4-1987;*

(vii) to any relative dependent upon him for support and maintenance, on the occasion of the marriage of the relative, subject to a maximum of rupees ten thousand in value in respect of the marriage of each such relative;

(viii) & (ix) *these clauses are omitted with effect from 1-4-1987;*

(x) under a will;

(xi) in contemplation of death;

(xii) for the education of his children, to the extent to which the gifts are proved to the satisfaction of the Gift-tax Officer as being reasonable having regard to the circumstances of the case;

(xiii) being an employer, to any employee by way of bonus, gratuity or pension or to the dependents of a deceased employee, to the extent to which the payment of such bonus, gratuity or pension is proved to the satisfaction of the Gift-tax Officer as being reasonable having regard to the circumstances of the case and is made solely in recognition of the services rendered by the employee;

(xiv) *this clause is omitted with effect from 1-4-1987;*

(xv) to any person in charge of any such *Bhoodan* or *Sampattidan* movement as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify;

(xvi) *this clause is omitted with effect from 1-4-1987.*

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions contained in sub-section (1), gift-tax shall not be charged under this Act in respect of gifts made by any person during the previous year, subject to a maximum of rupees twenty thousand† in value.

†Upto assessment year 1986-87, the exemption limit was Rs. 5,000.

EXAMPLES FOR GIFT-TAX

Rebate on advance payments:

(Section 18 of the Gift-tax Act)

Section 18 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 provides for rebate in payment of "advance gift-tax" subject to the following condi limit:

Condition:

The "advance gift-tax" is paid within 15 days of making the gift. If the last date for paying advance gift-tax is a ho Sunday, it can be paid on the following working day and still qualify for rebate.

Limit:

The rebate shall not exceed:

(a) One-ninth of the advance gift-tax paid; or

(b) one-tenth of the gift-tax due: (1) at the Scheduled rates upto assessment year 1986-87; & (2) at the rate specified in 3(2) viz. @ 30% for assessment years 1987-88 to 1989-90.

whichever is less.

In order to obtain the maximum relief in payment of gift-tax, it is recommended that 90% of the gift-tax due is paid by "advance gift-tax" in anticipation of rebate allowable at the time of regular assessment.

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1989-90:

EXAMPLE:

Date of gift	Gift	Cumulative gifts	Cumulative taxable gifts	Gross gift-tax for each gift	Rebate @ 10%	Advance gift-tax to be paid for each gift	Last c for pay advan gift-t
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
30-5-88	5,000	5,000	Nil	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N
22-10-88	15,000	20,000	Nil	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N
12-11-88	80,000	1,00,000	80,000	24,000†	2,400	21,600	28-1
	1,00,000			24,000	2,400	21,600	

†Gift-tax @ flat rate of 30% on taxable gifts of Rs. 80,000 [Rs. 1,00,000 *less* Rs. 20,000 basic exemption u/s. 5(2)].

*If the last date for paying advance gift-tax is a holiday or Sunday, it can be paid on the following working day and still qual rebate; 27-11-88 is Sunday, therefore the payment on the following day qualifies for rebate.

EXAMPLES FOR DEDUCTION OF STAMP DUTY FROM GIFT-TAX:

(Section 18A)

Assessment years 1987-88 to 1989-90:

	Mr. A		Mr
Amount gifted by	Rs. 21,000		Rs. 4
Less: Basic exemption under section 5(2)	Rs. 20,000		Rs. 2
Taxable gift	Rs. 1,000		Rs. 2
Gift-tax @ 30% on taxable gift	Rs. 300		Rs.
Less: Stamp duty paid **Rs. 500***		*Less:* Stamp duty paid **Rs. 2,000***	
Deduction permissible	Rs. *150	Deduction permissible	Rs. *
Gift-tax payable	Rs. 150		Rs.

*Deduction is to be restricted to one-half of gift-tax payable or the amount of stamp duty paid, whichever is less.

SALARY INCOME

EXAMPLE

For computing taxable income under the head "Salaries" during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1989-90

The estimated annual salary of an employee:		
(1) Salary Rs. 3,000 × 12		Rs. 36,000
(2) Education fees of the employee's children paid by the employer		Rs. 2,250
(3) Perquisite in respect of rent-free furnished accommodation determined in accordance with Rule 3(a) (For the method and manner of computation of this perquisite, refer pp. 56-58)		Rs. 2,850
Base for deduction under section 16(i)		Rs. 41,100
Less: **Standard deduction under section 16(i)*:**		
@ 33⅓% of salary of Rs. 41,100	Rs. 13,700	
Maximum deduction restricted to		Rs. 12,000
Base for deduction under Chapter VIA		Rs. 29,100
Less: **Deductions under Chapter VIA:**		
Deduction under section 80C:		
(i) Life insurance premia	Rs. 3,520	
(ii) Contributions to Provident Fund out of current year's salary†	Rs. 3,560†	
Qualifying amount	Rs. 7,080	
On the first Rs. 6,000 qualifying amount @ 100%	Rs. 6,000	
On the balance Rs. 1,080 qualifying amount @ 50%	Rs. 540	Rs. 6,540
Estimated annual salary from which tax is to be deducted		Rs. 22,560
Income-tax on estimated annual salary of Rs. 22,560 (Refer page 179)		Rs. 1,140
Deduction of tax every month on Rs. 1,880 (Rs. 22,560 ÷ 12) monthly salary would be (Refer page 294)		Rs. 95

In addition to salary, the employee has the following sources of income:		
1. Estimated annual salary as computed above		Rs. 29,100
2. Property income (Let-out)		Rs. 3,940
3. Dividend income and interest on deposits with Bank		Rs. 3,240
Gross total income		Rs. 36,280
Less: (1) Deduction under section 80L: Dividend income and interest on deposits with Bank	Rs. 3,240	
(2) Deduction under section 80C as computed above	Rs. 6,540	Rs. 9,780
Total (taxable) income		Rs. 26,500

Computation of income-tax:

Income-tax on Rs. 26,500 (Refer page 181)	Rs. 2,200
Less: Tax deducted by employer on salary income	Rs. 1,140
Tax payable on self-assessment, if no advance tax** has been paid	Rs. 1,060

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* It is assumed that the employee is not provided with any motor car or conveyance owned or hired by the employer. Further, it may be noted that standard deduction under section 16(i) is to be computed on the aggregate amount of salary due in cases where an employee is in receipt of salary from more than one employer during the year.

† Contributions to recognised provident fund should not exceed one-fifth of salary or Rs. 10,000, whichever is less.

** The employee is required to pay "advance tax" in three instalments in the manner explained on page 308, if the advance tax as computed under section 209 is Rs. 1,500 or more [Refer substituted section 208].

Note: W.e.f. 1-6-1987, under newly inserted section 192(2B), an employee having salary income in addition to income under any other head (but not loss) has option to furnish in the prescribed Form No. 12C the details of other income and tax deducted thereon to his employer who shall deduct out of salary payment the tax due on total income (as reduced by tax deducted at source on other incomes, if any).

However, provisions of section 192(2B) shall not apply in the cases where it has effect of reducing the tax deductible from the income under the head "Salaries" below the amount that would be so deductible if the other income and the tax deducted thereon had not been taken into account.

FOR MONTHLY SALARY INCOME BETWEEN Rs. 1,501 & Rs. 1,900

Amount of tax to be deducted per month during the Financial year 1988-89

MONTHLY SALARY BETWEEN Rs. 1,501 & Rs. 1,700								MONTHLY SALARY BETWEEN Rs. 1,701 & Rs. 1,900						
Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.
1501	0.25	**1551**	12.75	**1601**	25.25	**1651**	37.75	**1701**	50.25	**1751**	62.75	**1801**	75.25	**1851**
02	0.50	**52**	13.00	**02**	25.50	**52**	38.00	**02**	50.50	**52**	63.00	**02**	75.50	**52**
03	0.75	**53**	13.25	**03**	25.75	**53**	38.25	**03**	50.75	**53**	63.25	**03**	75.75	**53**
04	1.00	**54**	13.50	**04**	26.00	**54**	38.50	**04**	51.00	**54**	63.50	**04**	76.00	**54**
05	1.25	**55**	13.75	**05**	26.25	**55**	38.75	**05**	51.25	**55**	63.75	**05**	76.25	**55**
06	1.50	**56**	14.00	**06**	26.50	**56**	39.00	**06**	51.50	**56**	64.00	**06**	76.50	**56**
07	1.75	**57**	14.25	**07**	26.75	**57**	39.25	**07**	51.75	**57**	64.25	**07**	76.75	**57**
08	2.00	**58**	14.50	**08**	27.00	**58**	39.50	**08**	52.00	**58**	64.50	**08**	77.00	**58**
09	2.25	**59**	14.75	**09**	27.25	**59**	39.75	**09**	52.25	**59**	64.75	**09**	77.25	**59**
1510	2.50	**1560**	15.00	**1610**	27.50	**1660**	40.00	**1710**	52.50	**1760**	65.00	**1810**	77.50	**1860**
1511	2.75	**1561**	15.25	**1611**	27.75	**1661**	40.25	**1711**	52.75	**1761**	65.25	**1811**	77.75	**1861**
12	3.00	**62**	15.50	**12**	28.00	**62**	40.50	**12**	53.00	**62**	65.50	**12**	78.00	**62**
13	3.25	**63**	15.75	**13**	28.25	**63**	40.75	**13**	53.25	**63**	65.75	**13**	78.25	**63**
14	3.50	**64**	16.00	**14**	28.50	**64**	41.00	**14**	53.50	**64**	66.00	**14**	78.50	**64**
15	3.75	**65**	16.25	**15**	28.75	**65**	41.25	**15**	53.75	**65**	66.25	**15**	78.75	**65**
16	4.00	**66**	16.50	**16**	29.00	**66**	41.50	**16**	54.00	**66**	66.50	**16**	79.00	**66**
17	4.25	**67**	16.75	**17**	29.25	**67**	41.75	**17**	54.25	**67**	66.75	**17**	79.25	**67**
18	4.50	**68**	17.00	**18**	29.50	**68**	42.00	**18**	54.50	**68**	67.00	**18**	79.50	**68**
19	4.75	**69**	17.25	**19**	29.75	**69**	42.25	**19**	54.75	**69**	67.25	**19**	79.75	**69**
1520	5.00	**1570**	17.50	**1620**	30.00	**1670**	42.50	**1720**	55.00	**1770**	67.50	**1820**	80.00	**1870**
1521	5.25	**1571**	17.75	**1621**	30.25	**1671**	42.75	**1721**	55.25	**1771**	67.75	**1821**	80.25	**1871**
22	5.50	**72**	18.00	**22**	30.50	**72**	43.00	**22**	55.50	**72**	68.00	**22**	80.50	**72**
23	5.75	**73**	18.25	**23**	30.75	**73**	43.25	**23**	55.75	**73**	68.25	**23**	80.75	**73**
24	6.00	**74**	18.50	**24**	31.00	**74**	43.50	**24**	56.00	**74**	68.50	**24**	81.00	**74**
25	6.25	**75**	18.75	**25**	31.25	**75**	43.75	**25**	56.25	**75**	68.75	**25**	81.25	**75**
26	6.50	**76**	19.00	**26**	31.50	**76**	44.00	**26**	56.50	**76**	69.00	**26**	81.50	**76**
27	6.75	**77**	19.25	**27**	31.75	**77**	44.25	**27**	56.75	**77**	69.25	**27**	81.75	**77**
28	7.00	**78**	19.50	**28**	32.00	**78**	44.50	**28**	57.00	**78**	69.50	**28**	82.00	**78**
29	7.25	**79**	19.75	**29**	32.25	**79**	44.75	**29**	57.25	**79**	69.75	**29**	82.25	**79**
1530	7.50	**1580**	20.00	**1630**	32.50	**1680**	45.00	**1730**	57.50	**1780**	70.00	**1830**	82.50	**1880**
1531	7.75	**1581**	20.25	**1631**	32.75	**1681**	45.25	**1731**	57.75	**1781**	70.25	**1831**	82.75	**1881**
32	8.00	**82**	20.50	**32**	33.00	**82**	45.50	**32**	58.00	**82**	70.50	**32**	83.00	**82**
33	8.25	**83**	20.75	**33**	33.25	**83**	45.75	**33**	58.25	**83**	70.75	**33**	83.25	**83**
34	8.50	**84**	21.00	**34**	33.50	**84**	46.00	**34**	58.50	**84**	71.00	**34**	83.50	**84**
35	8.75	**85**	21.25	**35**	33.75	**85**	46.25	**35**	58.75	**85**	71.25	**35**	83.75	**85**
36	9.00	**86**	21.50	**36**	34.00	**86**	46.50	**36**	59.00	**86**	71.50	**36**	84.00	**86**
37	9.25	**87**	21.75	**37**	34.25	**87**	46.75	**37**	59.25	**87**	71.75	**37**	84.25	**87**
38	9.50	**88**	22.00	**38**	34.50	**88**	47.00	**38**	59.50	**88**	72.00	**38**	84.50	**88**
39	9.75	**89**	22.25	**39**	34.75	**89**	47.25	**39**	59.75	**89**	72.25	**39**	84.75	**89**
1540	10.00	**1590**	22.50	**1640**	35.00	**1690**	47.50	**1740**	60.00	**1790**	72.50	**1840**	85.00	**1890**
1541	10.25	**1591**	22.75	**1641**	35.25	**1691**	47.75	**1741**	60.25	**1791**	72.75	**1841**	85.25	**1891**
42	10.50	**92**	23.00	**42**	35.50	**92**	48.00	**42**	60.50	**92**	73.00	**42**	85.50	**92**
43	10.75	**93**	23.25	**43**	35.75	**93**	48.25	**43**	60.75	**93**	73.25	**43**	85.75	**93**
44	11.00	**94**	23.50	**44**	36.00	**94**	48.50	**44**	61.00	**94**	73.50	**44**	86.00	**94**
45	11.25	**95**	23.75	**45**	36.25	**95**	48.75	**45**	61.25	**95**	73.75	**45**	86.25	**95**
46	11.50	**96**	24.00	**46**	36.50	**96**	49.00	**46**	61.50	**96**	74.00	**46**	86.50	**96**
47	11.75	**97**	24.25	**47**	36.75	**97**	49.25	**47**	61.75	**97**	74.25	**47**	86.75	**97**
48	12.00	**98**	24.50	**48**	37.00	**98**	49.50	**48**	62.00	**98**	74.50	**48**	87.00	**98**
49	12.25	**99**	24.75	**49**	37.25	**99**	49.75	**49**	62.25	**99**	74.75	**49**	87.25	**99**
1550	12.50	**1600**	25.00	**1650**	37.50	**1700**	50.00	**1750**	62.50	**1800**	75.00	**1850**	87.50	**1900**

(1) For detailed information in respect of life insurance premiums, contribution to Provident Fund and purchase of National Sav Certificates VI & VII issue, etc. etc., please refer pp. 155-159.

(2) For tax on estimated annual salary income, please refer page 179.

(3) For perquisites, benefits and other allowances, please refer example on page 293.

* Monthly taxable salary is arrived at after taking into consideration the deductions permissible under section 16(i) and Cha VIA (viz. section 80C, 80CCA, 80GG, etc.) of the Income-tax Act.

FOR MONTHLY SALARY INCOME BETWEEN Rs. 1,901 & Rs. 2,300

Amount of tax to be deducted per month during the Financial year 1988-89

MONTHLY SALARY BETWEEN Rs. 1,901 & Rs. 2,100								MONTHLY SALARY BETWEEN Rs. 2,101 & Rs. 2,300							
Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.
1901	100.25	**1951**	112.75	**2001**	125.25	**2051**	137.75	**2101**	151.13	**2151**	166.13	**2201**	181.13	**2251**	196.13
02	100.50	**52**	113.00	**02**	125.50	**52**	138.00	**02**	151.43	**52**	166.43	**02**	181.43	**52**	196.43
03	100.75	**53**	113.25	**03**	125.75	**53**	138.25	**03**	151.73	**53**	166.73	**03**	181.73	**53**	196.73
04	101.00	**54**	113.50	**04**	126.00	**54**	138.50	**04**	152.03	**54**	167.03	**04**	182.03	**54**	197.03
05	101.25	**55**	113.75	**05**	126.25	**55**	138.75	**05**	152.33	**55**	167.33	**05**	182.33	**55**	197.33
06	101.50	**56**	114.00	**06**	126.50	**56**	139.00	**06**	152.63	**56**	167.63	**06**	182.63	**56**	197.63
07	101.75	**57**	114.25	**07**	126.75	**57**	139.25	**07**	152.93	**57**	167.93	**07**	182.93	**57**	197.93
08	102.00	**58**	114.50	**08**	127.00	**58**	139.50	**08**	153.23	**58**	168.23	**08**	183.23	**58**	198.23
09	102.25	**59**	114.75	**09**	127.25	**59**	139.75	**09**	153.53	**59**	168.53	**09**	183.53	**59**	198.53
1910	102.50	**1960**	115.00	**2010**	127.50	**2060**	140.00	**2110**	153.83	**2160**	168.83	**2210**	183.83	**2260**	198.83
1911	102.75	**1961**	115.25	**2011**	127.75	**2061**	140.25	**2111**	154.13	**2161**	169.13	**2211**	184.13	**2261**	199.13
12	103.00	**62**	115.50	**12**	128.00	**62**	140.50	**12**	154.43	**62**	169.43	**12**	184.43	**62**	199.43
13	103.25	**63**	115.75	**13**	128.25	**63**	140.75	**13**	154.73	**63**	169.73	**13**	184.73	**63**	199.73
14	103.50	**64**	116.00	**14**	128.50	**64**	141.00	**14**	155.03	**64**	170.03	**14**	185.03	**64**	200.03
15	103.75	**65**	116.25	**15**	128.75	**65**	141.25	**15**	155.33	**65**	170.33	**15**	185.33	**65**	200.33
16	104.00	**66**	116.50	**16**	129.00	**66**	141.50	**16**	155.63	**66**	170.63	**16**	185.63	**66**	200.63
17	104.25	**67**	116.75	**17**	129.25	**67**	141.75	**17**	155.93	**67**	170.93	**17**	185.93	**67**	200.93
18	104.50	**68**	117.00	**18**	129.50	**68**	142.00	**18**	156.23	**68**	171.23	**18**	186.23	**68**	201.23
19	104.75	**69**	117.25	**19**	129.75	**69**	142.25	**19**	156.53	**69**	171.53	**19**	186.53	**69**	201.53
1920	105.00	**1970**	117.50	**2020**	130.00	**2070**	142.50	**2120**	156.83	**2170**	171.83	**2220**	186.83	**2270**	201.83
1921	105.25	**1971**	117.75	**2021**	130.25	**2071**	142.75	**2121**	157.13	**2171**	172.13	**2221**	187.13	**2271**	202.13
22	105.50	**72**	118.00	**22**	130.50	**72**	143.00	**22**	157.43	**72**	172.43	**22**	187.43	**72**	202.43
23	105.75	**73**	118.25	**23**	130.75	**73**	143.25	**23**	157.73	**73**	172.73	**23**	187.73	**73**	202.73
24	106.00	**74**	118.50	**24**	131.00	**74**	143.50	**24**	158.03	**74**	173.03	**24**	188.03	**74**	203.03
25	106.25	**75**	118.75	**25**	131.25	**75**	143.75	**25**	158.33	**75**	173.33	**25**	188.33	**75**	203.33
26	106.50	**76**	119.00	**26**	131.50	**76**	144.00	**26**	158.63	**76**	173.63	**26**	188.63	**76**	203.63
27	106.75	**77**	119.25	**27**	131.75	**77**	144.25	**27**	158.93	**77**	173.93	**27**	188.93	**77**	203.93
28	107.00	**78**	119.50	**28**	132.00	**78**	144.50	**28**	159.23	**78**	174.23	**28**	189.23	**78**	204.23
29	107.25	**79**	119.75	**29**	132.25	**79**	144.75	**29**	159.53	**79**	174.53	**29**	189.53	**79**	204.53
1930	107.50	**1980**	120.00	**2030**	132.50	**2080**	145.00	**2130**	159.83	**2180**	174.83	**2230**	189.83	**2280**	204.83
1931	107.75	**1981**	120.25	**2031**	132.75	**2081**	145.25	**2131**	160.13	**2181**	175.13	**2231**	190.13	**2281**	205.13
32	108.00	**82**	120.50	**32**	133.00	**82**	145.50	**32**	160.43	**82**	175.43	**32**	190.43	**82**	205.43
33	108.25	**83**	120.75	**33**	133.25	**83**	145.75	**33**	160.73	**83**	175.73	**33**	190.73	**83**	205.73
34	108.50	**84**	121.00	**34**	133.50	**84**	146.03	**34**	161.03	**84**	176.03	**34**	191.03	**84**	206.03
35	108.75	**85**	121.25	**35**	133.75	**85**	146.33	**35**	161.33	**85**	176.33	**35**	191.33	**85**	206.33
36	109.00	**86**	121.50	**36**	134.00	**86**	146.63	**36**	161.63	**86**	176.63	**36**	191.63	**86**	206.63
37	109.25	**87**	121.75	**37**	134.25	**87**	146.93	**37**	161.93	**87**	176.93	**37**	191.93	**87**	206.93
38	109.50	**88**	122.00	**38**	134.50	**88**	147.23	**38**	162.23	**88**	177.23	**38**	192.23	**88**	207.23
39	109.75	**89**	122.25	**39**	134.75	**89**	147.53	**39**	162.53	**89**	177.53	**39**	192.53	**89**	207.53
1940	110.00	**1990**	122.50	**2040**	135.00	**2090**	147.83	**2140**	162.83	**2190**	177.83	**2240**	192.83	**2290**	207.83
1941	110.25	**1991**	122.75	**2041**	135.25	**2091**	148.13	**2141**	163.13	**2191**	178.13	**2241**	193.13	**2291**	208.13
42	110.50	**92**	123.00	**42**	135.50	**92**	148.43	**42**	163.43	**92**	178.43	**42**	193.43	**92**	208.43
43	110.75	**93**	123.25	**43**	135.75	**93**	148.73	**43**	163.73	**93**	178.73	**43**	193.73	**93**	208.73
44	111.00	**94**	123.50	**44**	136.00	**94**	149.03	**44**	164.03	**94**	179.03	**44**	194.03	**94**	209.03
45	111.25	**95**	123.75	**45**	136.25	**95**	149.33	**45**	164.33	**95**	179.33	**45**	194.33	**95**	209.33
46	111.50	**96**	124.00	**46**	136.50	**96**	149.63	**46**	164.63	**96**	179.63	**46**	194.63	**96**	209.63
47	111.75	**97**	124.25	**47**	136.75	**97**	149.93	**47**	164.93	**97**	179.93	**47**	194.93	**97**	209.93
48	112.00	**98**	124.50	**48**	137.00	**98**	150.23	**48**	165.23	**98**	180.23	**48**	195.23	**98**	210.23
49	112.25	**99**	124.75	**49**	137.25	**99**	150.53	**49**	165.53	**99**	180.53	**49**	195.53	**99**	210.53
1950	112.50	**2000**	125.00	**2050**	137.50	**2100**	150.83	**2150**	165.83	**2200**	180.83	**2250**	195.83	**2300**	210.83

(1) For detailed information in respect of life insurance premiums, contribution to Provident Fund and purchase of National Savings Certificates VI & VII issue, etc. etc., please refer pp. 155-159.

(2) For tax on estimated annual salary income, please refer pp. 179-181.

(3) For perquisites, benefits and other allowances, please refer example on page 293.

* Monthly taxable salary is arrived at after taking into consideration the deductions permissible under section 16(i) and Chapter VIA (viz. section 80C, 80CCA, 80GG, etc.) of the Income-tax Act.

FOR MONTHLY SALARY INCOME BETWEEN Rs. 2,301 & Rs. 2,700

Amount of tax to be deducted per month during the Financial year 1988-89

MONTHLY SALARY BETWEEN Rs. 2,301 & Rs. 2,500								MONTHLY SALARY BETWEEN Rs. 2,501 & Rs. 2,70						
Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxabl Salary* Rs.
2301	211.13	**2351**	226.13	**2401**	241.13	**2451**	256.13	**2501**	271.13	**2551**	286.13	**2601**	301.13	**2651**
02	211.43	**52**	226.43	**02**	241.43	**52**	256.43	**02**	271.43	**52**	286.43	**02**	301.43	**52**
03	211.73	**53**	226.73	**03**	241.73	**53**	256.73	**03**	271.73	**53**	286.73	**03**	301.73	**53**
04	212.03	**54**	227.03	**04**	242.03	**54**	257.03	**04**	272.03	**54**	287.03	**04**	302.03	**54**
05	212.33	**55**	227.33	**05**	242.33	**55**	257.33	**05**	272.33	**55**	287.33	**05**	302.33	**55**
06	212.63	**56**	227.63	**06**	242.63	**56**	257.63	**06**	272.63	**56**	287.63	**06**	302.63	**56**
07	212.93	**57**	227.93	**07**	242.93	**57**	257.93	**07**	272.93	**57**	287.93	**07**	302.93	**57**
08	213.23	**58**	228.23	**08**	243.23	**58**	258.23	**08**	273.23	**58**	288.23	**08**	303.23	**58**
09	213.53	**59**	228.53	**09**	243.53	**59**	258.53	**09**	273.53	**59**	288.53	**09**	303.53	**59**
2310	213.83	**2360**	228.83	**2410**	243.83	**2460**	258.83	**2510**	273.83	**2560**	288.83	**2610**	303.83	**2660**
2311	214.13	**2361**	229.13	**2411**	244.13	**2461**	259.13	**2511**	274.13	**2561**	289.13	**2611**	304.13	**2661**
12	214.43	**62**	229.43	**12**	244.43	**62**	259.43	**12**	274.43	**62**	289.43	**12**	304.43	**62**
13	214.73	**63**	229.73	**13**	244.73	**63**	259.73	**13**	274.73	**63**	289.73	**13**	304.73	**63**
14	215.03	**64**	230.03	**14**	245.03	**64**	260.03	**14**	275.03	**64**	290.03	**14**	305.03	**64**
15	215.33	**65**	230.33	**15**	245.33	**65**	260.33	**15**	275.33	**65**	290.33	**15**	305.33	**65**
16	215.63	**66**	230.63	**16**	245.63	**66**	260.63	**16**	275.63	**66**	290.63	**16**	305.63	**66**
17	215.93	**67**	230.93	**17**	245.93	**67**	260.93	**17**	275.93	**67**	290.93	**17**	305.93	**67**
18	216.23	**68**	231.23	**18**	246.23	**68**	261.23	**18**	276.23	**68**	291.23	**18**	306.23	**68**
19	216.53	**69**	231.53	**19**	246.53	**69**	261.53	**19**	276.53	**69**	291.53	**19**	306.53	**69**
2320	216.83	**2370**	231.83	**2420**	246.83	**2470**	261.83	**2520**	276.83	**2570**	291.83	**2620**	306.83	**2670**
2321	217.13	**2371**	232.13	**2421**	247.13	**2471**	262.13	**2521**	277.13	**2571**	292.13	**2621**	307.13	**2671**
22	217.43	**72**	232.43	**22**	247.43	**72**	262.43	**22**	277.43	**72**	292.43	**22**	307.43	**72**
23	217.73	**73**	232.73	**23**	247.73	**73**	262.73	**23**	277.73	**73**	292.73	**23**	307.73	**73**
24	218.03	**74**	233.03	**24**	248.03	**74**	263.03	**24**	278.03	**74**	293.03	**24**	308.03	**74**
25	218.33	**75**	233.33	**25**	248.33	**75**	263.33	**25**	278.33	**75**	293.33	**25**	308.33	**75**
26	218.63	**76**	233.63	**26**	248.63	**76**	263.63	**26**	278.63	**76**	293.63	**26**	308.63	**76**
27	218.93	**77**	233.93	**27**	248.93	**77**	263.93	**27**	278.93	**77**	293.93	**27**	308.93	**77**
28	219.23	**78**	234.23	**28**	249.23	**78**	264.23	**28**	279.23	**78**	294.23	**28**	309.23	**78**
29	219.53	**79**	234.53	**29**	249.53	**79**	264.53	**29**	279.53	**79**	294.53	**29**	309.53	**79**
2330	219.83	**2380**	234.83	**2430**	249.83	**2480**	264.83	**2530**	279.83	**2580**	294.83	**2630**	309.83	**2680**
2331	220.13	**2381**	235.13	**2431**	250.13	**2481**	265.13	**2531**	280.13	**2581**	295.13	**2631**	310.13	**2681**
32	220.43	**82**	235.43	**32**	250.43	**82**	265.43	**32**	280.43	**82**	295.43	**32**	310.43	**82**
33	220.73	**83**	235.73	**33**	250.73	**83**	265.73	**33**	280.73	**83**	295.73	**33**	310.73	**83**
34	221.03	**84**	236.03	**34**	251.03	**84**	266.03	**34**	281.03	**84**	296.03	**34**	311.03	**84**
35	221.33	**85**	236.33	**35**	251.33	**85**	266.33	**35**	281.33	**85**	296.33	**35**	311.33	**85**
36	221.63	**86**	236.63	**36**	251.63	**86**	266.63	**36**	281.63	**86**	296.63	**36**	311.63	**86**
37	221.93	**87**	236.93	**37**	251.93	**87**	266.93	**37**	281.93	**87**	296.93	**37**	311.93	**87**
38	222.23	**88**	237.23	**38**	252.23	**88**	267.23	**38**	282.23	**88**	297.23	**38**	312.23	**88**
39	222.53	**89**	237.53	**39**	252.53	**89**	267.53	**39**	282.53	**89**	297.53	**39**	312.53	**89**
2340	222.83	**2390**	237.83	**2440**	252.83	**2490**	267.83	**2540**	282.83	**2590**	297.83	**2640**	312.83	**2690**
2341	223.13	**2391**	238.13	**2441**	253.13	**2491**	268.13	**2541**	283.13	**2591**	298.13	**2641**	313.13	**2691**
42	223.43	**92**	238.43	**42**	253.43	**92**	268.43	**42**	283.43	**92**	298.43	**42**	313.43	**92**
43	223.73	**93**	238.73	**43**	253.73	**93**	268.73	**43**	283.73	**93**	298.73	**43**	313.73	**93**
44	224.03	**94**	239.03	**44**	254.03	**94**	269.03	**44**	284.03	**94**	299.03	**44**	314.03	**94**
45	224.33	**95**	239.33	**45**	254.33	**95**	269.33	**45**	284.33	**95**	299.33	**45**	314.33	**95**
46	224.63	**96**	239.63	**46**	254.63	**96**	269.63	**46**	284.63	**96**	299.63	**46**	314.63	**96**
47	224.93	**97**	239.93	**47**	254.93	**97**	269.93	**47**	284.93	**97**	299.93	**47**	314.93	**97**
48	225.23	**98**	240.23	**48**	255.23	**98**	270.23	**48**	285.23	**98**	300.23	**48**	315.23	**98**
49	225.53	**99**	240.53	**49**	255.53	**99**	270.53	**49**	285.53	**99**	300.53	**49**	315.53	**99**
2350	225.83	**2400**	240.83	**2450**	255.83	**2500**	270.83	**2550**	285.83	**2600**	300.83	**2650**	315.83	**2700**

(1) For detailed information in respect of life insurance premiums, contribution to Provident Fund and purchase of National S Certificates VI & VII issue, etc. etc., please refer pp. 155-159.

(2) For tax on estimated annual salary income, please refer pp. 180-181.

(3) For perquisites, benefits and other allowances, please refer example on page 293.

* Monthly taxable salary is arrived at after taking into consideration the deductions permissible under section 16(i) and C VIA (viz. section 80C, 80CCA, 80GG, etc.) of the Income-tax Act.

FOR MONTHLY SALARY INCOME BETWEEN Rs. 2,701 & Rs. 3,100

Amount of tax to be deducted per month during the Financial year 1988-89

MONTHLY SALARY BETWEEN Rs. 2,701 & Rs. 2,900								MONTHLY SALARY BETWEEN Rs. 2,901 & Rs. 3,100							
Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.
2701	331.13	**2751**	346.13	**2801**	361.13	**2851**	376.13	**2901**	391.13	**2951**	406.13	**3001**	421.13	**3051**	436.13
02	331.43	**52**	346.43	**02**	361.43	**52**	376.43	**02**	391.43	**52**	406.43	**02**	421.43	**52**	436.43
03	331.73	**53**	346.73	**03**	361.73	**53**	376.73	**03**	391.73	**53**	406.73	**03**	421.73	**53**	436.73
04	332.03	**54**	347.03	**04**	362.03	**54**	377.03	**04**	392.03	**54**	407.03	**04**	422.03	**54**	437.03
05	332.33	**55**	347.33	**05**	362.33	**55**	377.33	**05**	392.33	**55**	407.33	**05**	422.33	**55**	437.33
06	332.63	**56**	347.63	**06**	362.63	**56**	377.63	**06**	392.63	**56**	407.63	**06**	422.63	**56**	437.63
07	332.93	**57**	347.93	**07**	362.93	**57**	377.93	**07**	392.93	**57**	407.93	**07**	422.93	**57**	437.93
08	333.23	**58**	348.23	**08**	363.23	**58**	378.23	**08**	393.23	**58**	408.23	**08**	423.23	**58**	438.23
09	333.53	**59**	348.53	**09**	363.53	**59**	378.53	**09**	393.53	**59**	408.53	**09**	423.53	**59**	438.53
2710	333.83	**2760**	348.83	**2810**	363.83	**2860**	378.83	**2910**	393.83	**2960**	408.83	**3010**	423.83	**3060**	438.83
2711	334.13	**2761**	349.13	**2811**	364.13	**2861**	379.13	**2911**	394.13	**2961**	409.13	**3011**	424.13	**3061**	439.13
12	334.43	**62**	349.43	**12**	364.43	**62**	379.43	**12**	394.43	**62**	409.43	**12**	424.43	**62**	439.43
13	334.73	**63**	349.73	**13**	364.73	**63**	379.73	**13**	394.73	**63**	409.73	**13**	424.73	**63**	439.73
14	335.03	**64**	350.03	**14**	365.03	**64**	380.03	**14**	395.03	**64**	410.03	**14**	425.03	**64**	440.03
15	335.33	**65**	350.33	**15**	365.33	**65**	380.33	**15**	395.33	**65**	410.33	**15**	425.33	**65**	440.33
16	335.63	**66**	350.63	**16**	365.63	**66**	380.63	**16**	395.63	**66**	410.63	**16**	425.63	**66**	440.63
17	335.93	**67**	350.93	**17**	365.93	**67**	380.93	**17**	395.93	**67**	410.93	**17**	425.93	**67**	440.93
18	336.23	**68**	351.23	**18**	366.23	**68**	381.23	**18**	396.23	**68**	411.23	**18**	426.23	**68**	441.23
19	336.53	**69**	351.53	**19**	366.53	**69**	381.53	**19**	396.53	**69**	411.53	**19**	426.53	**69**	441.53
2720	336.83	**2770**	351.83	**2820**	366.83	**2870**	381.83	**2920**	396.83	**2970**	411.83	**3020**	426.83	**3070**	441.83
2721	337.13	**2771**	352.13	**2821**	367.13	**2871**	382.13	**2921**	397.13	**2971**	412.13	**3021**	427.13	**3071**	442.13
22	337.43	**72**	352.43	**22**	367.43	**72**	382.43	**22**	397.43	**72**	412.43	**22**	427.43	**72**	442.43
23	337.73	**73**	352.73	**23**	367.73	**73**	382.73	**23**	397.73	**73**	412.73	**23**	427.73	**73**	442.73
24	338.03	**74**	353.03	**24**	368.03	**74**	383.03	**24**	398.03	**74**	413.03	**24**	428.03	**74**	443.03
25	338.33	**75**	353.33	**25**	368.33	**75**	383.33	**25**	398.33	**75**	413.33	**25**	428.33	**75**	443.33
26	338.63	**76**	353.63	**26**	368.63	**76**	383.63	**26**	398.63	**76**	413.63	**26**	428.63	**76**	443.63
27	338.93	**77**	353.93	**27**	368.93	**77**	383.93	**27**	398.93	**77**	413.93	**27**	428.93	**77**	443.93
28	339.23	**78**	354.23	**28**	369.23	**78**	384.23	**28**	399.23	**78**	414.23	**28**	429.23	**78**	444.23
29	339.53	**79**	354.53	**29**	369.53	**79**	384.53	**29**	399.53	**79**	414.53	**29**	429.53	**79**	444.53
2730	339.83	**2780**	354.83	**2830**	369.83	**2880**	384.83	**2930**	399.83	**2980**	414.83	**3030**	429.83	**3080**	444.83
2731	340.13	**2781**	355.13	**2831**	370.13	**2881**	385.13	**2931**	400.13	**2981**	415.13	**3031**	430.13	**3081**	445.13
32	340.43	**82**	355.43	**32**	370.43	**82**	385.43	**32**	400.43	**82**	415.43	**32**	430.43	**82**	445.43
33	340.73	**83**	355.73	**33**	370.73	**83**	385.73	**33**	400.73	**83**	415.73	**33**	430.73	**83**	445.73
34	341.03	**84**	356.03	**34**	371.03	**84**	386.03	**34**	401.03	**84**	416.03	**34**	431.03	**84**	446.03
35	341.33	**85**	356.33	**35**	371.33	**85**	386.33	**35**	401.33	**85**	416.33	**35**	431.33	**85**	446.33
36	341.63	**86**	356.63	**36**	371.63	**86**	386.63	**36**	401.63	**86**	416.63	**36**	431.63	**86**	446.63
37	341.93	**87**	356.93	**37**	371.93	**87**	386.93	**37**	401.93	**87**	416.93	**37**	431.93	**87**	446.93
38	342.23	**88**	357.23	**38**	372.23	**88**	387.23	**38**	402.23	**88**	417.23	**38**	432.23	**88**	447.23
39	342.53	**89**	357.53	**39**	372.53	**89**	387.53	**39**	402.53	**89**	417.53	**39**	432.53	**89**	447.53
2740	342.83	**2790**	357.83	**2840**	372.83	**2890**	387.83	**2940**	402.83	**2990**	417.83	**3040**	432.83	**3090**	447.83
2741	343.13	**2791**	358.13	**2841**	373.13	**2891**	388.13	**2941**	403.13	**2991**	418.13	**3041**	433.13	**3091**	448.13
42	343.43	**92**	358.43	**42**	373.43	**92**	388.43	**42**	403.43	**92**	418.43	**42**	433.43	**92**	448.43
43	343.73	**93**	358.73	**43**	373.73	**93**	388.73	**43**	403.73	**93**	418.73	**43**	433.73	**93**	448.73
44	344.03	**94**	359.03	**44**	374.03	**94**	389.03	**44**	404.03	**94**	419.03	**44**	434.03	**94**	449.03
45	344.33	**95**	359.33	**45**	374.33	**95**	389.33	**45**	404.33	**95**	419.33	**45**	434.33	**95**	449.33
46	344.63	**96**	359.63	**46**	374.63	**96**	389.63	**46**	404.63	**96**	419.63	**46**	434.63	**96**	449.63
47	344.93	**97**	359.93	**47**	374.93	**97**	389.93	**47**	404.93	**97**	419.93	**47**	434.93	**97**	449.93
48	345.23	**98**	360.23	**48**	375.23	**98**	390.23	**48**	405.23	**98**	420.23	**48**	435.23	**98**	450.23
49	345.53	**99**	360.53	**49**	375.53	**99**	390.53	**49**	405.53	**99**	420.53	**49**	435.53	**99**	450.53
2750	345.83	**2800**	360.83	**2850**	375.83	**2900**	390.83	**2950**	405.83	**3000**	420.83	**3050**	435.83	**3100**	450.83

(1) For detailed information in respect of life insurance premiums, contribution to Provident Fund and purchase of National Savings Certificates VI & VII issue, etc. etc., please refer pp. 155-159.

(2) For tax on estimated annual salary income, please refer pp. 180-181.

(3) For perquisites, benefits and other allowances, please refer example on page 293.

* Monthly taxable salary is arrived at after taking into consideration the deductions permissible under section 16(i) and Chapter VIA (viz. section 80C, 80CCA, 80GG, etc.) of the Income-tax Act.

FOR MONTHLY SALARY INCOME BETWEEN Rs. 3,101 & Rs. 4,100

Amount of tax to be deducted per month during the Financial year 1988-89

MONTHLY SALARY BETWEEN Rs. 3,101 & Rs. 3,300								MONTHLY SALARY BETWEEN Rs. 3,301 & Rs. 4,100							
Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	
3101	451.13	**3151**	466.13	**3201**	481.13	**3251**	496.13	**3301**	511.13	**3355**	527.33	**3605**	602.33	**3855**	67
02	451.43	**52**	466.43	**02**	481.43	**52**	496.43	**02**	511.43	**60**	528.83	**10**	603.83	**60**	67
03	451.73	**53**	466.73	**03**	481.73	**53**	496.73	**03**	511.73	**65**	530.33	**15**	605.33	**65**	68
04	452.03	**54**	467.03	**04**	482.03	**54**	497.03	**04**	512.03	**70**	531.83	**20**	606.83	**70**	68
05	452.33	**55**	467.33	**05**	482.33	**55**	497.33	**05**	512.33	**75**	533.33	**25**	608.33	**75**	68
06	452.63	**56**	467.63	**06**	482.63	**56**	497.63	**06**	512.63	**80**	534.83	**30**	609.83	**80**	68
07	452.93	**57**	467.93	**07**	482.93	**57**	497.93	**07**	512.93	**85**	536.33	**35**	611.33	**85**	68
08	453.23	**58**	468.23	**08**	483.23	**58**	498.23	**08**	513.23	**90**	537.83	**40**	612.83	**90**	68
09	453.53	**59**	468.53	**09**	483.53	**59**	498.53	**09**	513.53	**95**	539.33	**45**	614.33	**95**	68
3110	453.83	**3160**	468.83	**3210**	483.83	**3260**	498.83	**3310**	513.83	**3400**	540.83	**3650**	615.83	**3900**	69
3111	454.13	**3161**	469.13	**3211**	484.13	**3261**	499.13	**3311**	514.13	**3405**	542.33	**3655**	617.33	**3905**	69
12	454.43	**62**	469.43	**12**	484.43	**62**	499.43	**12**	514.43	**10**	543.83	**60**	618.83	**10**	69
13	454.73	**63**	469.73	**13**	484.73	**63**	499.73	**13**	514.73	**15**	545.33	**65**	620.33	**15**	69
14	455.03	**64**	470.03	**14**	485.03	**64**	500.03	**14**	515.03	**20**	546.83	**70**	621.83	**20**	69
15	455.33	**65**	470.33	**15**	485.33	**65**	500.33	**15**	515.33	**25**	548.33	**75**	623.33	**25**	69
16	455.63	**66**	470.63	**16**	485.63	**66**	500.63	**16**	515.63	**30**	549.83	**80**	624.83	**30**	69
17	455.93	**67**	470.93	**17**	485.93	**67**	500.93	**17**	515.93	**35**	551.33	**85**	626.33	**35**	70
18	456.23	**68**	471.23	**18**	486.23	**68**	501.23	**18**	516.23	**40**	552.83	**90**	627.83	**40**	70
19	456.53	**69**	471.53	**19**	486.53	**69**	501.53	**19**	516.53	**45**	554.33	**95**	629.33	**45**	70
3120	456.83	**3170**	471.83	**3220**	486.83	**3270**	501.83	**3320**	516.83	**3450**	555.83	**3700**	630.83	**3950**	70
3121	457.13	**3171**	472.13	**3221**	487.13	**3271**	502.13	**3321**	517.13	**3455**	557.33	**3705**	632.33	**3955**	707
22	457.43	**72**	472.43	**22**	487.43	**72**	502.43	**22**	517.43	**60**	558.83	**10**	633.83	**60**	708
23	457.73	**73**	472.73	**23**	487.73	**73**	502.73	**23**	517.73	**65**	560.33	**15**	635.33	**65**	710
24	458.03	**74**	473.03	**24**	488.03	**74**	503.03	**24**	518.03	**70**	561.83	**20**	636.83	**70**	711
25	458.33	**75**	473.33	**25**	488.33	**75**	503.33	**25**	518.33	**75**	563.33	**25**	638.33	**75**	713
26	458.63	**76**	473.63	**26**	488.63	**76**	503.63	**26**	518.63	**80**	564.83	**30**	639.83	**80**	714
27	458.93	**77**	473.93	**27**	488.93	**77**	503.93	**27**	518.93	**85**	566.33	**35**	641.33	**85**	716
28	459.23	**78**	474.23	**28**	489.23	**78**	504.23	**28**	519.23	**90**	567.83	**40**	642.83	**90**	717
29	459.53	**79**	474.53	**29**	489.53	**79**	504.53	**29**	519.53	**95**	569.33	**45**	644.33	**95**	719
3130	459.83	**3180**	474.83	**3230**	489.83	**3280**	504.83	**3330**	519.83	**3500**	570.83	**3750**	645.83	**4000**	720
3131	460.13	**3181**	475.13	**3231**	490.13	**3281**	505.13	**3331**	520.13	**3505**	572.33	**3755**	647.33	**4005**	722
32	460.43	**82**	475.43	**32**	490.43	**82**	505.43	**32**	520.43	**10**	573.83	**60**	648.83	**10**	723
33	460.73	**83**	475.73	**33**	490.73	**83**	505.73	**33**	520.73	**15**	575.33	**65**	650.33	**15**	725
34	461.03	**84**	476.03	**34**	491.03	**84**	506.03	**34**	521.03	**20**	576.83	**70**	651.83	**20**	726
35	461.33	**85**	476.33	**35**	491.33	**85**	506.33	**35**	521.33	**25**	578.33	**75**	653.33	**25**	728
36	461.63	**86**	476.63	**36**	491.63	**86**	506.63	**36**	521.63	**30**	579.83	**80**	654.83	**30**	729
37	461.93	**87**	476.93	**37**	491.93	**87**	506.93	**37**	521.93	**35**	581.33	**85**	656.33	**35**	731
38	462.23	**88**	477.23	**38**	492.23	**88**	507.23	**38**	522.23	**40**	582.83	**90**	657.83	**40**	732
39	462.53	**89**	477.53	**39**	492.53	**89**	507.53	**39**	522.53	**45**	584.33	**95**	659.33	**45**	734
3140	462.83	**3190**	477.83	**3240**	492.83	**3290**	507.83	**3340**	522.83	**3550**	585.83	**3800**	660.83	**4050**	735
3141	463.13	**3191**	478.13	**3241**	493.13	**3291**	508.13	**3341**	523.13	**3555**	587.33	**3805**	662.33	**4055**	737.
42	463.43	**92**	478.43	**42**	493.43	**92**	508.43	**42**	523.43	**60**	588.83	**10**	663.83	**60**	738.
43	463.73	**93**	478.73	**43**	493.73	**93**	508.73	**43**	523.73	**65**	590.33	**15**	665.33	**65**	740.
44	464.03	**94**	479.03	**44**	494.03	**94**	509.03	**44**	524.03	**70**	591.83	**20**	666.83	**70**	741.
45	464.33	**95**	479.33	**45**	494.33	**95**	509.33	**45**	524.33	**75**	593.33	**25**	668.33	**75**	743.
46	464.63	**96**	479.63	**46**	494.63	**96**	509.63	**46**	524.63	**80**	594.83	**30**	669.83	**80**	744.
47	464.93	**97**	479.93	**47**	494.93	**97**	509.93	**47**	524.93	**85**	596.33	**35**	671.33	**85**	746.
48	465.23	**98**	480.23	**48**	495.23	**98**	510.23	**48**	525.23	**90**	597.83	**40**	672.83	**90**	747.
49	465.53	**99**	480.53	**49**	495.53	**99**	510.53	**49**	525.53	**95**	599.33	**45**	674.33	**95**	749.
3150	465.83	**3200**	480.83	**3250**	495.83	**3300**	510.83	**3350**	525.83	**3600**	600.83	**3850**	675.83	**4100**	750.

(1) For detailed information in respect of life insurance premiums, contribution to Provident Fund and purchase of National Savi
Certificates VI & VII issue, etc. etc., please refer pp. 155-159.

(2) For tax on estimated annual salary income, please refer pp. 180-181.

(3) For perquisites, benefits and other allowances, please refer example on page 293.

* Monthly taxable salary is arrived at after taking into consideration the deductions permissible under section 16(i) and Cha
VIA (viz. section 80C, 80CCA, 80GG, etc.) of the Income-tax Act.

FOR MONTHLY SALARY INCOME BETWEEN Rs. 4,110 & Rs. 6,000

Amount of tax to be deducted per month during the Financial year 1988-89

MONTHLY SALARY BETWEEN Rs. 4,110 & Rs. 4,600				MONTHLY SALARY BETWEEN Rs. 4,610 & Rs. 5,100				MONTHLY SALARY BETWEEN Rs. 5,110 & Rs. 6,000			
Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	**Taxable Salary* Rs.**	I.T. Rs. P.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	**Taxable Salary* Rs.**	I.T. Rs. P.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
4110	753.83	NIL†	753.83	**4610**	948.17	47.41	995.58	**5110**	1148.17	57.41	1205.58
20	756.83	NIL†	756.83	**20**	952.17	47.61	999.78	**20**	1152.17	57.61	1209.78
30	759.83	NIL†	759.83	**30**	956.17	47.81	1003.98	**30**	1156.17	57.81	1213.98
40	762.83	NIL†	762.83	**40**	960.17	48.01	1008.18	**40**	1160.17	58.01	1218.18
4150	765.83	NIL†	765.83	**4650**	964.17	48.21	1012.38	**5150**	1164.17	58.21	1222.38
4160	768.83	NIL†	768.83	**4660**	968.17	48.41	1016.58	**5160**	1168.17	58.41	1226.58
70	772.17	38.61	810.78	**70**	972.17	48.61	1020.78	**70**	1172.17	58.61	1230.78
80	776.17	38.81	814.98	**80**	976.17	48.81	1024.98	**80**	1176.17	58.81	1234.98
90	780.17	39.01	819.18	**90**	980.17	49.01	1029.18	**90**	1180.17	59.01	1239.18
4200	784.17	39.21	823.38	**4700**	984.17	49.21	1033.38	**5200**	1184.17	59.21	1243.38
4210	788.17	39.41	827.58	**4710**	988.17	49.41	1037.58	**5220**	1192.17	59.61	1251.78
20	792.17	39.61	831.78	**20**	992.17	49.61	1041.78	**40**	1200.17	60.01	1260.18
30	796.17	39.81	835.98	**30**	996.17	49.81	1045.98	**60**	1208.17	60.41	1268.58
40	800.17	40.01	840.18	**40**	1000.17	50.01	1050.18	**80**	1216.17	60.81	1276.98
4250	804.17	40.21	844.38	**4750**	1004.17	50.21	1054.38	**5300**	1224.17	61.21	1285.38
4260	808.17	40.41	848.58	**4760**	1008.17	50.41	1058.58	**5320**	1232.17	61.61	1293.78
70	812.17	40.61	852.78	**70**	1012.17	50.61	1062.78	**40**	1240.17	62.01	1302.18
80	816.17	40.81	856.98	**80**	1016.17	50.81	1066.98	**60**	1248.17	62.41	1310.58
90	820.17	41.01	861.18	**90**	1020.17	51.01	1071.18	**80**	1256.17	62.81	1318.98
4300	824.17	41.21	865.38	**4800**	1024.17	51.21	1075.38	**5400**	1264.17	63.21	1327.38
4310	828.17	41.41	869.58	**4810**	1028.17	51.41	1079.58	**5420**	1272.17	63.61	1335.78
20	832.17	41.61	873.78	**20**	1032.17	51.61	1083.78	**40**	1280.17	64.01	1344.18
30	836.17	41.81	877.98	**30**	1036.17	51.81	1087.98	**60**	1288.17	64.41	1352.58
40	840.17	42.01	882.18	**40**	1040.17	52.01	1092.18	**80**	1296.17	64.81	1360.98
4350	844.17	42.21	886.38	**4850**	1044.17	52.21	1096.38	**5500**	1304.17	65.21	1369.38
4360	848.17	42.41	890.58	**4860**	1048.17	52.41	1100.58	**5520**	1312.17	65.61	1377.78
70	852.17	42.61	894.78	**70**	1052.17	52.61	1104.78	**40**	1320.17	66.01	1386.18
80	856.17	42.81	898.98	**80**	1056.17	52.81	1108.98	**60**	1328.17	66.41	1394.58
90	860.17	43.01	903.18	**90**	1060.17	53.01	1113.18	**80**	1336.17	66.81	1402.98
4400	864.17	43.21	907.38	**4900**	1064.17	53.21	1117.38	**5600**	1344.17	67.21	1411.38
4410	868.17	43.41	911.58	**4910**	1068.17	53.41	1121.58	**5620**	1352.17	67.61	1419.78
20	872.17	43.61	915.78	**20**	1072.17	53.61	1125.78	**40**	1360.17	68.01	1428.18
30	876.17	43.81	919.98	**30**	1076.17	53.81	1129.98	**60**	1368.17	68.41	1436.58
40	880.17	44.01	924.18	**40**	1080.17	54.01	1134.18	**80**	1376.17	68.81	1444.98
4450	884.17	44.21	928.38	**4950**	1084.17	54.21	1138.38	**5700**	1384.17	69.21	1453.38
4460	888.17	44.41	932.58	**4960**	1088.17	54.41	1142.58	**5720**	1392.17	69.61	1461.78
70	892.17	44.61	936.78	**70**	1092.17	54.61	1146.78	**40**	1400.17	70.01	1470.18
80	896.17	44.81	940.98	**80**	1096.17	54.81	1150.98	**60**	1408.17	70.41	1478.58
90	900.17	45.01	945.18	**90**	1100.17	55.01	1155.18	**80**	1416.17	70.81	1486.98
4500	904.17	45.21	949.38	**5000**	1104.17	55.21	1159.38	**5800**	1424.17	71.21	1495.38
4510	908.17	45.41	953.58	**5010**	1108.17	55.41	1163.58	**5820**	1432.17	71.61	1503.78
20	912.17	45.61	957.78	**20**	1112.17	55.61	1167.78	**40**	1440.17	72.01	1512.18
30	916.17	45.81	961.98	**30**	1116.17	55.81	1171.98	**60**	1448.17	72.41	1520.58
40	920.17	46.01	966.18	**40**	1120.17	56.01	1176.18	**80**	1456.17	72.81	1528.98
4550	924.17	46.21	970.38	**5050**	1124.17	56.21	1180.38	**5900**	1464.17	73.21	1537.38
4560	928.17	46.41	974.58	**5060**	1128.17	56.41	1184.58	**5920**	1472.17	73.61	1545.78
70	932.17	46.61	978.78	**70**	1132.17	56.61	1188.78	**40**	1480.17	74.01	1554.18
80	936.17	46.81	982.98	**80**	1136.17	56.81	1192.98	**60**	1488.17	74.41	1562.58
90	940.17	47.01	987.18	**90**	1140.17	57.01	1197.18	**80**	1496.17	74.81	1570.98
4600	944.17	47.21	991.38	**5100**	1144.17	57.21	1201.38	**6000**	1504.17	75.21	1579.38

(1) For detailed information in respect of life insurance premiums, contribution to Provident Fund and purchase of National Savings Certificates VI & VII issue, etc. etc., please refer pp. 155-159.

(2) For tax on estimated annual salary income, please refer pp. 180-184.

(3) For perquisites, benefits and other allowances, please refer example on page 293.

* Monthly taxable salary is arrived at after taking into consideration the deductions permissible under section 16(i) and Chapter VIA (viz. section 80C, 80CCA, 80GG, etc.) of the Income-tax Act.

† Surcharge at the rate of 5% on income-tax is payable where the monthly taxable salary exceeds Rs. 4,167. In such cases, surcharge is payable on the whole amount of income-tax as no marginal relief is provided in the Finance Act, 1988. Surcharge is not payable by a non-resident employee.

FOR MONTHLY SALARY INCOME BETWEEN Rs. 6,020 & Rs. 9,000

Amount of tax to be deducted per month during the Financial year 1988-89

MONTHLY SALARY BETWEEN Rs. 6,020 & Rs. 7,000				MONTHLY SALARY BETWEEN Rs. 7,020 & Rs. 8,000				MONTHLY SALARY BETWEE Rs. 8,020 & Rs. 9,000		
Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	S.C.† Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Taxable Salary* Rs.	I.T. Rs. P.	S.C.† Rs. P.
6020	1512.17	75.61	1587.78	**7020**	1912.17	95.61	2007.78	**8020**	2312.17	115.61
40	1520.17	76.01	1596.18	**40**	1920.17	96.01	2016.18	**40**	2320.17	116.01
60	1528.17	76.41	1604.58	**60**	1928.17	96.41	2024.58	**60**	2328.17	116.41
80	1536.17	76.81	1612.98	**80**	1936.17	96.81	2032.98	**80**	2336.17	116.81
6100	1544.17	77.21	1621.38	**7100**	1944.17	97.21	2041.38	**8100**	2344.17	117.21
6120	1552.17	77.61	1629.78	**7120**	1952.17	97.61	2049.78	**8120**	2352.17	117.61
40	1560.17	78.01	1638.18	**40**	1960.17	98.01	2058.18	**40**	2360.17	118.01
60	1568.17	78.41	1646.58	**60**	1968.17	98.41	2066.58	**60**	2368.17	118.41
80	1576.17	78.81	1654.98	**80**	1976.17	98.81	2074.98	**80**	2376.17	118.81
6200	1584.17	79.21	1663.38	**7200**	1984.17	99.21	2083.38	**8200**	2384.17	119.21
6220	1592.17	79.61	1671.78	**7220**	1992.17	99.61	2091.78	**8220**	2392.17	119.61
40	1600.17	80.01	1680.18	**40**	2000.17	100.01	2100.18	**40**	2400.17	120.01
60	1608.17	80.41	1688.58	**60**	2008.17	100.41	2108.58	**60**	2408.17	120.41
80	1616.17	80.81	1696.98	**80**	2016.17	100.81	2116.98	**80**	2416.17	120.81
6300	1624.17	81.21	1705.38	**7300**	2024.17	101.21	2125.38	**8300**	2424.17	121.21
6320	1632.17	81.61	1713.78	**7320**	2032.17	101.61	2133.78	**8320**	2432.17	121.61
40	1640.17	82.01	1722.18	**40**	2040.17	102.01	2142.18	**40**	2440.83	122.04
60	1648.17	82.41	1730.58	**60**	2048.17	102.41	2150.58	**60**	2450.83	122.54
80	1656.17	82.81	1738.98	**80**	2056.17	102.81	2158.98	**80**	2460.83	123.04
6400	1664.17	83.21	1747.38	**7400**	2064.17	103.21	2167.38	**8400**	2470.83	123.54
6420	1672.17	83.61	1755.78	**7420**	2072.17	103.61	2175.78	**8420**	2480.83	124.04
40	1680.17	84.01	1764.18	**40**	2080.17	104.01	2184.18	**40**	2490.83	124.54
60	1688.17	84.41	1772.58	**60**	2088.17	104.41	2192.58	**60**	2500.83	125.04
80	1696.17	84.81	1780.98	**80**	2096.17	104.81	2200.98	**80**	2510.83	125.54
6500	1704.17	85.21	1789.38	**7500**	2104.17	105.21	2209.38	**8500**	2520.83	126.04
6520	1712.17	85.61	1797.78	**7520**	2112.17	105.61	2217.78	**8520**	2530.83	126.54
40	1720.17	86.01	1806.18	**40**	2120.17	106.01	2226.18	**40**	2540.83	127.04
60	1728.17	86.41	1814.58	**60**	2128.17	106.41	2234.58	**60**	2550.83	127.54
80	1736.17	86.81	1822.98	**80**	2136.17	106.81	2242.98	**80**	2560.83	128.04
6600	1744.17	87.21	1831.38	**7600**	2144.17	107.21	2251.38	**8600**	2570.83	128.54
6620	1752.17	87.61	1839.78	**7620**	2152.17	107.61	2259.78	**8620**	2580.83	129.04
40	1760.17	88.01	1848.18	**40**	2160.17	108.01	2268.18	**40**	2590.83	129.54
60	1768.17	88.41	1856.58	**60**	2168.17	108.41	2276.58	**60**	2600.83	130.04
80	1776.17	88.81	1864.98	**80**	2176.17	108.81	2284.98	**80**	2610.83	130.54
6700	1784.17	89.21	1873.38	**7700**	2184.17	109.21	2293.38	**8700**	2620.83	131.04
6720	1792.17	89.61	1881.78	**7720**	2192.17	109.61	2301.78	**8720**	2630.83	131.54
40	1800.17	90.01	1890.18	**40**	2200.17	110.01	2310.18	**40**	2640.83	132.04
60	1808.17	90.41	1898.58	**60**	2208.17	110.41	2318.58	**60**	2650.83	132.54
80	1816.17	90.81	1906.98	**80**	2216.17	110.81	2326.98	**80**	2660.83	133.04
6800	1824.17	91.21	1915.38	**7800**	2224.17	111.21	2335.38	**8800**	2670.83	133.54
6820	1832.17	91.61	1923.78	**7820**	2232.17	111.61	2343.78	**8820**	2680.83	134.04
40	1840.17	92.01	1932.18	**40**	2240.17	112.01	2352.18	**40**	2690.83	134.54
60	1848.17	92.41	1940.58	**60**	2248.17	112.41	2360.58	**60**	2700.83	135.04
80	1856.17	92.81	1948.98	**80**	2256.17	112.81	2368.98	**80**	2710.83	135.54
6900	1864.17	93.21	1957.38	**7900**	2264.17	113.21	2377.38	**8900**	2720.83	136.04
6920	1872.17	93.61	1965.78	**7920**	2272.17	113.61	2385.78	**8920**	2730.83	136.54
40	1880.17	94.01	1974.18	**40**	2280.17	114.01	2394.18	**40**	2740.83	137.04
60	1888.17	94.41	1982.58	**60**	2288.17	114.41	2402.58	**60**	2750.83	137.54
80	1896.17	94.81	1990.98	**80**	2296.17	114.81	2410.98	**80**	2760.83	138.04
7000	1904.17	95.21	1999.38	**8000**	2304.17	115.21	2419.38	**9000**	2770.83	138.54

(1) For detailed information in respect of life insurance premiums, contribution to Provident Fund and purchase of National S Certificates VI & VII issue, etc. etc., please refer pp. 155-159.

(2) For tax on estimated annual salary income, please refer pp. 184-186.

(3) For perquisites, benefits and other allowances, please refer example on page 293.

* Monthly taxable salary is arrived at after taking into consideration the deductions permissible under section 16(i) and C VIA (viz. section 80C, 80CCA, 80GG, etc.) of the Income-tax Act.

† Surcharge is not payable by a non-resident employee.

MAIN FEATURES OF PAYMENT OF ADVANCE TAX

(i) Payable during the financial year ending on 31-3-1988 (assessment year 1988-89):

The provisions of the Advance tax scheme in respect of the advance tax payable during the financial ear 31-3-1988 for the assessment year 1988-89 have been explained in detail with illustrations on pp. 04-307 of the Income-tax Ready Reckoner 1987-88 (47th Consecutive Edition). The provisions so explained will be applicable to the assessment year 1988-89 and earlier assessment years. Interest and enalties leviable for defaults under advance tax upto assessment year 1988-89 is given hereunder in item A) to (D).

(A) Interest and penalty leviable for defaults under advance tax:

[Applicable upto assessment year 1988-89]

The interest and penalty leviable for various defaults relating to advance tax are to be computed as iscussed below:

(1) Failure to furnish the statement of advance tax under section 209A(1)(a) or an estimate in lieu of such statement under section 209A(2) by assessees who have been previously assessed by way of regular assessment:

[Sections 217(1)(a) and 273(1)(b)]

(a) Interest will be charged under section 217(1)(a) at 15% p.a.† on the assessed tax from 1st April f the relevant assessment year to the date of regular assessment. Where self-assessment tax under section 40A has been paid before the date of completion of the regular assessment, the interest will be calculated on he assessed tax from 1st April of the assessment year to the date of payment of self-assessment tax and hereafter on the assessed tax as reduced by such payment to the date of the regular assessment.

(b) Penalty will be levied under section 273(1)(b). Minimum penalty is 10% of the 75%* of the ssessed tax and maximum penalty is 1½ times of 75%* of the assessed tax.

EXAMPLE: Shri Shah has failed to file a statement of advance tax under section 209A(1)(a) or an estimate in lieu of statement f advance tax under section 209A(2) for the assessment year 1988-89:

(1) Total income declared in the return of income filed on 30-6-1988	Rs.	33,000
(2) Tax deductible @ source on income subject to advance tax	Rs.	550
(3) Self-assessment tax paid on 30-6-1988	Rs.	3,600
(4) Regular assessment completed by the Income-tax Officer, say on 22-12-1988 determining the total income of	Rs.	41,000
(5) Gross tax determined on Rs. 41,000 total income (Refer page 181)	Rs.	6,550
(6) Assessed tax [i.e., Rs. 6,550 (gross tax determined on regular assessment) – Rs. 550 (tax deductible @ source on income subject to advance tax)]	Rs.	6,000

(a) Interest payable by Shri Shah for failure to file statement [section 217(1)(a)]:

Assessed tax	Rs.	6,000
Less: Self-assessment tax paid on 30-6-1988	Rs.	3,600
Balance	Rs.	2,400
(i) Interest @ 15% per annum on Rs. 6,000 from 1-4-1988 to 30-6-1988 (3 months)	Rs.	225
(ii) Interest @ 15% per annum on Rs. 2,400 from 1-7-1988 to 30-11-88 (5 completed months)	Rs.	150
Total interest payable	Rs.	375

(b) Penalty payable by Shri Shah for failure to file statement [section 273(1)(b)]:

75% of the assessed tax of Rs. 6,000	Rs.	4,500
(i) Minimum penalty @ 10% of Rs. 4,500	Rs.	450
(ii) Maximum penalty @ 1½ times of Rs. 4,500	Rs.	6,750

For reduction and waiver of interest and penalty, refer item (D) on page 305.

(2) Failure to furnish estimate of advance tax under section 209A(1)(b) by assessees not previously assessed to tax:

[Sections 217(1)(b) and 273(2)(b)]

(a) Interest will be charged under section 217(1)(b) and is to be calculated in the manner indicated in sub-item 1(a) above.

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*In the case of an assessee, being a company, the limit of 75% of the assessed tax has been raised to 83⅓% w.e.f. 1-9-1980.

†The rate of interest upto 30-9-1984 is 12% p.a.

(b) Penalty will be levied under section 273(2)(b). Minimum penalty is 10% of the 75% assessed tax and maximum penalty is 1½ times of 75%* of the assessed tax in the manner indi sub-item 1(b) on page 301.

For reduction and waiver of interest and penalty, refer item (D) on page 305.

(3) Failure to furnish higher estimate of advance tax under section 209A(4) or under section 212(3A): [Sections 217(1A) and 273(2)(c)]

(a) Interest will be charged under section 217(1A) at 15% p.a.† on the difference betw assessed tax and the advance tax actually paid, from 1st April of the relevant assessment year to the regular assessment. Where self-assessment tax has been paid before the date of completion of the assessment, the interest will be calculated on the difference from 1st April of the assessment year to t of payment of the self-assessment tax and thereafter on the difference as reduced by such payment to t of the regular assessment.

(b) Penalty will be levied under section 273(2)(c). Minimum penalty is 10% and the ma penalty is 1½ times of the short fall computed as under:

(i) *For failure to file higher estimate of advance tax under section 209A(4):*
The short fall between 75%* of the assessed tax and the advance tax payable on the the statement filed under section 209(A)(1)(a) or on the basis of estimate in lieu of stater advance tax filed under section 209A(2).

(ii) *For failure to file higher estimate of advance tax under section 212(3A):*
The short fall between 75%* of the assessed tax and the advance tax payable on the notice issued under section 210.

EXAMPLE: Shri Gupta was required to pay advance tax of Rs. 6,000 during the financial year 1987-88 under notice is the Income-tax Officer under section 210. As against this demand, he has actually paid Rs. 4,000 only.

For the assessment year 1988-89, he pays self-assessment tax of Rs. 3,000 on 30-6-1988. The regular assessment is comple on 9-12-1988, and the assessed tax comes to Rs. 10,000. Though the assessed tax exceeds the tax demanded under section 210 than 33⅓%, Shri Gupta failed to file a higher estimate of advance tax under section 212(3A). For this default, he is liable to inte penalty as stated hereunder:

(a) Interest under section 217(1A):	
Assessed tax	Rs.
Less: Advance tax actually paid	Rs.
	Rs.
Less: Self-assessment tax paid on 30-6-1988	Rs.
Balance	Rs.
(1) Interest at 15% per annum on Rs. 6,000 from 1-4-1988 to 30-6-1988 (3 months)	Rs.
(2) Interest at 15% per annum on Rs. 3,000 from 1-7-1988 to 30-11-1988 (5 completed months)	Rs.
Total interest payable	Rs.
(b) Penalty under section 273(2)(c):	
75% of the assessed tax of Rs. 10,000	Rs.
Less: Advance tax payable under section 210 is Rs. 6,000 (though actually paid is Rs. 4,000)	Rs.
Short fall on which penalty is leviable	Rs.
(i) Minimum penalty at 10% of the short fall	Rs.
(ii) Maximum penalty at 1½ times of the short fall	Rs.

Note: If Shri Gupta had filed a statement of advance tax, under section 209A(1)(a) or estimate in lieu of statement under section 209A(2), but if he failed to file estimate of advance tax under section 209A(4), then, penalty and interest payable for failure to file higher estimate is to be worked out as illustrated above ex 75% of the assessed tax is to be reduced by the advance tax payable on the basis of statement filed under section 209A(1)(a) or estimate filed under section

For reduction and waiver of interest and penalty, refer item (D) on page 305.

(4) Furnishing of a false statement of advance tax under section 209A(1)(a): [Section 273(1)(a)]

A statement of advance tax filed under section 209A(1)(a) will be regarded as untrue if the adv tax payable under the statement is less than 75%* of the assessed tax.

(a) Interest: There is no provision in section 215 for charging interest for the above default a such, in my opinion, interest cannot be charged under section 215.

(b) Penalty: Penalty will be levied under section 273(1)(a). Minimum penalty will be 10% an maximum 1½ times of:

(i) the difference between 75%* of the assessed tax and the advance tax actually paid,
(ii) the difference between the advance tax payable if a correct and complete statemen been filed and the advance tax actually paid,

whichever is less.

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*In the case of an assessee, being a company, the limit of 75% of the assessed tax has been raised to 83⅓% w.e.f. 1-9

†The rate of interest upto 30-9-1984 is 12% p.a.

EXAMPLE: Shri Dalvi who has been previously assessed to tax, has filed statement of advance tax under section 209A(1)(a) in which the advance tax payable during the financial year 1987-88 is shown at Rs. 5,000 which he has paid in three equal instalments on the due dates. On completion of the regular assessment for the assessment year 1988-89, the assessed tax comes to Rs. 8,000. The Income-tax Officer finds that the advance tax payable should have been Rs. 7,000 and not Rs. 5,000, if the statement required to be furnished under section 209A(1)(a) had been correct and complete. If he is satisfied that an incorrect statement had been deliberately furnished, the penalty leviable would be as under:

(1) Advance tax payable if the statement filed under section 209A(1)(a) had been correct and complete ..	Rs.	7,000
(2) 75% of the assessed tax of Rs. 8,000 ..	Rs.	6,000
Lower of (1) and (2) ..	Rs.	6,000
Less: Advance tax actually paid ..	Rs.	5,000
Short fall on which penalty is leviable ..	Rs.	1,000
(*a*) Minimum penalty at 10% of the short fall ..	Rs.	100
(*b*) Maximum penalty at 1½ times of the short fall ..	Rs.	1,500

For reduction and waiver of interest and penalty, refer item (D) on page 305.

(5) Furnishing of a false estimate of advance tax under section 209A(1)(b) or 209A(2) or 209A(3) or 209A(5) or under section 212(1) or 212(2): [Sections 215 and 273(2)(a)]

An estimate is considered to be untrue if the advance tax payable under the estimate is less than 75%* of the assessed tax.

(a) Interest will be charged under section 215 if the advance tax paid on the basis of the estimate filed is less than 75%* of the assessed tax. The interest will, however, be payable at 15% p.a.† on the difference between the entire assessed tax and the advance tax paid on the basis of the estimate from 1st April of the relevant assessment year to the date of regular assessment. Where self-assessment tax has been paid before the date of completion of the regular assessment, the interest will be calculated on the difference from 1st of April to the date of payment of self-assessment tax and thereafter on the difference as reduced by such payment to the date of the regular assessment.

(b) Penalty will be leviable under section 273(2)(a) if the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that the assessee has deliberately furnished an untrue estimate. The minimum penalty will be 10% and the maximum 1½ times of the lower of the following short falls:

(i) short fall between 75%* of the assessed tax and the advance tax actually paid,

(ii) short fall between the advance tax payable under the statement of advance tax filed under section 209A(1)(a) and the advance tax actually paid or, where the advance tax notice under section 210 is issued, the advance tax payable under such notice and the advance tax actually paid.

EXAMPLE: Shri Parikh who is already assessed to tax filed a statement of advance tax under section 209A(1)(a) on 11-6-1987 under which he is required to pay advance tax of Rs. 20,000 during the financial year 1987-88. He files an estimate under section 209A(3) before the expiry of the second instalment due in his case for Rs. 10,000 and pays the advance tax accordingly. For the assessment year 1988-89, he pays self-assessment tax of Rs. 4,000 on 30-6-1988 before filing the return of his income. His regular assessment is completed, say on 5-1-1989. The assessed tax on the basis of such assessment comes to Rs. 18,000. As the advance tax paid as per estimate is less than 75% of the assessed tax, Shri Parikh will be liable to pay interest and penalty in respect of the assessment year 1988-89 as stated hereunder.

(*a*) Interest under section 215:

Assessed tax ..	Rs.	18,000
Less: Advance tax paid on the basis of his estimate ..	Rs.	10,000
	Rs.	8,000
Less: Self-assessment tax paid on 30-6-1988 ..	Rs.	4,000
Balance ..	Rs.	4,000
(1) Interest at 15% per annum on Rs. 8,000 from 1-4-1988 to 30-6-1988 (3 months) ..	Rs.	300
(2) Interest at 15% per annum on Rs. 4,000 from 1-7-1988 to 31-12-1988 (6 completed months) ..	Rs.	300
Total interest payable ..	Rs.	600

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*In the case of an assessee, being a company, the limit of 75% of the assessed tax has been raised to 83⅓% w.e.f. 1-9-1980.

†The rate of interest upto 30-9-1984 is 12% p.a.

(*b*) Penalty under section 273(2)(a):

(1) Advance tax payable under the statement filed under section 209A(1)(a)	Rs.
(2) 75% of the assessed tax of Rs. 18,000	Rs.
Lower of (1) and (2)	Rs.
Less: Advance tax actually paid	Rs.
Short fall on which penalty is leviable	Rs.
Minimum penalty at 10% of the short fall	Rs.
Maximum penalty at 1½ times of the short fall	Rs.

For reduction and waiver of interest and penalty, refer item (D) on page 305.

(6) Furnishing of false estimate of advance tax under section 209A(4) or section 212(3A): [Sections 215 and 273(2)(aa)]

(a) Interest will be charged under section 215 if the advance tax paid is less than 75%* assessed tax. The interest will, however, be charged at 15% p.a.† on the difference between the assessed tax and the advance tax paid on the basis of the estimate filed as explained by way of exa hereunder.

(b) Penalty will be levied u/s. 273(2)(aa). The minimum penalty is 10% and the maximum pe is 1½ times of the short fall between 75%* of the assessed tax and the advance tax actually paid.

EXAMPLE: Shri Menon who is previously assessed to tax files a statement of advance tax under section 209A(1) Rs. 3,000 on 12-6-1987, on or before the first instalment is due in his case and pays the first two instalments each of Rs. 1,000 on t dates. He files a higher estimate of advance tax under section 209A(4) for Rs. 5,000 on or before 15-12-1987 and pays the bala advance tax of Rs. 3,000 on the due date for the assessment year 1988-89. He pays self-assessment tax of Rs. 2,000 on 30-6-198 regular assessment for the assessment year 1988-89 is completed, say, on 11-2-1989. The assessed tax on the basis of such asses comes to Rs. 8,800. The accounting year of Shri Menon is on the basis of calendar year.

As the advance tax of Rs. 5,000 paid as per higher estimate is less than 75% of the assessed tax, Shri Menon will be liable interest and penalty in respect of the assessment year 1988-89 as stated hereunder:

Interest under section 215:

Assessed tax	Rs.
Less: Advance tax paid as per higher estimate filed under section 209A(4)	Rs.
	Rs.
Less: Self-assessment tax paid on 30-6-1988	Rs.
Balance	Rs.
(1) Interest at 15% per annum on Rs. 3,800 from 1-4-1988 to 30-6-1988 (3 months)	Rs. 1
(2) Interest at 15% per annum on Rs. 1,800 from 1-7-1988 to 31-1-1989 (7 completed months)	Rs. 1
Total interest payable	Rs. 3

Penalty under section 273(2) (aa):

75% of the assessed tax of Rs. 8,800	Rs.
Less: Advance tax actually paid	Rs.
Short fall on which penalty is leviable	Rs.
(1) Minimum penalty @ 10% of the short fall	Rs.
(2) Maximum penalty @ 1½ times of the short fall	Rs.

For reduction and waiver of interest and penalty, refer item (D) on page 305.

(B) Revision of interest payable by assessee for defaults under section 215 and section 217 in consequence of revision of assessments:

[Applicable upto assessment year 1988-89]

(*a*) Under section 215(1), interest is payable by the assessee if the advance tax paid in any finan year is less than 75% (83⅓% in the case of a company) of the assessed tax as defined under section 215

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*In the case of an assessee, being a company, the limit of 75% of the assessed tax has been raise 83⅓% w.e.f. 1-9-1980.

†The rate of interest upto 30-9-1984 is 12% p.a.

Under the then section 215(3) while there was provision for reducing the interest payable by the assessee, there was no corresponding provision for increasing the said interest.

The substituted section 215(3) w.e.f. 1-4-1985 (assessment year 1985-86), provides that the said interest can be increased or decreased consequent upon rectification, appeal or revision of assessment. While the decreased interest will be refunded to the assessee, the increased interest will be recovered through a demand notice under section 156.

(b) It may be mentioned that interest is also payable by the assessee under section 217(1) & 217(1A) for failure to file statement of advance tax under section 209A(1)(a) or estimate in lieu of such statement under section 209A(2) or estimate under section 209A(1)(b) or section 209A(4) or section 212(3A). Sub-section (2) of section 217 lays down that the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 215 shall also apply to interest payable under section 217. Consequently, w.e.f. 1-4-1985, the substituted sub-section (3) of section 215 shall also apply to interest levied under section 217.

(C) Penalty payable by registered firms for various defaults relating to advance tax:

[Applicable from assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89]

Penalties are imposable for various defaults mentioned in sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 273 of the Income-tax Act. The Explanation to section 273(2) provides that where the assessee liable to pay the penalty is a registered firm or an unregistered firm treated as a registered firm, then, the penalty imposable would be the amount imposable on that firm if that firm were an unregistered firm.

EXAMPLE: M/s. A & Co., a registered firm, had business income of Rs. 1,00,000 during financial year. The firm did not file statement or estimate of advance tax during the financial year.

Assessment years 1986-87 to 1988-89:

	ASSESSMENT YEAR 1986-87 & 1987-88	ASSESSMENT YEAR 1988-89
Penalty would be:		
Assessed tax on Rs. 1,00,000 at the *rates applicable to unregistered firm*	Rs. 29,250	Rs. 30,713
75% of assessed tax ..	Rs. 21,938	Rs. 23,035
(1) Minimum penalty @ 10% of Rs. 21,938	Rs. 2,194	—
(2) Maximum penalty @ 150% of Rs. 21,938	Rs. 32,907	—
(1) Minimum penalty @ 10% of Rs. 23,035	—	Rs. 2,304
(2) Maximum penalty @ 150% of Rs. 23,035	—	Rs. 34,553

(D) Waiver or reduction of interest and penalty:

[Applicable upto assessment year 1988-89]

The circumstances under which the Income-tax Officer can reduce or waive the interest payable under sections 215 & 217 are prescribed under Rule 40 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, which are as under:

(i) when the relevant assessment is completed more than one year after the submission of the return, the delay in assessment not attributable to the assessee;
(ii) where a person is treated as an agent of another person under section 163;
(iii) where the assessee has income from an unregistered firm assessed under section 183(b);
(iv) where the previous year is the financial year and large profits are made after 1st March, in circumstances which could not be foreseen;
(v) in any other case, where the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner considers that the circumstances are such that a reduction or waiver of the interest payable under section 215 or 217 is justified.

The Commissioner of Income-tax is also empowered on an application being made under section 273A of the Income-tax Act to reduce or waive:

(i) the interest paid or payable under section 215 or 217, and
(ii) the penalty imposed or imposable under section 273.

Note:—Interest is to be charged upto the date of regular assessment. Where the regular assessment has been set aside in appeal and a fresh assessment is made later on, interest is to be charged upto the date of the original assessment and not upto the date when fresh assessment is made.

(ii) Payable during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989 (assessment year 1989-90):

The existing provisions have been substantially amended with effect from 1-4-1988 by the Dire Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. Accordingly, the existing provisions will cease to be operative in so advance tax payable during the financial year ending on 31-3-1989 relevant to the assesssment year 1 is concerned. The new provisions are as explained below.

(1) Income subject to advance tax:

[Section 207 as substituted w.e.f. 1-4-1988]

With effect from the financial year 1988-89, the advance tax shall be *payable on all the items of* included in the total income chargeable to tax for the assessment year immediately following the fin year in which the advance tax is payable. This would mean that (a) capital gains and (b) income refe in section 2(24)(ix) e.g., winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races including horse races, card g other games, gambling or betting, will not be excluded from the total income for the purposes of con tion of advance tax despite the fact that the said items of income are of non-recurring nature. In sho whole of the total income chargeable to tax (referred to as the "current income") will be liable to paym advance tax without any exclusions available upto the financial year 1987-88 (assessment year 198 Refer example (1) on page 308.

(2) Conditions of liability to pay advance tax:

[Section 208 as substituted w.e.f. 1-4-1988]

Hitherto different categories of assessees were liable to pay advance tax if their total income exc the limits specified in section 208(2). It was not obligatory for an assessee (other than a company authority or registered firm) to pay advance tax if the tax as computed under section 209 did not e Rs. 1,500.

The substituted section 208 which takes effect from 1-4-1988 (assessment year 1989-90) abolish various income limits applicable to different categories of assessees and makes it obligatory to pay ad tax in every case where the advance tax payable is Rs. 1,500 or more. If the advance tax payal computed under section 209 is less than Rs. 1,500, there would be no obligation on the part of any asses pay advance tax during the financial year 1988-89 (assessment year 1989-90).

(3) Computation of advance tax:

[Section 209 as amended w.e.f. 1-4-1988]

(a) Where the calculation is made by the assessee for the purposes of payment of advance tax section 210(1) or 210(2) or 210(5) or 210(6), he shall first estimate his current income and then calcula income-tax thereon at the rates in force in the financial year, i.e., the rates specified in Part III of th Schedule to the Finance Act, 1988 [Section 209(1)(a)].

(b) Where the calculation is made by the "Assessing Officer" [as defined under the newly ins section 2(7A)] under an order made under section 210(3), the income-tax shall be calculated by him a rates in force in the financial year (i) on the total income assessed as per the latest regular assessment on the total income returned by the assessee for any subsequent year, whichever is higher [Se 209(1)(b)]. However, where a return is furnished by the assessee under section 139 or in response to r under section 142(1) or a regular assessment is made in respect of the previous year later than that ref to in (i) & (ii) above, the Assessing Officer may issue an amended order under section 210(4) on the ba such return or regular assessment. The income-tax will have to be calculated by him on the total in thus returned or assessed, as the case may be, at the rates in force in the relevant financial year [Se 209(1)(c)].

Note: 1. The income-tax calculated by the assessee or the Assessing Officer as the case may be, be reduced by the amount of income-tax deductible at source during the relevant financial year unde provision of the Income-tax Act from any income (as computed before allowing any deductions unde Income-tax Act) which has been taken into account in computing current income. The amount of inc tax so reduced shall be the advance tax payable in that year [Section 209(1)(d)].

Note: 2. Net agricultural income, if any, is to be taken into account while computing "advance [Section 209(2)]. In cases where the net agricultural income does not exceed Rs. 600, it is to be ignc

Note: 3. In the case of Hindu undivided families, where at least one member has taxable incor excess of Rs. 18,000, the computation of "advance tax" is made with reference to rates prescribed u Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule appearing on page 24 and with refe to tables appearing on pp. 194-196 [Section 209(3)].

(4) Procedure for the payment of advance tax during the financial year 1988-89 (assessment year 1989-90):

[Section 210 as substituted w.e.f. 1-4-1988]

Section 78 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 has omitted section 209A with effect from 1-4-1988. Accordingly, the procedure laid down in that section and explained on pp. 305-307 of the Income-tax Ready Reckoner 1987-88 (47th Consecutive Edition) will cease to be operative with effect from the financial year 1988-89. It is no longer necessary for the assessee to file statement of advance tax (Form No. 28A) or estimate of advance tax (Form No. 29). Filing of estimate of advance tax (i.e. intimation in the prescribed form) would be necessary only where the Assessing Officer has issued a demand notice under section 210. Section 212 has been omitted with effect from 1-4-1988, as being redundant.

The procedure for payment of advance tax from the financial year 1988-89 is laid down in the substituted section 210 which takes effect from 1-4-1988. The relevant provisions of this section are as explained hereunder:

(a) Payment of advance tax by the assessee of his own accord:

[Section 210(1) & 210(2)]

Every person who is liable to pay advance tax under section 208 (i.e., in cases where the advance tax payable is Rs. 1,500 or more), *whether or not he has been previously assessed by way of regular assessment*, shall, of his own accord, pay, on or before the due dates specified in item (5) on page 308, the appropriate percentage, of the advance tax on his current income calculated under section 209 as explained in item (3) on page 306 [Section 210(1)].

An assessee who has paid any instalment or instalments of advance tax under section 210(1) as explained above, may increase or reduce the amount of advance tax payable in the remaining instalment or instalments in accordance with his estimate of the current income and make payment of the said amount in the remaining instalment or instalments as specified in section 211(1) [Section 210(2)].

(b) Payment of advance tax in pursuance of an order of the "Assessing Officer":

[Sections 210(3), 210(4), 210(5) & 210(6)]

Any assessee who has already been assessed by way of regular assessment in respect of the total income of any previous year and who has not paid any advance tax under section 210(1) [as explained in sub-item (a) above] may be required by the Assessing Officer by issue of an order in writing under section 210(3) at any time during the financial year but not later than the last day of February to pay advance tax calculated under section 209(1)(b). The Assessing Officer will issue notice of demand under section 156 to such assessee in pursuance of his said order specifying the instalment or instalments in which such tax is to be paid [Section 210(3)].

If after making an order, under section 210(3) and at any time before the 1st day of March, a return of income is furnished by the assessee under section 139 or section 142(1) or a regular assessment of the assessee is made in respect of a previous year later than that referred to in section 210(3), the Assessing Officer may issue an amended order under section 210(4) with a notice of demand under section 156 requiring the assessee to pay, on or before the due date or each of the due dates specified in section 211(1) following after the date of the amended order, the appropriate percentage of advance tax computed on the basis of total income declared in such return or in respect of which the regular assessment aforesaid has been made [Section 210(4)].

An assessee who is served with notice of demand in pursuance of an order of the Assessing Officer under section 210(3) or an amended order under section 210(4) may, if in his estimation the advance tax payable on his current income would be less than the amount of advance tax specified in such order or amended order, send an *intimation in the prescribed form* to the Assessing Officer to that effect and pay such advance tax calculated under section 209 in accordance with his estimate on or before the due date or each of the due dates specified in section 211(1) falling after the date of such intimation [Section 210(5)].

In cases where the advance tax payable in pursuance of an order of the Assessing Officer under section 210(3) or section 210(4) is estimated by the assessee to exceed the amount specified in the said order or intimated by him under section 210(5), he shall pay on or before the due date of the last instalment specified in section 211(1), the appropriate part or, as the case may be, the whole of such higher amount of advance tax in accordance with his estimate in the manner laid down in section 209 [Section 210(6)].

To summarise, the calculation for the payment of advance tax is to be made by the assessee at the rates in force in the relevant financial year where the payment is to be made under section 210(1) or section 210(2) or section 210(5) or section 210(6), while such calculation is to be made by the Assessing Officer for making an order under section 210(3) or amended order under section 210(4).

(5) Advance tax when payable:

[Section 211 as substituted w.e.f. 1-4-1988]

Advance tax as calculated under section 209 on the current income shall be payable in instalments during each financial year. Under section 211(1), the due date of payment and the a payable in each instalment is indicated in the following table:

TABLE

Due date of instalment	*Amount payable*
1. On or before the 15th September ..	Not less than 20% of such advance tax.
2. On or before the 15th December ..	Not less than 50% of such advance tax, as reduced b amount, if any, paid in the earlier instalment.
3. On or before the 15th March* ..	The whole amount of such advance tax as reduced b amount or amounts, if any, paid in the earlier instal or instalments.

*Any amount paid by way of advance tax on or before 31st day of March shall also be treat advance tax paid during the financial year ending on that day for all purposes of the Income-ta [Proviso to section 211(1)].

If notice of demand issued under section 156 in pursuance of an order of the Assessing Officer u section 210(3) or an amended order under section 210(4) is served after any of the due dates specified i above table, the appropriate part, or, as the case may be, the whole of the amount of advance tax specifi such notice shall be payable on or before those dates falling after the date of service of the notice of der [Section 211(2)].

Examples:

(1) Mr. Joshi estimates his income for the financial year ending 31-3-1989 (assessment year 1989-90) from various sour under:

1. Business income		+Rs. 6
2. Short-term capital loss		−Rs. 2
3. Long-term capital gains on sale of shares after deductions under section 48(1) & 48(2)		+Rs. 1
4. Dividend income from M/s. A. & Co. Ltd. (Tax at source Rs. 945) gross		+Rs.
		Rs. 5
Less: Deductions under Chapter VIA:		
(1) Under section 80C: Life insurance premia paid Rs. 4,350 @ 100% ..	Rs. 4,350	
(2) Under section 80L: Dividend income	Rs. 4,500	Rs.
Income subject to advance tax called "current income" ..		Rs. 4
Advance tax payable on current income of Rs. 45,650 (Refer p.p. 180-181)		Rs.
Less: Income-tax deductible @ source on dividend of Rs. 4,500 @ 21% (20% I.T. + 5% S.C. on I.T.) as specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1988 (Refer page 22)		Rs.
Advance tax payable during financial year 1988-89 ..		Rs.

Mr. Joshi has to pay the advance tax of Rs. 7,000 in three instalments as specified below:

Due date of instalment	*Amount of instalment payable*	
On or before 15-9-1988	Rs. 1,400	(being 20% of Rs. 7,000)
On or before 15-12-1988	Rs. 2,100	(being 50% of Rs. 7,000 i.e. Rs. 3,500 − Rs. 1,400 paid on 15-9-1988)
On or before 15-3-1989	Rs. 3,500	[being whole of Rs. 7,000 − Rs. 3,500 (Rs. 1,400 paid on 15-9- + Rs. 2,100 paid on 15-12-1988)]
Total ..	Rs. 7,000	

*Capital gain as well as income referred to in section 2(24)(ix) is to be included in the current income [Vide section 207

Note: Shri Joshi is neither required to file statement of advance tax in the prescribed Form No. 28A nor estimate of income i prescribed Form No. 29.

(2) Mr. Parekh's accounting year is calendar year and as such "Transitional previous year" relevant to assessment year fo assessment year 1989-90 will be from 1-1-1988 to 31-3-1989 (i.e., 15 months). He estimates his gross total income for the said peri 15 months at Rs. 84,000. He has paid life insurance premia during that period amounting to Rs. 10,500. The advance tax pay during the financial year 1988-89 by him will be as computed hereafter.

(a) Estimated gross total income for the transitional previous year from 1-1-1988 to 31-3-1989 i.e. for 15 months [vide section 3(2)]		Rs. 84,000
Less: Deduction under section 80C:		
Life insurance premia paid	Rs. 10,500	
100% of first Rs. 7,500 †(Refer Rapid Finder on page 336)	Rs. 7,500†	
50% of balance Rs. 3,000	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 9,000
Income for 15 months subject to advance tax called "Current income"		Rs. 75,000

(b) Computation of advance tax payable on current income of Rs. 75,000 for the "Transitional previous year" under Rule 6 of the Tenth Schedule (Refer page 331) will be as under:

Current income of the "Transitional previous year"		Months in a year		Number of months in the "Transitional previous year"		Resultant current income
Rs. 75,000	×	12	÷	15	=	Rs. 60,000

Tax on resultant current income of Rs. 60,000 (Refer page 183)	Rs. 13,913

Advance tax payable on Rs. 75,000 (current income of the "Transitional previous year" of 15 months) at the average rate of tax applicable to Rs. 60,000 (resultant current income) will be as under:

Current income of the "Transitional previous year"		Tax on the resultant current income		Resultant current income		Advance tax payable on the current income
Rs. 75,000	×	Rs. 13,913	÷	Rs. 60,000	=	Rs. 17,391*

*Advance tax of Rs. 17,391 is payable in the three instalments in the manner stated in the Example (1). For further details in respect of calculation of income and tax thereon pertaining to the transitional previous year (relevant to assessment year 1989-90), refer pp. 313-316.

†As the "transitional previous year" consists of a period of more than 12 months, deduction u/s. 80C is to be increased proportionately as explained in item 1(a) on page 313 [Refer section 3(3) and Rule 3 of the Tenth Schedule].

(6) Consequences for non-payment of advance tax:

[Section 218 as substituted w.e.f. 1-4-1988]

If any assessee does not pay on the date specified in section 211(1), any instalment of advance tax that he is required to pay by an order of the Assessing Officer under section 210(3) or section 210(4) and does not send to the Assessing Officer an intimation under section 210(5) or does not pay the advance tax on the basis of his estimate under section 210(6), he shall be deemed to be an assessee in default in respect of such instalment or instalments. Where an assessee is deemed to be in default, penalty under section 221 is leviable for the unpaid instalment or instalments. For other defaults in payment of advance tax, penal interest under section 234B, and/or 234C is leviable. No penalty is leviable for such defaults [Vide item (8) on page 311]

(7) Interest, chargeable for defaults in, and receivable for, payment of advance tax:

[Sections 234B, 234C & 244A inserted w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

The provisions relating to the levy of interest under sections 215, 216 & 217 for defaults in the payment of advance tax or failure to furnish statutory estimates of advance tax or for filing false estimates of advance tax are explained with examples vide item (A) on pp. 301-304. These provisions are applicable to assessments for the assessment year 1988-89 and earlier years but will not apply to defaults in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and any subsequent years [Refer newly inserted sub-section (3) to section 214]. However, interest for such defaults is chargeable under the newly inserted sections 234B & 234C as stated hereafter.

(i) Interest chargeable for defaults in payment of advance tax:

[Section 234B inserted w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

With effect from 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90), where the assessee fails to pay advance tax which he is liable to pay under section 208 or, where the advance tax paid under the provisions of section 210 is less than 90% of the assessed tax, he shall be liable to pay simple interest *at the rate of 2% for every month or part of a month* comprised in the period from 1st April next following the financial year in which the advance tax was payable (i.e., 1st April of the relevant assessment year) to the date of regular assessment. The interest shall be chargeable on the entire amount of the assessed tax for failure to pay advance tax or, as the case may be, on the difference between the assessed tax and the advance tax paid under section 210.

For the purposes of this section, "assessed tax" [as defined under the Explanation 1 to section 234B(1)] means the tax on the total income determined on the basis of regular assessment as reduced by the amount of tax deducted at source under any provisions of the Income-tax Act.

Where an assessee has paid tax as self-assessment under section 140A or otherwise before the completion of the regular assessment, the interest shall be calculated at the prescribed rate on th amount in two stages; first, from 1st April of the relevant assessment year to the date of payment of su and thereafter on the liable amount as reduced by such payment upto the date of regular assessment. the interest has been paid by the assessee along with self-assessment tax under section 140A, such i shall be reduced from the interest chargeable upto the date of such payment [Section 234B(2)].

Notes:

(1) Where an assessment is made for the first time under section 147, the assessment so shall be regarded as regular assessment for the purposes of section 234B [Explanati section 234B(1)].

(2) The tax determined on the basis of regular assessment shall not include additional any, payable under new section 158B for levying the interest under section 234B [Ex tion 3 to section 234B(1)].

(3) Where, as a result of re-assessment or re-computation under section 147 or as a result rectification under section 154 or as a result of any appeal or revision or order Settlement Commission under section 245D(4), the amount on which interest was p has been increased or decreased, as the case may be, the interest shall be increa decreased accordingly. Where the interest is increased, the Assessing Officer shall se the assessee a notice of demand in the prescribed form specifying the sum payable. In where the interest is reduced, the excess interest paid, if any, shall be refunded [Sub-s (3) & (4) of section 234B].

(4) Upto assessment year 1988-89, interest payable by an assessee for defaults in paym advance tax is to be calculated under Rule 119A of the Income-tax Rules on com months ignoring fraction of a month. Under the new provisions, w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (asses year 1989-90), interest is payable for every month or part of a month which mean fraction of a month will not be ignored and interest at the rate of 2% will be charged ev part of a month. Further, the rate of interest payable by an assessee has been increased 15% per annum to 24% per annum (i.e., 2% per month or a part thereof).

(5) The interest leviable under sections 234B and 234C [discussed in sub-item (ii) hereaf mandatory and there is no provision in the Act for reduction or waiver of this intere

Example: Shri Joshi's assessed income for the assessment year 1989-90 on regular assessment completed say on 15-1- Rs. 49,500. Tax deducted at source is Rs. 1,100 and advance tax paid is Rs. 6,000.

Income-tax on Rs. 49,500 assessed income (Refer page 181)	Rs.
Less: Tax deducted at source	Rs.
Assessed tax	Rs.
90% of the assessed tax of Rs. 8,000	Rs.
Advance tax paid	Rs.

As the advance tax paid is less than 90% of assessed tax of Rs. 8,000, Mr. Joshi will be liable to pay interest under sectio from 1-4-1989 to the date of regular assessment i.e. 15-1-1990 on the short fall of Rs. 2,000 (being difference between assess Rs. 8,000 and advance tax actually paid Rs. 6,000) as under:

(i) Interest from 1-4-1989 to 31-12-1989 (9 completed months) @ 2% per month on Rs. 2,000 short fall i.e. 9 months × interest @ 2% p.m. × Rs. 2,000 (short-fall)	Rs.
(ii) Interest from 1-1-1990 to 15-1-1990 (15 days i.e. part of a month) @ 2% per month on Rs. 2,000 short fall i.e. 1 month × interest @ 2% p.m. × Rs. 2,000 (short-fall)	Rs.
Interest payable by Mr. Joshi on short fall in payment of advance tax	Rs.

(ii) Interest payable for deferment of advance tax:

[Section 234C inserted w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

As already explained in item (5) on page 308, the advance tax is payable in three instalments a prescribed percentage in respect of each instalment. In the first instalment at 20% of the advance ta current income is payable on or before the 15th September of the relevant financial year. Likewise, i second instalment 50% of the advance tax due as reduced by the amount, if any, paid in the ea instalment is payable on or before the 15th December of the relevant financial year.

Under section 234C, where the advance tax paid by the assessee on his current income on or b 15th September or on or before 15th December is less than 20% or 50% respectively of the "tax due o returned income", then, the assessee shall be liable to pay simple interest (which is mandatory) at the ra 1½% per month of the short fall for a period of three months on the amount of short fall from 20% or, a case may be, 50% of the "tax due on the returned income".

It has been clarified that the "tax due on the returned income" means the tax chargeable on the income declared in the return of income for the relevant assessment year as reduced by the amount o deductible at source on any income which is subject to such deduction and which is taken into accou computing such income.

Illustration: Suppose the "tax due on the returned income" for the assessment year 1989-90 is Rs. 30,000 (i.e. tax on returned ncome less tax deducted at source). Advance tax paid is Rs. 28,000 (Rs. 3,000 on 15-9-1988, Rs. 6,000 on 15-12-1988 and Rs. 19,000 on 5-3-1989).

Due date of instalment	Instalment payable	Instalment paid	Short fall in payment of instalment	Interest payable on short-fall for a period of 3 months	Amount of interest payable
On or before 15th September ..	Rs. 6,000*	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 3,000	1½% p.m. on Rs. 3000 × 3 months (i.e. 15-9-88 to 15-12-88)	Rs. 135
On or before 15th December ..	Rs. 12,000†	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 6,000	1½% p.m. on Rs. 6,000 × 3 months (i.e. 15-12-88 to 15-3-89)	Rs. 270
				Total interest payable under section 234C ..	Rs, 405

*Being 20% of Rs. 30,000 "tax due on returned income".

†Being 50% of Rs. 30,000 "tax due on returned income" is Rs. 15,000 less Rs. 3,000 paid on 15th September, as first instalment.

(iii) Interest on refunds:

[Section 244A inserted w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

Interest on excess payment of advance tax is payable under section 214 upto assessment year 1988-89 as explained on page 144. However, by virtue of insertion of new sub-section (3) in section 214, provisions of section 214 and sections 215, 216 & 217 shall not apply in respect of the assessment year 1989-90 or any subsequent year.

Instead, a new section 244A has been inserted with effect from 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90) which provides for the grant of interest on excess payment of advance tax, tax deducted at source and on refunds granted under the other provisions of the Income-tax Act.

Where the refund is in respect of any tax paid by way of advance tax or tax deducted at source during the financial year immediately preceding the assessment year, the assessee shall be entitled to refund of such excess payment together with interest thereon calculated at 1½% for every month or a part of a month comprised in the period from 1st April of the relevant assessment year to the date on which the refund is granted (i.e. the date on which refund order is issued), provided no interest shall be payable if the amount of refund is less than 10% of the tax determined on regular assessment.

Illustration:

Tax determined on regular assessment for the assessment year 1989-90 completed on 2-1-1990 is	Rs. 3,000
Less: Advance tax paid during the financial year 1988-89 is	Rs. 4,000
Excess payment of advance tax which will be refundable ..	*Rs. 1,000
Add: Interest for a period of 10 months (9 months and 2 days i.e. from 1-4-1989 to 2-1-1990) at the rate of 1½% per month on Rs. 1,000 i.e. 1½% p.m. × 10 months × Rs. 1,000	Rs. 150
Total refund due with interest ..	Rs. 1,150

*As the amount of excess payment of advance tax is more than Rs. 300, being 10% of the tax determined on regular assessment, the assessee would be entitled to interest on refund. It is assumed that refund is granted on 2-1-1990. However, if the advance tax paid was only Rs. 3,250, then no interest would have been granted on refund of Rs. 250 which is less than Rs. 300 (being 10% of Rs. 3,000).

(8) Penalty leviable for defaults in payment of advance tax:

[Section 273 as amended w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

The provisions relating to the levy of penalties under section 273 for defaults in payment of advance tax or failure to furnish statutory estimates of advance tax or for filing false estimates of advance tax are explained with examples vide items (A) to (C) on pp. 301-305. The provisions of section 273 are applicable to assessment for the assessment year 1988-89 and earlier years but not applicable to defaults in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and any subsequent years [Refer newly inserted sub-section (3) to section 273]. Therefore, no penalty is leviable for such defaults. However, mandatory interest will be payable by the assessee for such defaults as explained in item (7) on page 309.

Chart showing the penalties leviable under section 273 of Income-tax Act, 1961:

(Applicable upto assessment year 1988-89†)

Section of the Income-tax Act	*Nature of default*	*Minimum penalty*	*M*
273(1)(a)	Furnishing of untrue statement under section 209A(1)(a) (applicable to persons who are previously assessed). Refer example on page 303.	1. 10% of the difference between 75%* of the assessed tax and the advance tax actually paid, OR 2. 10% of the difference between the correct advance tax payable under section 209A (1)(a) and the advance tax actually paid, Whichever is lower of 1 & 2	1½ such ence
273(1)(b)	Failure to furnish statement under section 209A(1)(a) (applicable to persons who are previously assessed). Refer example on page 301.	10% of the 75%* of the assessed tax	1½ the the tax.
273(2)(a)	Furnishing of untrue estimate under section 209A(1) or 209A(2) or 209A(3) or 209A(5)/ 212(1) or 212(2) (applicable to persons who are previously assessed). Refer example on page 303.	1. 10% of the difference between 75%* of the assessed tax and the advance tax actually paid, OR 2. 10% of the difference between the advance tax payable under statement furnished under section 209A(1)(a)/210 and the advance tax actually paid, Whichever is lower of 1 & 2	1½ such ence.
273(2)(aa)	Furnishing of untrue estimate under section 209A(4) or section 212(3A). Refer example on page 304.	10% of the difference between 75%* of the assessed tax and the advance tax actually paid	1½ such ence.
273(2)(b)	Failure to furnish an estimate of advance tax under section 209A(1)(b) (applicable to persons not previously assessed). The manner and method of computing penalty is the same as per example on page 301.	10% of the 75%* of the assessed tax	1½ the the tax.
273(2)(c)	Failure to furnish higher estimate of advance tax under section 209A(4) or section 212(3A). Refer example on page 302.	10% of the difference between 75%* of the assessed tax and advance tax payable: (1) under statement filed under section 209A(1) (a) or an estimate filed under section 209A(1)(b) or 209A(2); (2) under section 210 where notice is issued by the Income-tax Officer.	1½ such ence.

*In the case of an assessee, being a company, the limit of 75% of the assessed tax has been raised to 83⅓% w.e.f. 1-

NOTE: W.e.f. 1-4-1985 Explanation 2 inserted in section 273(2) provides that where the assessee liable to pay the pen registered firm or an unregistered firm treated as a registered firm, then, the penalty imposable would be the imposable on that firm if that firm were an unregistered firm. Refer example given on page 305.

†From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, there will be no penalty for the defaults in payment of advance tax unde 273 as that section is applicable upto assessment year 1988-89 only [Refer newly inserted sub-section (3) to section 273]. In penalty, interest at enhanced rate of interest will be charged under newly inserted sections 234B and 234C for such defaults. Fo details, refer item 7(i) and (ii) on pp. 309-311.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE DIRECT TAX LAWS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1987

The above Act received the assent of the President on the 27th day of January, 1988. Some of the important amendments made in the Income-tax Act, Wealth-tax Act and Gift-tax Act by the above amending Act are discussed below:

(A) INCOME-TAX

(1) Uniform previous year ending on 31st March:

[Substituted section 3 and newly inserted Tenth Schedule w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, there will be only one previous year for all assessees ending on 31st March for all sources of income. In other words the financial year immediately preceding the assessment year shall be the uniform previous year. In the case of newly set up business or profession during the financial year, the previous year will end on 31st March, even though the period comprised in the previous year may be less than 12 months. For example, an assessee has started a new business on 1-7-1988 His previous year for the assessment year 1989-90 would be of 9 months beginning from 1-7-1988 and ending on 31-3-1989 and for the subsequent assessment years his previous year will consist of 12 months beginning with 1st April and ending on 31st March [Section 3(1)].

To make adjustments for different previous year followed by the assessee, the previous year relevant to assessment year 1989-90 is designated as "Transitional previous year". Such transitional previous year shall commence on the date immediately following the last day of the previous year relevant to assessment year 1988-89 and end on 31-3-1989. In a case, where the transitional previous year consists of part of a month, the part of the month less than 15 days will be ignored and if it is 15 days or more, it will be counted as a whole month [Vide proviso to Rule 3 of the Tenth Schedule]. The number of months comprised in the transitional previous year for the assessment year 1989-90 will be as per chart given hereunder:

PREVIOUS YEAR BEGINNING FROM	*TRANSITIONAL PREVIOUS YEAR RELEVANT TO ASSESSMENT YEAR 1989-90*	*NO. OF MONTHS IN THE TRANSITIONAL PREVIOUS YEAR*
1st May, 1987	1-5-1987 to 31-3-1989	23 months
1st June, 1987	1-6-1987 to 31-3-1989	22 months
1st July, 1987	1-7-1987 to 31-3-1989	21 months
1st August, 1987	1-8-1987 to 31-3-1989	20 months
1st September, 1987	1-9-1987 to 31-3-1989	19 months
1st October, 1987	1-10-1987 to 31-3-1989	18 months
23rd October, 1987 (S.Y. 2044)	23-10-1987 to 31-3-1989	17 months*
1st November, 1987	1-11-1987 to 31-3-1989	17 months
1st December, 1987	1-12-1987 to 31-3-1989	16 months
1st January, 1988	1-1-1988 to 31-3-1989	15 months
1st February, 1988	1-2-1988 to 31-3-1989	14 months
1st March, 1988	1-3-1988 to 31-3-1989	13 months

*Total number of months and days are 17 months and 9 days, 9 days are to be ignored [vide proviso to Rule 3 of the Tenth Schedule. Refer page 331].

As per proviso to section 3(2), an assessee having different previous year for different sources of income, all such previous years will be adjusted as stated in the above chart and the longer or the longest of the periods will be reckoned as the previous year for the assessment year 1989-90. For example, an assessee's previous year in relation to: (a) "business income" is July to June; (b) "dividend income" is March to February; and (c) "salary income" is January to December. As per chart above, the number of months in the transitional previous year relevant to assessment year 1989-90 is 21 months for business income, 13 months for dividend income and 15 months for salary income. The longest of the period is 21 months. Therefore, the previous year for the assessment year 1989-90 will be of 21 months.

Where the previous year, as adjusted above, exceeds a period of 12 months, the computation of income, tax thereon, etc. as per the provisions of the Income-tax Act and the Finance Act of the relevant year, shall be subject to modifications specified in the rules 3 to 6 of the Tenth Schedule [Section 3(3)].

(a) MODIFICATIONS PERTAINING TO MONETARY LIMITS FOR EXCLUSIONS, DEDUCTIONS, ETC:

Rule 3 of the Tenth Schedule provides that the reliefs, exclusions, deductions, etc. as per table below Tenth Schedule† will be increased proportionately by a fraction whose numerator is the number of months in the transitional previous year as reckoned above and the denominator is 12.

†Refer page 331 and for "Rapid Finder for exclusions, deductions, etc." in respect of transitional previous year, refer page 336.

EXAMPLE: Mr. A is a salaried employee and he maintains his books of account on calendar year basis. The transitio previous year relevant to assessment year 1989-90 will be from 1-1-1988 to 31-3-1989 i.e. for 15 months (as per chart on page 313). F salary income during this period is Rs. 1,00,000 and has paid life insurance premia of Rs. 41,000 and contribution to provident fu Rs. 14,000. His dividend income for the relevant previous year is Rs. 16,500 and income from units is Rs. 4,000. Mr. A is not provid with any motor car or conveyance owned or hired by the employer. The total income of transitional previous year is to be computed under:

1. Salary income		Rs.1,00,000	
Less: Standard deduction under section 16(i): @ 33⅓% of salary of Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 33,333		
Maximum deduction restricted to	Rs. 12,000		
As the transitional previous year consists of 15 months, maximum deduction of Rs. 12,000 will be increased proportionately as under: Rs. 12,000×15 (Months in transitional previous year)÷12 (Refer Rapid Finder on page 336)		Rs. 15,000	Rs. 85,0
2. Dividend income			Rs. 16,5
3. Income from units of Unit Trust of India			Rs. 4,0
Gross total income			Rs. 1,05,5
Less: Deductions under Chapter VIA:			
(1) Deduction under section 80C:			
Life insurance premia paid	Rs. 41,000		
Contribution to provident fund	Rs. 12,500*		
Total	Rs. 53,500		
Qualifying amount restricted under section 80C(4)	Rs. 50,000†		
100% of first slab of Rs. 7,500 (Refer Rapid Finder on page 336)	Rs. 7,500		
50% of next slab of Rs. 7,500 (Refer Rapid Finder on page 336)	Rs. 3,750		
40% of the balance Rs. 35,000	Rs. 14,000	Rs. 25,250	
(2) Deduction under section 80L:			
Dividend income	Rs. 16,500		
Income from units of Unit Trust of India	Rs. 4,000		
Total	Rs. 20,500		
Maximum deduction u/s. 80L(1)	Rs. 7,000		
Further deduction under 1st proviso to sec. 80L(1) for units	Rs. 3,000		
Additional deduction under 2nd proviso to sec. 80L(1) for dividend income	Rs. 3,000		
As the transitional previous year consists of a period of 15 months above deductions will be increased proportionately as under (Refer Rapid Finder given on page 336):			
Rs. 7,000 (dividend and units)×15 months÷12	Rs. 8,750		
Rs. 3,000 (further deduction for units)×15 months÷12	Rs. 3,750		
Rs. 3,000 (additional deduction for dividend)×15 months÷12	Rs. 3,750		
		Rs. 16,250	
			Rs. 41,5
Total (taxable) income of the transitional previous year from 1-1-1988 to 31-3-1989			Rs. 64,0

*Contribution to provident fund is Rs. 14,000 but it should not exceed Rs. 10,000 as per section 80C(2)(d). As the transition previous year consists of 15 months, the said limit of Rs. 10,000 is to be increased proportionately to Rs. 12,500 as per the Rapid Find given on page 336.

†Aggregate of the sums paid and contributed (Rs. 14,000 but restricted to Rs. 12,500 as per*) is Rs. 53,500 but it should n exceed Rs. 40,000 as per section 80C(4)(ii). As the transitional previous year consists of 15 months, the said limit of Rs. 40,000 is to increased proportionately to Rs. 50,000 as per the Rapid Finder given on page 336.

(b) MODIFICATION IN DETERMINING THE RESIDENTIAL STATUS OF AN INDIVIDUAL:

Rule 4 of the Tenth Schedule provides that where the transitional previous year comprises a period 18 months or more, then the period of stay in India for determining the residential status of an individua under section 6(1) of the Income-tax Act (for details, refer page 34) will be increased as under:

182 days will be increased to 273 days

90 days will be increased to 135 days.

In the examples given hereunder, "previous year" of Mr. A is from 1st July to 30th June. As per ction 3(2), transitional previous year for the assessment year 1989-90 will comprise a period of 21 months om 1-7-1987 to 31-3-1989.

EXAMPLES: (1) Mr. A who was abroad, returned to India on 1-8-1987 and again left India on 30-4-1988. He does not visit dia prior to 31-3-1989. Since his stay in India during the transitional previous year (1-7-1987 to 31-3-1989) is of 273 days or more, he ll be regarded as "resident" for the assessment year 1989-90 [Section 6(1)(a) read with Rule 4 of the Tenth Schedule]. However, if his y in India is less than 273 (and not 182) days during the transitional previous year and his stay in India during the preceding four evious year (1983-84 to 1986-87) was also less than 365 days, he will be regarded as "non-resident", for the transitional previous year ding on 31-3-1989.

(2) Mr. A who is an Indian citizen came on a visit to India on 1-8-1987. He left India on 15-12-1987 i.e. after a stay of more an 135 (and not 90) days. His next visit to India is after 1-4-1989. He was in India for over 365 days during the preceding four evious years 1983-84 to 1986-87. He will be regarded as "resident" for the assessment year 1989-90 as his stay in India during the ansitional previous year 1-7-1987 to 31-3-1989 is of more than 135 days. In this example, if Mr. A had left India on 12-12-1987, he will regarded as "non-resident" for the assessment year 1989-90 as his stay in India is less than 135 (and not 90) days [Section 6(1)(c) ad with Explanation and Rule 4 of the Tenth Schedule].

(3) Mr. A who is an Indian citizen leaves India on 25-3-1988 for the purposes of employment outside India and comes to India a visit after 1-4-1989. He was in India for over 365 days during the preceding four previous years 1983-84 to 1986-87. For the sessment year 1989-90, Mr. A will be regarded as "non-resident" despite the fact that he was in India for a period of more than 365 ys in the preceding four previous years and was in India for more than 60 days but less than 273 days during the transitional previous ar 1-7-1987 to 31-3-1989 [Section 6(1)(c) read with Explanation and Rule 4 of the Tenth Schedule].

(c) MODIFICATION IN RESPECT OF DEPRECIATION ALLOWANCE:

Rule 5 of the Tenth Schedule provides that where the assessee's total income for the transitional revious year includes income under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" for a period of 13 onths or more, the depreciation allowance under section 32(1)(ii) will be increased proportionately by a action whose numerator is the number of months in the transitional previous year as reckoned in the chart iven on page 313 and the denominator is 12.

EXAMPLE: M/s. C & Co's transitional previous year relevant to assessment year 1989-90 consists of 18 months (from 1-10-1987 31-3-1989). The written down value of the business assets as on 1-10-1987 is as under:

Kinds of assets		Office premises	Plant & machinery	Furniture & fittings
W.D.V. as on 1-10-1987		Rs. 2,50,000	Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 40,000
Add: Purchase during the period		Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 10,050
	(A)	Rs. 3,50,000	Rs. 1,60,000	Rs. 50,050
Less: Sales during the period	(B)	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 5,000
W.D.V. on which depreciation u/s. 32(1)(ii) is allowable [(A)−(B)] ..		Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 45,050
Depreciation:		@ 10%	@ 33.33%	@ 10%
		Rs. 30,000	Rs. 49,995	Rs. 4,505
Aggregate depreciation				Rs. 84,500

As the transitional previous year is of 18 months the depreciation allowance is to be increased vide Rule 5 of the Tenth Schedule as under:

Rs. 84,500 (depreciation) × 18 (months in the transitional previous year) ÷ 12 .. .. Rs. 1,26,750

Depreciation allowance under section 32(1)(ii) is .. .. Rs. 1,26,750

(d) MODIFICATION IN RESPECT OF RATE OF TAX:

Rule 6 of the Tenth Schedule specifies the tax rate applicable to the income of transitional previous ear. For this purpose the total income of the transitional previous year will be notionally adjusted by a raction whose numerator is 12 and the denominator is the number of months in the transitional previous ear. The average rate of tax arrived at on such notional income will be applied on the total income of the ransitional previous year.

Method and manner for calculation of tax on total income of the Transitional Previous Year:

(1) Determine the total (taxable) income of the transitional previous year i.e. from the end of the previous year relevant to assessment year 1988-89 to 31-3-1989:	(1) Assuming previous year for assessment year 1988-89 ended on 31-12-1987, the transitional previous year for the assessment year 1989-90 will be from 1-1-1988 to 31-3-1989.

(2) Calculate the number of months in the transitional previous year as worked out in (1) above:	(2) 15 months (from 1-1-1988 to 31-3-1989) in the transiti previous year.
(3) Find out the proportionate income for 12 months:	(3) Assuming that the total (taxable) income for the pe of 15 months (as stated in 2 above) Rs. 40,000, the proportionate income for 12 mor will be: Rs. 40,000* × 12 ÷ 15** = Rs. 32,000.
(4) Find out the tax on Rs. 32,000 being proportionate income for 12 months:	(4) Tax on total (taxable) income of Rs. 32,000 (Refer page 181) Rs. 3,8

Tax payable on total (taxable) income of transitional previous year can be worked out on the basis of either of following two methods:

I. *Average rate of tax method:*

(a) Find out the average rate of tax on Rs. 32,000 as worked in (4):	(a) Rs. 3,850† × 100 ÷ Rs. 32,000†† = 12.03%
(b) Apply the average rate of tax arrived at in (a) above on Rs. 40,000 total (taxable) income of the transitional previous year:	(b) Rs. 40,000 × 12.03 ÷ 100 = Rs. 4,812
(c) Tax payable is as arrived at in (b) above on total (taxable) income of transitional previous year:	(c) Tax payable on Rs. 40,000 is .. .. Rs. 4,8

II. *Other method:*

(a) Tax payable on the total (taxable) income of previous year in the proportion of tax payable on the 12 months' income as worked out in (4):	(a) Rs. 40,000* × Rs. 3,850† ÷ Rs. 32,000††=Rs. 4,812.5
(b) Rounded off tax payable on total (taxable) income of transitional previous year is as worked out in (a) above:	(b) Rounded off tax payable on total (taxable) income of Rs. 40,000 for the transitional previous year is .. .. Rs. 4,8

* Being total (taxable) income of the transitional previous year as stated in (3).
** Being the number of months in the transitional previous year as worked out in (2).
† Being income-tax on Rs. 32,000 as worked out in (4).
†† Being proportionate income of 12 months as worked out in (3).

It will be seen that the tax worked out in the second method is correct and is more than that work out in the first method. This is so because while arriving at the average rate of tax, figures subsequent to tv decimal places have been ignored. It is advisable that tax may be worked out in accordance with secor method.

(e) POWER OF BOARD TO GRANT RELIEF IN CASE OF HARDSHIP:

Rule 7 of the Tenth Schedule empowers the Central Board of Direct Taxes to grant relief or to remo difficulties in any case or class of cases where the transitional previous year is longer than 12 months.

(2) Amendment to provisions relating to exemptions from total income:

[Section 10]

(A) OMISSION OF CERTAIN CLAUSES:

[Omission of clauses (21), (23), (23C)(iv) & (v) of section (10) w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

The Amending Act omits the following provisions relating to exemptions from the total income fro assessment year 1989-90 and onwards:

(i) Income of approved scientific research association under section 10(21) (For text refer pa 153);
(ii) Income of approved sports association under section 10(23) (For text, refer page 153); and
(iii) Income of notified fund or institution established for charitable/religious purposes, etc. und section 10(23C) (iv) & (v) (For text, refer page 154).

However, it may be noted that the income of the institution and association mentioned above will l eligible for deduction in respect of its income under newly inserted section 80-F w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (for ar from assessment year 1989-90). For further details, refer item (3) on page 318.

(B) LEAVE TRAVEL CONCESSION TO EMPLOYEES:

[Section 10(5) as substituted w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

With effect from assessment year 1989-90, the value of exemption for leave travel concession which as hitherto available to empoyees who were citizens of India has been extended even to employees who are ot Indian citizens. It is also provided that the exemption will be limited to the amount actually spent for the urpose of travel. Conditions regarding number of journeys and the amount of exemption per head will be otified through Rules to be framed, on the lines of such limits prescribed for the Central Government nployees. For details, refer page 64.

(C) GRATUITY RECEIVED BY PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES AND STATUTORY CORPORATIONS:

[Amendment of section 10(10)(iii) w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

With effect from assessment year 1989-90, gratuity not exceeding one-half month's salary for each ear of completed service calculated on the basis of the average salary for the ten months (instead of 3 years s at present) immediately preceding the month (instead of year as at present) of his death, retirement or rmination of service subject to such limit as may be notified (at present w.e.f. 1-1-1986 such limit notified is s. 1,00,000) is exempt. For further details, refer page 52.

(D) ENCASHMENT OF UNUTILISED EARNED LEAVE BY RETIRING EMPLOYEES:

[Amendment of section 10(10AA) w.e.f. 1-7-1986]

With effect from 1-7-1986, the maximum earned leave that can be encashed at the time of retirement as been increased from 6 months to 8 months. The maximum limit of exemption of Rs. 30,000 specified in ie clause (10AA)(ii) of section 10 is deleted. However, such limit will be notified by the Central overnment. For further details, refer page 55.

(E) RETRENCHMENT COMPENSATION:

[Amendment of section 10(10B) w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

With effect from assessment year 1989-90, the monetary ceiling of Rs. 50,000 specified in section 0(10B) is removed. However, such limit will be notified by the Central Government but which shall not be ess than Rs. 50,000. For further details, refer page 54.

(F) SPECIAL ALLOWANCE OR BENEFIT GRANTED TO AN EMPLOYEE:

[Section 10(14) as substituted w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

With effect from assessment year 1989-90, all specific allowances exempt from tax in computing ncome under the head salary are proposed to be notified by the Central Government under the substituted ection 10 (14). For further details, refer page 51 & 64.

(G) EXEMPTION OF INCOME FROM SPECIFIED SECURITIES, ETC:

[Amendment of section 10(15) w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

With effect from assessment year 1989-90, the Central Government will notify the securities, bonds, avings certificates, etc. the income from which is exempt under this clause. At present, the securities, etc. which are exempt are specified in the clause itself. For text of this clause, refer page 152.

(H) EXEMPTION OF INTEREST INCOME OF NON-RESIDENT:

[Omission of section 10(4A) and substitution of section 10(4) w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

With effect from assessment year 1989-90, provision of above two clauses have been merged into the substituted clause (4). The securities or bonds, the income from which is exempt will be notified by the Central Government. The interest income from Non-Resident (External) Account in any bank in India will also continue to be exempt as of now under the substituted clause (4). For text of this clause, refer page 148.

(I) EXEMPTION OF SHARE OF PARTNER IN TOTAL INCOME OF THE FIRM:

[Newly inserted clause (2A) in section 10 w.e.f. 1-4-1990*]

The share of a partner in total income of the firm where he is a partner will be exempt for and from assessment year 1990-91. This is in consequence of revised method of assessing the firms from assessment year 1990-91. The Explanation under this clause specifies the method of arriving at the share of a partner in the total income of the firm. The taxable (assessed) income of the firm will be apportioned in the profit sharing ratio mentioned in the partnership deed to arrive at the share of partner that is exempt under this clause. For further details, refer item (10) on page 326, wherein the changes made in the assessment of firms are discussed.

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* As the revised method of assessing the firms is proposed to be effective from assessment year 1990-91, the provisions of new section 10(2A) also would apply from the said assessment year.

(3) Income of charitable and religious trusts:

[Amendment of section 2(24), omission of sections 11,12,12A, 13, 164(2) & 164(3) and insertion of sections 54A & 80F w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

With effect from 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90 and onwards), the income of a charitab religious trust or an institution(referred to as trust for brevity) instead of being exempt, will be subje deduction under newly inserted section 80F. Consequently, sections 11, 12, 12A and 13 are omitted effect from the said assessment year. The gross total income of a trust will be computed in accordance section 80A and thereafter deductions will be allowed under section 80F as explained hereafter:

(A) DEDUCTION FROM GROSS TOTAL INCOME:

[Section 80F(1)]

The income derived from property held under trust *wholly* for charitable or religious purpose India will be allowed deduction in respect of:

(1) any amount applied in India during the previous year wholly and exclusively to purposes of the trust; and

(2) any amount accumulated by the trust is invested or deposited during the previous yea the prescribed form or mode and for such period as may be prescribed. Such investment or dep should be held by the trust at least for a period of six months ending with the due date for furnisl of the return of income u/s. 139(1) [Section 80F(1)(iv)].

It may be noted that, where a specified investment or deposit held by a trust is realised in subsequent previous year, the amount so realised shall be deemed to be the income of the trust of previous year in which it is so realised or converted into cash. In such cases, if the amount so real is utilised by the trust for its expenditure or apply the same for the objects of the trust, it car claimed as a deduction u/s. 80F(1).

The trust and institution of national importance and notified by the Board will also be eligible deductions in respect of income in the above manner.

It may be noted that the charitable and religious trust having as its object relief of the p education, medical relief and the advancement of any other object of general public utility will be eligible deduction under section 80F. Deduction u/s. 80F also will be available to a charitable trust in respect of profits or gains of business in the circumstances stated in item (D) on page 319.

At present, any donation received by a charitable trust with specific direction that the amount form part of the corpus of the trust is not treated as income under section 2(24). Section 2(24) is amen and as such all receipts of a charitable trust (including corpus donation) will be liable as income fi assessment year 1989-90 and onwards.

If the income is derived from property held under trust in *part only* for charitable or religious purpo the income applied for such purposes in India will also be eligible for deduction provided the trust created before 1-4-1962. Further, any amount accumulated by the trust and invested in the manner as in above will also be eligible for deduction.

(B) CONDITIONS FOR DEDUCTION UNDER SECTION 80F(1):

[Section 80F(2)]

The deduction under section 80F(1) will be allowed provided the following conditions are fulfill

(1) the trust has made an application in Form No. 10A for registration with the Commissio or any other prescribed authority before the expiry of a period of one year from the date of creatio the trust. However, the Commissioner/the prescribed authority is empowered to condone dela making the application for registration. Further, it has been clarified that where an application registration has been made under the then section 12A before 1-4-1989, in such cases trust need make an application for registration under this sub-section.

(2) where the gross total income of the trust as computed under the Income-tax Act exc Rs. 50,000 (hitherto Rs. 25,000 before exemption u/s. 11 & 12) in any year, the accounts of the tr for that year are audited by a Chartered Accountant and the audit report in Form No. 10B is fi with the return of income.

(3) such other conditions, as the Central Board of Direct Taxes may impose, having regard the interests and quantum of the revenue.

(C) DEDUCTION UNDER SECTION 80F (1) NOT AVAILABLE IN CERTAIN CASES:

[Section 80F(3)]

The following income of charitable or religious trust does not qualify for deduction under section F(1):

(1) Any part of the property or income of private religious trust which does not enure for the benefit of public [Section 80F(3)(a)].

(2) Any income of charitable trust created or established after 31-3-1962 for the benefit of any particular religious community or caste other than scheduled castes/tribes, backward classes or women and children [Section 80F(3)(b) read with Explanation 2].

(3) Any income of religious trust created or established after 31-3-1962 which enures directly or indirectly in conferring any benefit, amenity or perquisite on any interested person refered to in the Explanation 1(a) to section 80F, i.e. author or founder of the trust or a substantial contributor to the trust or any relative of such author, founder or substantial contributor, etc.* [Section 80F(3)(c)(i)];

The deduction under section 80F(1) will also be denied in cases where any part of income of the charitable or religious trust is used or applied directly or indirectly for the benefit of any interested person whose total contribution upto end of the relevant previous year exceeds Rs. 25,000 [Sub-clause (ii) of the Explanation 1(a) to section 80F].

(4) Any income of religious trust whether created or established before or after 31-3-1962, if any part of its income or property is, during the previous year, used or applied, directly or indirectly, in conferring any benefit, amenity or perquisite on any interested person referred to in (3) above* [Section 80F(3)(c)(ii)].

However, in the case of trust or institution created or established before 1-4-1962, the deduction under section 80F(1) will not be denied if any part of its income or property is used or applied for the benefit of any interested person referred to in (3) above in compliance with a mandatory term of the trust or a mandatory rule governing the institution [2nd proviso to section 80F(3)].

(5) If any funds of the trust are invested or deposited, for any period during the previous year, otherwise than in any such form or mode, in such manner and for such period as is prescribed in section 80F(1)(iv) [Section 80F(3)(d)].

(6) In a case where the funds of the trust or institution are invested in a concern in which any interested person referred to in (3) above has a substantial interest† and such investment exceeds 5% of the capital of the concern [Proviso to section 80F(4)(h)].

(D) BUSINESS INCOME OF THE TRUST:

[Section 80F(7)]

Section 80F(7) provides that trust/institution carrying on or deriving income from business will be ligible for deduction under section 80F(1) in respect of its business income if the following further onditions [besides conditions mentioned in items (A), (B) and (C) above] are complied with:

(1) separate books of account in respect of business must be maintained on cash basis and such accounts are audited by a Chartered Accountant. The audit report in the prescribed form must be filed with the return of income;

(2) trust should not engage itself in any business transaction with any interested person or with any concern in which any interested person has a substantial interest;

(3) trust should not enter into any partnership, joint venture or association of persons or body of individuals with any interested person or with any concern in which any interested person has a substantial interest; and

(4) the trust must not carry on business of (a) purchase and sale of securities or shares; (b) money-lending or financing in any form; (c) speculation in securities or shares or any other

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*Where a trust/institution is denied deduction under circumstances mentioned in (3) & (4) above, it may apply to the Chief ommissioner/the Commissioner who, having regard to the extent of the benefit, amenity or perquisite derived or enjoyed by the terested person, may allow the deduction either wholly or in part to the trust/institution [1st proviso to section 80F(3)].

†The interested persons referred to in (3) above shall be deemed to have substantial interest in a concern, being a company, if ey beneficially own shares (not being shares entitled to a fixed rate of dividend) carrying not less than 20% of the total voting power nd in the case of any other concern, they are entitled, either singly or taken together to not less than 20% of the profits of such concern. owever, if the investment by the trust in such concern does not exceed 5% of the capital of such concern, the income of the trust from uch concern alone is not entitled to deduction, but the rest of the income of the trust will qualify for deduction [Explanation 3 to section 0F].

commodities; (d) engaging in conduct of, or participating in, any lottery or crossward puzzle, r card games or other games or gambling or betting; and (e) such other activity as may be prescr

On fulfilment of the above conditions, the charitable trust/institution will be eligible for deducti respect of its business income. The deduction will be limited to the amount applied to the objects of the during the previous year out of such business income. If the trust/institution cannot apply the bus income during the previous year and applies such unapplied income to the objects of the trust durin financial year next following the previous year, then also it will be entitled to deduction in the previous provided that the unapplied income, until it is so applied, is kept in a deposit in a separate account i scheduled bank and it is not utilised for any purpose which is not a purpose of the trust/institution. How if the amount so set apart is not applied to the objects of the trust/institution during the said financial ye will be taxed as business income of the trust/institution of the next following previous year.

In computing the business income of the trust/institution, deduction will not be allowed in resp payment/provision of any remuneration, perquisite, benefit or amenity to any interested person. Any an invested or deposited in accordance with the provisions of section 80F(1)(iv) [Refer item (A)(2) on 318] will not be taken into account for the purpose of deduction under section 80F(1) if such am invested or deposited relates to the business income. Business loss of the trust will neither be allowed set off in the same year against other income of the trust nor will be allowed to be carried forward and s against business income of the subsequent year(s).

(E) EXEMPTION OF CAPITAL GAINS:

[Section 54A]

Where the long-term capital gain arises on sale of a long-term capital asset (referred to as ori asset) of a charitable trust/institution and the trust/institution has, during the previous year in which took place or within a period of six months from end of such previous year, acquired another capital (referred to as the new asset), and the new asset is held for the same purpose as the original asset, then capital gain will be exempt as under:

(i) if the cost of the new asset is not less than the net consideration in respect of original a the whole of such capital gain will be exempt;

(ii) if the cost of the new asset is less than net consideration in respect of original asset exemption from capital gains will be in proportion in which net consideration is invested in acqu the new asset [i.e., cost of the new asset × capital gain on sale of original asset ÷ net consideratio original asset = amount of capital gain exempt u/s. 54A].

If any long-term capital gain is chargeable, it will be subject to deductions under section 48(1 read with section 48(2).

(F) FILING OF RETURN OF INCOME BY TRUSTEES OF CHARITABLE OR RELIGIOUS TRUST:

[Sections 139(4A) & 164]

It is obligatory for the trustees of charitable or religious trust or institution to file voluntarily retur income u/s. 139(4A) if the total income of the trust or institution, without giving effect to the provision section 80F exceeds the maximum amount not liable to tax. The return is required to be filed on or befor due date specified in section 139(1) [For due date for filing return refer item 7(a) on page 323].

Notes:

1. The taxable income of the trust, i.e. gross total income as reduced by the deductions permissible u/s. 80F, is taxabl it is an association of persons and is to be taxed at the maximum marginal rate of tax [Section 164].
2. No deduction is allowed in respect of dividend, etc. u/s. 80L, as such deduction is available only to individual and H undivided family.

(4) Changes made in computation of business/professional income:

(A) INTEREST, SALARY, ETC. DUE TO/RECEVIED BY A PARTNER OF A FIRM:

[Clause (v) to section 28 inserted w.e.f. 1-4-1990*]

Consequent to the change in the method of assessment of firms vide item (10) on page 326, interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called, due to, or received b partner of a firm from such firm will be chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of busines profession" from assessment year 1990-91* and onwards.

* As the revised method of assessing the firms is proposed to be effective from assessment year 1990-91, the provisions of new section 28(v) also would apply from th assessment year.

(B) OMISSION OF SECTIONS 35, 35B, 35C, 35CC, 35CCA & 35CCB:

[Omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

The expenditure on scientific research is allowable as business expenditure under section 35 u assessment year 1988-89. As section 35 has been omitted with effect from assessment year 1989-90, house expenditure on scientific research will be allowed as business expenditure under section 37. Any nation to approved scientific research association will be allowed as deduction from gross total income der section 80G for and from assessment year 1989-90.

Section 35B relating to Export markets development allowance, section 35C relating to Agricultural velopment allowance and section 35CC relating to Rural development allowance, have been deleted as se incentive provisions are not applicable in respect of expenditure incurred after 28-2-1983, 29-2-1984 d 16-3-1985 respectively.

Section 35CCA relating to payment to associations and institutions for carrying out rural develop-nt progammes and section 35CCB relating to payment to associations and institutions for carrying out ogrammes of conservation of natural resources, have been deleted from assessment year 1989-90 and wards and such payments will be allowed as deduction from the gross total income under the amended ction 80G with effect from the said assessment year.

(C) BONUS AND COMMISSION TO EMPLOYEES:

[Amendment of sections 36(1)(ii) and 43B w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

The bonus or commission paid to an employee is allowable as business expenditure subject to certain lings and conditions specified in the provisos to section 36(1)(ii). From assessment year 1989-90 and wards, there will not be any ceiling or condition for paying bonus or commission to employees for services dered, for allowing deduction therefor as the provisos to section 36(1)(ii) have been omitted.

However, under the amended section 43B, from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, bonus or mmission to employees will be allowed only in the year in which it is actually paid. Such unpaid bonus or mmission shall not be disallowed under section 43B if the bonus or commission is actually paid on or fore the date on which the return of income is due to be furnished under section 139(1) for the previous ar in which the liability to pay such sum was incurred and the evidence of such payment is furnished along th such return. If the deduction had already been allowed on accrual basis in the earlier assessment year, en the deduction will not again be allowed on payment basis.

(D) BAD DEBT:

[Amendment of section 36(1)(vii) & 36(2) w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, claim for bad debt will be allowed in the year in which it written off as irrecoverable in the accounts of the assessee. Hitherto, it was necessary for the assessee to ablish that the debt has become bad in the previous year.

(E) EXPENDITURE NOT DEDUCTIBLE:

[Amendment of section 40 & 40A]

(i) In the case of the firm, any payment of interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration by the m to its partner is not deductible under section 40(b). This section has been substituted with effect from sessment year 1990-91* by new section 40(b). Deletion of old section 40(b) is consequent to the revised thod of assessing the firms. The newly inserted section 40(b) provides that interest, salary, etc. paid to rtners by the firm will be allowed as deduction subject to prescribed conditions and the maximum amount at can be allowed. For further details, refer item (10) on page 326. Newly inserted section 40(ba), w.e.f. 4-1989, provides that in the case of an association of persons or body of individuals, any payment of interest, ary, bonus, commission or remuneration made by such association or body to its members will not be owed as deduction in the hands of association or body. For further details, refer item (9) on page 325.

(ii) Section 40(c) provides that remuneration to directors and certain other persons is allowable as duction in the assessment of the companies subject to certain ceiling limits. As this section is omitted with ect from 1-4-1989 (from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards) there will be no such ceiling on the muneration paid to directors and certain other persons.

(iii) Section 40A(5) & 40A(6) lays down monetary ceilings on payment of remuneration, etc. by an sessee to its employees and former employees. Payment of remuneration in excess of monetary ceiling is to disallowed. For further details, refer item (ii)(6) & (7) on page 100. However, from assessment year 89-90 and onwards, payment of remuneration as stated above will be allowed without any monetary iling as sections 40A(5) & 40A(6) have been omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1989.

(iv) Section 40A(3) provides for disallowance of expenditure incurred in respect of which payment in sum exceeding Rs. 2,500 is made otherwise than by a crossed cheque drawn on a bank or by a crossed bank aft. For further details, refer item (iv) on page 101. Under the amended section 40A(3), with effect from 4-1989, this limit of Rs. 2,500 is raised to Rs. 10,000.

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* As the revised method of assessing the firm is proposed to be effective from assessment year 1990-91, the provisions of bstituted section 40(b) also would apply from the said assessment year.

(5) Changes made in the provisions relating to clubbing of income:

[Amendment of section 64]

(a) Clauses (i) & (iii) of section 64(1) provide for clubbing of share income of spouse and minor from the firm in the hands of the individual. For further details, refer item (vii)(3)(i) & (iii) on pp. 40-4 view of the revised method of assessing the firm and exemption of share income from the firm under n inserted section 10(2A) from assessment year 1990-91† and onwards, there will be no need to provid clubbing of such income and hence clauses (i) & (iii) of section 64(1) are omitted w.e.f. 1-4-1990† and so Explanations 1A & 2A to section 64(1) are omitted from the said date.

(b) Section 64(1)(ii) provides for clubbing of salary, commission, fees or any other form of remu tion arising to a spouse from a concern in which the other spouse has substantial interest. Such clubbi income will not be done if the spouse possesses technical or professional qualification vide proviso to se 64(1)(ii). For further details, refer item (vii)(3)(ii) on page 41.

The said proviso to section 64(1)(ii) is substituted w.e.f. 1-4-1989 and accordingly from assessn year 1989-90 and onwards provisions of section 64(1)(ii) shall not apply only where the spouse poss diploma or degree of a university as specified in Explanation below section 32A (2B) and the firm carries on profession as is referred to in section 44AA(1)*. In other words, the salary, etc. of a spouse fr non-professional firm will be clubbed irrespective whether the spouse possesses diploma or degree university.

*Profession referred to in section 44AA(1) is legal, medical, engineering or architectural profession or profession of accoun or technical consultancy or interior decoration or any other notified profession (i.e. authorised representative and film artist).

(c) Clauses (v) & (vii) of section 64(1) which deal with clubbing of income arising from a transferred without adequate consideration to minor child (not being married daughter) and/or to person or association of persons for the immediate or deferred benefit of his or her minor child (not b married daughter) has been amended with effect from 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90 and onward as to provide that such transfer to minor daughter, even if she is married will attract the clubbing provis of clauses (v) & (vii) of section 64(1).

(d) Explanation 3 to section 64(1) has been substituted with effect from 1-4-1989 (assessment 1989-90†† and onwards). Substituted Explanation 3 excludes the clubbing of income received from the fi where the transferred assets are invested by way of contribution of capital as partner in the firm or for be admitted to the benefits of partnership in the firm. However, the interest received from the firm on s capital is to be clubbed in the hands of the transferor. Further, Explanation 3 which was hitherto applica only to clauses (iv) and (v) of section 64(1) is now applicable to clause (vi) of section 64(1) also.

(6) Changes in the provisions pertaining to deductions from gross total income:

[Effective from assessment year 1989-90 & onwards]

(a) Section 80E, providing deduction in respect of payment for securing retirement annuities in of a partner of a registered professional firm, has been deleted with effect from 1-4-1989, since under the s section payment made before 1-3-1984 only qualifies for deduction.

(b) Section 80GGA, providing for deduction in respect of donations for scientific research or r development, has been omitted with effect from 1-4-1989 as such donations will be allowed as deduct under the amended section 80G from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards.

(c) Section 80QQ, providing for deduction in respect of profits and gains from the busines publication of books, has been omitted since deduction under the said section is available upto assessn year 1985-86 only.

(d) The provisions of newly inserted section 80F have been discussed in item (3) "Income Charitable and Religious Trusts" on page 318.

(e) Section 80G relating to deduction in respect of donations to certain funds, charitable institutio etc. has been amended to enlarge the scope of the existing section with effect from assessment year 1989 and onwards. At present the upper limit for donation qualifying for deduction is Rs. 5 lakhs or 10% of gross total income (as reduced by deductions permissible under other provisions of Chapter VIA), whi ever is less. The amendment removes the upper limit of Rs. 5 lakhs, with the result that there will be only upper limit, namely 10% of the gross total income (as reduced by deductions permissible under ot provisions of Chapter VIA). The deduction equal to 100% of the sums donated will also be allowed un the amended section 80G to following funds and institutions:

(1) the rural development fund set up and notified by the Central Government;

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† As the revised method of assessing the firm is proposed to be effective from assessment year 1990-91, the provisions of amen section 64(1) (i) & (iii) also would apply from the said assessment year.

†† As far as clubbing of income received from the firm as stated above, it will be applicable from assessment year 1990-91 (R † note).

(2) a trust or institution of national importance referred to in section 80F(1)(d) which has as its main object the undertaking of scientific research or carrying out of any rural development programme or any programme of conservation of natural resources or of afforestation of wasteland.

Donation to Regimental Fund or Non-Public Fund of armed forces referred to in section 10(23AA) will also be eligible for deduction at 50% under the amended section 80G.

(f) Section 80L has been amended to provide that income received in respect of units of a Mutual Fund specified under newly inserted section 10(23D) will also qualify for deduction under section 80L from assessment year 1988-89 and onwards as explained on pp. 167-168.

(7) Amendments in respect of procedure for assessment:

[Effective from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards]

(a) Return of income: The due date for filing the return of income or revised return or belated return or loss return, under section 139(1) to 139(5) applicable upto assessment year 1988-89 is given in item (3) on page 132.

Section 139 is amended with effect from 1-4-1989. The due date for filing return of income from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards have been staggered for various categories of assessees as under:

(I)	Where the assessee is a company	By 31st December
(II)	Where the assessee is a person, other than a company:	
	(a) who is required to get his accounts audited under the Income-tax Act or any other law, or in the case of a co-operative society ..	By 31st October
	(b) deriving income from business or profession and is not required to get his accounts audited as stated in II(a) above	By 31st August
(III)	In any other case other than I & II above	By 30th June

The above dates are mandatory and the Income-tax Officer has no power to extend the time limit as hitherto. Nor will he issue notice under sub-section (2) requiring the assessee to furnish the return of income as said sub-section has been omitted. The power to issue such notice will now be under the amended section 142(1) as explained in sub-item (d) below. Loss returns also will have to be filed by the due dates mentioned above. The time limit for filing the belated or revised return in respect of assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years has been curtailed to one year from the end of the relevant assessment year or before the completion of the assessment, whichever is earlier. The existing time limit is two years from the end of relevant assessment year, which will continue to apply in respect of return of income for assessment year 1988-89 and earlier years. If the return of income relevant to assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years is furnished by the assessee after the due date mentioned above, then assessee shall be liable to interest for late filing of return of income at the rate of 2% for every month or part of a month under section 234A and not under section 139(8) [Refer item 13(a) on page 328]. The provisions of section 139(8) apply only in respect of assessment year 1988-89 or earlier assessment years.

(b) Under the amended section 140, any person who is duly authorised and holding a valid power of attorney can sign the return of income provided such power of attorney is attached to the return of income.

(c) Self-assessment: Under the amended section 140A, the self-assessment tax payable, in respect of return of income for assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years shall also include interest payable, for late filing of the return under newly inserted section 234A and for default or delay in payment of advance tax under newly inserted sections 234B & 234C. If assessee has not paid the self-assessment tax and interest in full before filing the return, he shall be deemed to be an assessee in default under substituted section 140A(3). Penalty for non-payment of self-assessment tax is not leviable as the existing sub-section (3) is omitted.

(d) If an assessee has not filed the return of income before the end of the relevant assessment year, the Income-tax Officer can issue notice under amended section 142(1) requiring the assessee to furnish the return of income. This is consequent to omission of section 139 (2).

(e) Regular assessment: Section 143 is substituted by new section 143 with effect from 1-4-1989. Returns of income filed under section 139 or 142(1) will be accepted summarily after: (1) correcting arithmetical errors; (2) allowing deduction, allowance or relief, set off of carried forward loss, which is *prima facie* admissible but which is not claimed; and (3) disallowing deduction, allowance or relief, set off of carried forward loss, claimed but which is *prima facie* inadmissible. If any tax or interest is found due on the basis of such return, an intimation shall be sent to the assessee. If any refund is due on the basis of such return, it shall be granted to the assessee.

If due to any appellate, rectification, revision, reassessment or settlement orders pertaining to a earlier assessment year and passed subsequent to the filing of return as stated above, there is any variation the carried forward loss, deduction, allowance or relief claimed in the return, then, if any tax or interest found due on the basis of such variation in the returned income, an intimation shall be sent within four yea from the end of the financial year in which any such order was passed. If refund is due on the basis of su variation in the returned income, it shall be granted to the assessee.

Notice under section 143(2) requiring the assessee to prove the return can be issued by the Assessi Officer on or before the end of the financial year in which the return is filed or six months from the end of t month in which the return is filed, whichever period expires later. After hearing such evidence as t assessee may produce in response to notice under section 143(2) and such other evidence as the Assessi Officer may require on the specified points, he shall by an order in writing, make an assessment und section 143(3) and determine the sum payable by him on the basis of such assessment.

(f) Best judgment assessment: Section 144 is amended with effect from 1-4-1989. Issue of show cau notice will be necessary for passing ex-parte assessment called the "best judgment assessment", except cases where the notice under section 142(1) had already been issued prior to the ex-parte assessment.

(g) Amendments made to sections 147 to 153 dealing with reopening of assessments are effecti from 1-4-1989. The procedure for reopening of assessments have been simplified. The time limit for issue notice under section 148 for reopening assessments have been recast as under:

(i) for assessment made u/s. 143(3) or 147†:
  (a) if income escaping assessment is less than Rs. 50,000 .. 4 years from the end of the relevant assessment year,
  (b) if income escaping assessment is less than Rs. 1,00,000 but more than Rs. 50,000 .. 7 years from the end of the relevant assessment year,
  (c) if income escaping assessment is more than Rs. 1,00,000 .. 10 years from the end of the relevant assessment year.

(ii) for any other assessment††:
  (a) if income escaping assessment is less than Rs. 25,000 .. 4 years from the end of the relevant assessment year,
  (b) if income escaping assessment is less than Rs. 50,000 but more than Rs. 25,000 .. 7 years from the end of the relevant assessment year,
  (c) if income escaping assessment is more than Rs. 50,000 .. 10 years from the end of the relevant assessment year.

† No notice shall be issued under section 148 except by an Assessing Officer of the rank of Assistant Commissioner or Deput Commissioner. However, after the expiry of four years from end of relevant assessment year such notice can be issued only with th prior approval of the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner [Section 151(1)].

††No notice under section 148 can be issued after the expiry of 4 years from the end of relevant assessment year by an Assessin Officer who is below the rank of Deputy Commissioner. However, such notice can be issued with the prior approval of the Deput Commissioner [Section 151(2)]

Time limit for completing such reopened assessment has been reduced to two years from the end o the financial year in which the notice under section 148 was served. However, where notice under sectio 148 was served on or before 31-3-1987, the assessment is to be completed by 31-3-1990. The time limit fo completing regular assessment continues to be two years from end of the relevant assessment year [Sectio 153].

(8) Levy of additional income-tax:

[Newly inserted sections 158B & 246A w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

Under the existing provisions, for concealment of income a penalty under section 271(1)(c) is leviable through a separate proceeding for such levy. Section 158B as inserted with effect from assessment year 1989-90 replaces such penalty by an additional income-tax. Section 158B provides that on the completion o regular assessment under section 143 or 144, apart from the tax determined to be payable on assessment, an additional income-tax at the rate of 30% on the difference between the assessed income and the returned income will be levied by the Assessing Officer. To determine the returned income, the following rules have been prescribed in section 158B(2):

(a) where two or more returns of income for the same assessment year are filed, the total income declared in return furnished last before the service of notice under section 143(2) will be treated as the returned income. Any return filed after the said notice will not be considered.

EXAMPLE: Mr. A files return of income for the assessment year 1989-90 say on 30-8-1989 declaring income of Rs. 50,000. He also files a revised return of income u/s. 139(5) for the said year say on 29-12-1989 declaring an income of Rs. 60,000. He is served with notice u/s. 143(2) for the said year on 3-1-1990 and files another revised return for the said assessment year declaring an income of Rs. 70,000 say on 10-1-1990. On regular assessment u/s. 143 income assessed say is Rs. 80,000. He will be liable to additional income-tax at the rate of 30% on Rs. 20,000 [i.e. difference between Rs. 80,000 (assessed income) and Rs. 60,000 (returned income as per first revised return of income filed on 29-12-1989 and not as per second revised return of income filed on 10-1-1990 as the second revised return is filed after the issue of notice under section 143(2)].

(b) Where the return of income is not filed and assessment is completed under section 144 or where return of income is filed only after receipt of notice under section 148, the returned income will be taken to be the total income on which tax, by way of advance tax and tax deducted at source, if any, has been paid. If no such tax has been paid or deducted, the returned income will be taken to be nil.

EXAMPLE: Mr. A does not file the return of income for the assessment year 1989-90 and assessment is completed under section 144 on an income of Rs. 32,500 or where he files the return of income for the said assessment year only after receipt of notice under section 148, then additional tax payable by him will be as under:

(1) if he has paid advance tax and tax deducted at source amounting to Rs. 2,200 relevant income covered by such tax is Rs. 26,500, then he will be liable to additional income-tax at the rate of 30% on Rs. 6,000 (i.e. difference between the assessed income of Rs. 32,500 and Rs. 26,500 being income covered by advance tax paid and tax deducted at source).

(2) if he has not paid any advance tax and no tax is deducted at source, then he will be liable to additional income-tax at the rate of 30% on the assessed income of Rs. 32,500 (i.e., returned income will be taken to be Nil as no taxes have been paid or deducted).

(c) Where the return of loss is filed, additional income-tax at the rate of 30% will be levied either on the difference between loss as returned and assessed or on the difference between the income as assessed and the loss as returned, as the case may be.

EXAMPLE: Mr. A has filed return of loss for the assessment year 1989-90 declaring loss of Rs. 25,000 and on regular assessment:

(1) if loss is assessed at Rs. 10,000, then he will be liable to additional income-tax at the rate of 30% on Rs. 15,000 (being difference between returned loss of Rs. 25,000 and assessed loss of Rs. 10,000).

(2) if loss is converted into assessed income of Rs. 5,000, then he will be liable to additional income-tax at the rate of 30% on Rs. 30,000 (being difference between assessed income of Rs. 5,000 and returned loss of Rs. 25,000).

The additional income-tax payable under section 158B(1) will be increased or decreased if the amount on which the additional income-tax was levied is increased or decreased in appeal, revision, rectification, reassessment or settlement.

The Chief Commissioner or the Commissioner is empowered under section 158B(4) to waive or reduce the additional income-tax either on his own or on an application for waiver or reduction by the assessee accompanied by a fee of Rs. 100.

The additional income-tax will not be taken into account for the purpose of levying interest for delay in filing return of income under section 234A or for defaults in payment of advance tax under section 234B.

In cases of disputed income or disputed deduction, the assessee may include the disputed income or not claim the disputed deduction in the return of income and pay 30% of the tax due on the said disputed amount to avoid the levy of additional income-tax. The assessee may prefer an application to Deputy Commissioner (Appeals) or Commissioner (Appeals), as the case may be, within 30 days of filing the said return, who will decide the question raised in the application and pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit [vide section 246A].

(9) Revised method of assessment of an association of persons/body of individuals:

[Amendment and substitution of section 67, 80A(3), 86, 167B & 40 (ba) w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

The provisions of above sections for and from assessment year 1989-90 introduces a new scheme of assessment of an association of persons(AOP), body of individuals (BOI) and the members thereof. In the following circumstances, AOP/BOI will be charged to tax at the maximum marginal rate under new section 167B:

(a) Where the shares of the members in the whole or any part of the income of AOP/BOI are indeterminate or unknown on the date of formation of such association/body or at any time thereafter; and

(b) Where any member of AOP/BOI has taxable income (excluding his share from association/body).

However, if any of its member is taxable at a rate higher than the maximum marginal rate of tax (for example where member is a company), then the AOP/BOI will be charged to tax at such higher rate instead of at the maximum marginal rate.

Where the shares of the members of AOP/BOI are determinate and known and none of the memb has taxable income, then the AOP/BOI will be charged to tax at the slab rates applicable to individual

While computing the business or professional income of AOP/BOI, interest, salary, bonus, commission, et paid to a member will not be allowed as deduction under newly inserted section 40(ba). This provision similar to section 40(b) in respect of firms as it exists now.

Where the shares of the members of AOP/BOI are determinate or known, computation of share of i members is to be made in accordance with newly inserted section 67 as under:

(1) Deduct interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called paid the member from the total income of the AOP/BOI.

(2) The balance so arrived at in (1) above is to be apportioned amongst the members in t proportion in which they are entitled to share in the income of the AOP/BOI.

(3) If the amount apportioned to a member as in (2) above:

(a) is a profit, any interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration paid to the member the AOP/BOI is to be added to such apportioned amount and the resultant amount will be member share in the income of AOP/BOI;

(b) is a loss, any interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration paid to the member the AOP/BOI is to be adjusted against the apportioned loss and the resultant amount will member's share in the income of the AOP/BOI.

(4) Interest paid by a member on capital borrowed by him for the purposes of investment in t AOP/BOI will be allowed as deduction from his share (chargeable under the head "Profits and gains business or profession") as determined in (3) above.

Where any deduction admissible under sections 80G, 80HH, 80HHA, 80HHB, 80HHC, 80I or 80J allowable in computing the total income of the AOP/BOI, no deduction under the same section shall allowed in the hands of its member in computing his share of income from the AOP/BOI [Vide substitute section 80A(3)].

Under substituted section 86 the share of a member as computed under section 67:

(a) will be included in the total income of the member for rate purposes only if AOP/BOI chargeable to tax at usual rates and not at maximum marginal rate; or

(b) will not at all be included in the total income of the member, if the AOP/BOI has bee taxed at maximum marginal rate or at still a higher rate; or

(c) will be included in the total income of the member and income-tax shall be payable thereo if no income-tax is chargeable on the total income of the AOP/BOI, as the provisions of sections 8 will not apply in such circumstances.

(10) Revised method of assessment of firms:

[Sections 10(2A), 40(b), 75 to 77, 78(1), 167A, 184, 185, 188A, 189A & 194E inserted/amended w.e.f. 1-4-1990*]

All firms, which are assessable as firms, will be charged to tax at maximum marginal rate fro assessment year 1990-91* and onwards under newly inserted section 167A.

Substituted section 184 provides that a firm shall be assessed as a firm if the partnership is evidence by partnership deed and individual shares of the partners are specified in such deed. A true copy of suc partnership deed certified and signed by all the partners (excluding minors admitted to benefits partnership) should be filed along with the first return of income which should also be signed by all th partners (except minors). Once a partnership firm is assessed as a firm for any assessment year, it wi continue to be assessed as a firm for subsequent years till a change in constitution of the firm or share of th partners take place. Subsequent return of income of the firm assessed as firm in earlier assessment year ca be signed by the managing partner as hitherto. Where a change takes place in the constitution of the firm the shares of the partners, the procedure to be followed is the same as in the case of a new firm i.e. a true cop of partnership deed certified and signed by all the partners (excluding minors) should be filed along with th return of income of the relevant assessment year and such return of income should also be signed by all th partners (except minors).

For failure to follow the above procedure in relation to any assessment year, the firm shall be assesse as an association of persons for that assessment year as per newly inserted section 185. In any assessmen year where there is any default on the part of a firm as is mentioned in section 144, the firm will be assesse as an association of persons for that year.

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* As announced by the Hon. Finance Minister while moving the Finance Bill, 1988 for consideration in the Lok Sabha on 27t April, 1988, revised method of assessment of firms would be applicable from assessment year 1990-91 and onwards and not fro assessment year 1989-90.

The liability of each partner for tax arrears of the firm will be joint and several and in the case of eceased partner, his legal heirs will also be jointly and severally liable under newly inserted section 188A.

As far as assessments of assessment year 1989-90 and earlier years are concerned the law as it stood mmediately prior to 1-4-1990 will continue to apply [Vide newly inserted section 189A].

In computing the income of the firm, any payment of salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by hatever name called (hereinafter referred to as remuneration) to any partner who is not a whole time orking partner will be disallowed under section 40(b). "Whole-time working partner" means a partner of he firm who is in receipt of any remuneration from the firm for the services rendered to that firm and who is ot in receipt of any similar remuneration from any other person. Even in respect of whole-time working artners, ceilings for remuneration have been prescribed as under. Any payment in excess of this ceiling will e disallowed in the hands of the firm:

			Professional firms referred to in section 44AA	*Other than professional firms i.e. Business firms*
1.	On the first Rs. 50,000 of the book-profit* of the firm	..	90%	75%
2.	On the next Rs. 50,000 of the book-profit* of the firm	..	65%	50%
3.	On the balance of the book-profit* of the firm	..	40%	25%

*"Book-profit" means the profit which would have been computed in accordance with the provisions of Parts II & III of the ixth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1956, if those provisions had been applicable to a firm. While arriving at the book-profit, no eduction shall be made in respect of the amounts as stated hereunder and if they have been made, the same shall be added back to etermine the book profit:

(*a*) unabsorbed depreciation allowance;
(*b*) brought forward loss;
(*c*) deduction, for investment deposit account u/s. 32AB, tea development account u/s. 33AB and, under Chapter VIA i.e. u/s. 80C to 80U;
(*d*) any other allowance or deduction brought forward from any earlier previous year;
(*e*) the aggregate amount of the remuneration and interest to all the partners of the firm;
(*f*) income-tax;
(*g*) reserves or provisions of any kind; and
(*h*) depreciation,

he resultant figure arrived at above is to be reduced by:
(1) depreciation allowable u/s. 32(1); and
(2) interest allowed to all the partners u/s. 40(b).

As far as payment of interest to any partner is concerned, any payment in excess of interest calculated t the rate to be prescribed will be disallowed under section 40(b)(iv).

It may be noted that payment of remuneration to whole-time working partner and interest to the partners as explained above should be authorised by the partnership deed. If such payments are not so authorised, then such payments will be disallowed u/s. 40(b) in computing the income of the firm. Partnership deed cannot be amended retrospectively for this purpose. Any such amendment can only be given prospective effect. In other words, such payment made to partners and relating to any period falling before the date of such partnership deed will be disallowed as deduction u/s. 40(b).

The existing Explanations 2 and 3 to section 40(b) have been reproduced in the newly inserted section 40(b) also. These Explanations deal with interest paid to a partner in a different capacity, etc. The existing Explanation 1, however, does not find a place in the recast section 40(b). This Explanation deals with disallowing net interest (i.e. interest paid by the firm to partner as reduced by the interest received by the firm from him). In the absence of such an Explanation, gross interest paid by the firm to partner will be disallowed under new section 40(b).

The firm will have to deduct tax at source on payment of interest, salary, bonus, etc. to partners at the average rate of income-tax on the estimated salary, interest, etc. payable during the financial year 1989-90 [Newly inserted section 194E w.e.f. 1-4-1989].

Sections 75, 76 & 77 have been omitted and section 78 is amended with effect from 1-4-1990 consequent to the revised method of assessment of firms. These sections deal with set off and carry forward of losses of registered and unregistered firms.

In the assessment of partner, his share in the total income of the firm will be exempt under newly inserted clause (2A) in section 10 from assessment year 1990-91 and onwards. Explanation to this clause states that share of a partner in a firm shall be computed by dividing the taxable profits of the firm in the same proportion as the profit sharing ratio mentioned in the partnership deed. It may be noted that taxable profits and not the book profits of the firm has to be taken into account for the purposes of exemption. Where the book profits of the firm are more and the partner actually receives share of book profits, the excess sh of book-profit over the share of taxable profits of the firm will not be exempt under section 10(2A). Sal interest, etc received by the partner from the firm will be assessable as business income in his hand un section 28(v). It may also be noted that remuneration and/or interest to partners in excess of the prescri ceiling limit would have been disallowed in the hands of the firm u/s. 40(b) and taxed there at the maxim marginal rate. Thereafter, the full amount of interest and/or remuneration will once again be taxed in partners' hands.

(11) New Scheme of payment of advance tax:

[Sections 207 to 218, 234B, 234C, 244A & 273 amended/inserted/omitted w.e.f. from 1-4-1988/1-4-1989]

New Scheme of advance tax is applicable in relation to payment of advance tax during the finan year ending on 31-3-1989 relevant to assessment year 1989-90. Main features of the new scheme of adva tax payment is given on pp. 306-311.

(12) Monetary limit enhanced for taking or repaying certain loans and deposits:

[Amendment of sections 269SS & 269T(2) w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

The existing monetary limit of Rs. 10,000 laid down under sections 269SS & 269T has been increa to Rs. 20,000, for taking or repaying certain loans and deposits, otherwise than by an account payee chec or an account payee bank draft.

Where the lender and borrower have only agricultural income and they do not have any inco chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act, the provision of section 269SS, which deals with taking accepting certain loans and deposits by any person, will not apply.

The meaning of word "deposit" has also been enlarged for the purpose of section 269T, which de with repayment of certain deposits. The provisions of section 269T has been made applicable to all perso instead of only to companies, firms and co-operative societies, as hitherto.

(13) Interest payable and receivable by an assessee:

The circumstances under which the liability to pay interest or right to receive interest arising relation to assessment year 1988-89 and earlier years are explained on pp. 142-146. From assessment y 1989-90 and onwards, the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 has amended the provisions relating interest payable to, and receivable by, an assessee as discussed hereunder:

(a) FOR DELAY OR FAILURE IN FURNISHING THE RETURN OF INCOME UNDER SECTION 139 OR 142(1):

[Newly inserted section 234A w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, where a return of income under section 139(1) section 139(4) or in response to notice under section 142(1), is furnished after the 'due date' as specified the Explanation to section 139(1), or is not furnished, the assessee shall be liable to pay mandatory simp interest at the rate of 2% for every month or part of a month from the date immediately following the d date: (1) to the date of furnishing the return of income; or (2) where no return has been furnished, to the da on which assessment is completed u/s. 144. The 'due date' for furnishing the return of income and the da from which interest is leviable are as under:

	'Due date' specified for filing the return of income	*Period for which interest is chargeab*
(1) Where the assessee is a company	31st December of the assessment year	From 1st January of the assessm year to the date of furnishing return of income
(2) Where the assessee is a person, other than a company:		
(a) who is required to get his accounts audited under the Income-tax Act or any other law, or in the case of a co-operative society	31st October of the assessment year	From 1st November of the asse ment year to the date of furnishi the return of income
(b) deriving income from business or profession and is not required to get his accounts audited as stated in (a) above	31st August of the assessment year	From 1st September of the asse ment year to the date of furnishi the return of income
(c) in any other case other than (1), 2(a) & 2(b)	30th June of the assessment year	From 1st July of the assessme year to the date of furnishing t return of income
(3) Where no return is furnished	From 1st January or 1st November or 1st September or 1st July, as the ca may be, to the date of completion of assessment u/s. 144.	

ILLUSTRATION: For the assessment year 1989-90 an assessee has income from business. Due date for furnishing the return of ncome is 31-8-1989. He files the return of income on 2-1-1990 declaring income of Rs. 40,000. Advance tax paid and tax deducted at ource is Rs. 5,850. The interest payable under section 234A for delay in furnishing the return of income together with self-assessment ax payable u/s. 140A will be as under:

Due date of furnishing the return		31-8-1989
Delay in filing the return of income from 1-9-1989 to 2-1-1990		4 months & 1 day
Tax on Rs. 40,000	Rs.	6,250
Less: Advance tax paid and tax deducted at source	Rs.	5,850
Net tax due under section 140A	Rs.	400
Add: Mandatory interest @2% for every month or part of a month on Rs. 400 i.e. @2% for 5 months [4 months+1 day (part of a month to be considered as a month)]	Rs.	40
Total of tax u/s. 140A including interest payable u/s. 234A is	Rs.	440

It may be noted that along with self-assessment tax payable under section 140A, the assessee is equired to pay interest: (a) under section 234A for delay in furnishing the return of income, and/or b) under section 234B/234C for defaults in payment of advance tax. In short, assessee will have to compute he interest, if any, payable under sections 234A or 234B or 234C and pay the same along with the self-assessment tax under section 140A before filing the return of income. Further, interest payable under section 234A(1) will be reduced by the interest, if any, paid along with self-assessment tax towards the interest chargeable under section 234A.

The interest is chargeable on the net amount of tax payable [excluding additional income-tax u/s. 158B] on regular assessment, i.e. total tax as reduced by advance tax paid and/or any tax deducted at source, but excluding any self-assessment tax paid.

The interest payable for late filing of return of income cannot be waived or reduced as the provisions contained in the existing proviso to section 139(8)(a) is not incorporated in the new section 234A and hence Rule 117A will not apply in respect of return of income for assessment year 1989-90 and onwards.

Where a return of income is furnished in response to notice under section 148, in a case where assessment has already been completed, after the expiry of time allowed under such notice, the interest at the rate of 2% for every month or part of a month will be chargeable from the day immediately following the expiry of time allowed under such notice to the date of furnishing the return. However, if the return is not furnished, then, such interest will be charged upto the date of completion of re-assessment or re-computation under section 147.

If the amount of tax on which interest has been charged for late filing of return of income is increased or reduced as a result of any rectification, appeal, revision or settlement, the interest will also be increased or reduced accordingly.

(b) INTEREST FOR DEFAULTS IN PAYMENT OF ADVANCE TAX:
[Newly inserted section 234B w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, interest for defaults in payment of advance tax is payable under the newly inserted section 234B and not under section 215 & 217. For further details, refer item 7(i) on page 309.

(c) INTEREST PAYABLE FOR DEFERMENT OF ADVANCE TAX:
[Newly inserted section 234C w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, interest for deferment of advance tax is payable under the newly inserted section 234C and not under section 216. For further details, refer item 7(ii) on page 310.

(d) INTEREST PAYABLE ON DELAYED PAYMENT OF TAX OTHER THAN ADVANCE TAX:
[Amendment of section 220 w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

If an assessee fails to pay any tax, penalty, etc. within 30 days* from the date of receipt of the notice of demand issued under section 156, he shall be liable to pay interest on the outstanding demands, at the rate of 1½%† for every month or part of a month for the period of default after 31-3-1989.

* Upto 31-3-1989, the period of payment of demand was 35 days.

† The rate of interest was 12% p.a. for period of default upto 30-9-1984 and 15% p.a. for the period of default from 1-10-1984 to 31-3-1989.

(e) INTEREST ON REFUNDS:
[Newly inserted section 244A w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

From assessment year 1989-90 and onwards, interest on excess payment of advance tax and/or tax deducted at source will be granted under the newly inserted section 244A and not under section 214. For further details, refer item 7(iii) on page 311.

It may be noted that the provisions of section 243 (interest on delayed refunds) and section 244 (interest refunds where no claim is needed) will not apply from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards [Refer newly insert sub-section (3) to sections 243 and 244].

(14) Changes in the penalty provisions:

[Sections 271, 271A, 271C, 271D, 271E, 272, 272A, 272B, 273, 273A, 274 & 275 amended/ omitted/inserted w.e.f. 1-4-1989]

In view of levy of additional income-tax at the rate of 30% on the difference between assessed income a returned income under section 158B [Vide item (8) on page 324] and levy of enhanced rate of interest for delayed fili of return of income under section 234A & for defaults in payment of advance tax under section 234B, the existing penal provisions have been completely recast. There will be no penalty for the above mentioned defaults under sections 271 273 from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards.

The other penalties wherein amendments have been effected are indicated in chart below:

Penalties leviable under the Income-tax Act, 1961:
[W.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessement year 1989-90 and onwards)]

Section of the Income-tax Act	*Nature of default*	*Quantum of penalty*
221(1)	Failure in making payment of tax and interest payable under section 220(2) within the prescribed time limit	The penalty can be imposed from time to time to the extent of the tax arrears. The penalty is imposable even if the tax has been paid after t default in payment has occurred.
271	Failure to comply with a notice under section 142(1) or 143(2) or failure to comply with directions issued under section 142(2A).	Minimum penalty Rs. 1,000 & maximum penalty Rs. 25,000, for each su failure.
271A	Failure to keep, maintain or retain books of account, etc. as required under section 44AA	Minimum Rs. 2,000 & maximum Rs. 1,00,000.
271B	Failure to get the accounts audited or obtain a report of such audit u/s. 44AB or furnish the said report along with the return of income u/s. 139(1) or 142(1)(i).	½% of the total sales, turnover or gross receipts in business or of gro receipts in profession, OR a sum of Rs. 1,00,000, Whichever is less.
271C	Failure to deduct (the whole or any part of) tax at source as required under Chapter XVII-B	An amount equal to tax that should have been deducted.
271D	Failure to comply with provisions of section 269SS (i.e. taking or accepting certain loans and deposits)	A sum equal to the amount of loan or deposit taken or accepted.
271E	Failure to comply with provisions of section 269T (i.e. repayment of certain deposits)	A sum equal to the amount of deposit so repaid.
272A(1)	Failure to answer questions; sign statements; attend or produce books of account, etc. u/s. 131(1) or; comply with provision of sec. 139A	Minimum penalty Rs. 500 and maximum penalty Rs. 10,000 for each su default or failure.
272A(2)	Failure to, comply with notice u/s. 94(6); give notice of discontinuance u/s. 176(3); furnish returns, statements, etc. u/s. 133, 206, 206A, 206B or 285B; furnish return of income u/s. 139(4A); deliver in due time a copy of the declaration mentioned in section 197A; furnish a certificate as required by section 203; deduct & pay tax as required u/s. 226(2); allow inspection of any register referred to in sec. 134	Minimum penalty Rs. 100 and maximum penalty Rs. 200, for every d during which the failure continues.

NOTES:

1. The penalty proceedings should be completed before the end of the financial year in which the proceedings, in the course of which action f imposition of penalty is initiated, are completed, or within six months from the end of the month in which action for imposition of penalty is initiated/t order of the Commissioner (Appeals) or/the Appellate Tribunal is received by the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner, whichever period expires later. the relevant assessment or order is the subject matter of revision u/s. 263, the penalty proceedings should be completed within six months from the end the month in which such order of revision is passed [Section 275].

2. No order imposing a penalty under Chapter XXI shall be made by the Income-tax Officer or the Assistant Commissioner where the penal exceeds Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000 respectively, except with the previous approval of the Deputy Commissioner [Section 274(2)].

3. The power of Commissioner of Income-tax to reduce or waive interest and penalty under section 273A has been omitted with effect fro assessment year 1989-90 and onwards.

(B) WEALTH-TAX

Amendments to the Wealth-tax Act are corresponding or consequential to the amendments to the Income-tax Act and a applicable from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards. The following important amendments are noteworthy:

(1) The investment in units of a Mutual Fund specified in section 10(23D) of the Income-tax Act will be exempt fro assessment year 1988-89, and onwards, subject to the overall ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs in respect of specified financial assets under sectio 5(1A) [Section 5(1)(xxiva)].

(2) The due dates for filing the return of wealth are the same as for returns of income vide item 7(a) on page 323 [Amendment section 14 w.e.f. 1-4-1989]. Under amended section 15, revised and belated return of wealth for the assessment year 1989-90 an onwards can be furnished at any time before the expiry of one year from the end of the relevant assessment year or before completion assessment, whichever is earlier. However, such returns—

(a) for assessment year 1987-88 and earlier years can be furnished at anytime before 31-3-1990 or before the completion the assessment, whichever is earlier; and

(b) for assessment year 1988-89 can be furnished at any time before 31-3-1991 or before the completion of the assessmen whichever is earlier.

(3) Interest at 2% for every month or part of a month will be charged under section 17B for delayed filing of the return of wealth m assessment year 1989-90 & onwards and such interest is to be paid along with the self-assessment tax under section 15B on the ne lines as per return of income vide items 7(a) & (c) on page 323 [Newly inserted section 17B and amendment of section 15B w.e.f. -1989].

(4) Amendments to the provisions of section 16 relating to assessment of wealth are on the same lines as for the assessment der the Income-tax Act vide item 7(e) on page 323 [Amendment of section 16 w.e.f. 1-4-1989].

(5) Levy of additional wealth-tax on understated net wealth is on the same lines as levy of additional income-tax. Additional alth-tax will be levied at the rate of 3% on the difference between assessed net wealth and returned net wealth [Newly inserted tion 18D w.e.f. 1-4-1989].

(6) Association of persons will be chargeable to wealth-tax under section 21AA at the maximum marginal rate i.e. at the rate plicable to highest slab of wealth in the case of an individual as specified in Part I of Schedule I [Amendment of section 21AA & wly inserted clause (lc) in section 2 w.e.f. 1-4-1989].

(C) GIFT-TAX

Amendments to the Gift-tax Act are corresponding or consequential to the amendments to the Income-tax Act and are plicable from assessment year 1989-90 and onwards. The following important amendments are noteworthy:

(1) Due date for filing the return of taxable gifts is 30th June as hitherto. However, return of gift below taxable limit, if filed, all be deemed never to have been furnished [Amendment of section 13 w.e.f. 1-4-1989].

(2) Self-assessment tax along with interest for late filing of return u/s. 16B has to be paid just as in the case of return of income ewly inserted section 14B w.e.f. 1-4-1989 (assessment year 1989-90 and onwards)].

(3) Interest at the rate of 2% for every month or part of a month will be charged for late filing of return of gift on the same lines for return of income [Newly inserted section 16B w.e.f. from 1-4-1989].

(4) Additional gift-tax will be levied at the rate of 20% on the difference between assessed gifts and returned gifts [Newly serted section 18B w.e.f. 1-4-1989].

THE TENTH SCHEDULE

[See section 3(3)]

MODIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT SHALL APPLY IN CASES WHERE THE PREVIOUS YEAR IN RELATION TO THE ASSESSMENT YEAR COMMENCING ON THE 1ST APRIL, 1989, REFERRED TO IN SECTION 3(2), EXCEEDS TWELVE MONTHS.

1. Definition. In this Schedule, "transitional previous year" means the period reckoned as the previous year for the assessment year mmencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, in the manner specified in sub-section *(2)* of section 3 and, in a case where the proviso to that sub-section applies, e longer or, as the case may be, the longest of the periods reckoned in the manner laid down in the said proviso.

2. Special provisions in a case where the transitional previous year is longer than twelve months. In a case where the transitional evious year is longer than twelve months, the provisions of this Act and the Finance Act of the relevant year shall apply subject to the modifications ecified in rules 3,4, 5 and 6 of this Schedule.

3. Modifications pertaining to monetary limits, etc. The provisions of this Act specified in column (1) of the Table below shall be subject to e modification that the reference therein to the amount or amounts specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table, shall be nstrued as a reference to the said amount or amounts as increased by multiplying each such amount by a fraction of which the numerator is the number months in the transitional previous year and the denominator is twelve:

Provided that for the purposes of this rule and rules 5 and 6, where the transitional previous year includes a part of a month, then, if such part is teen days or more, it shall be increased to one complete month and if such part is less than fifteen days, it shall be ignored.

TABLE

ovision of the Act (1)	Amount (2)	Provision of the Act (1)	Amount (2)
	Rs.		Rs.
ction 10(3)	5,000	Section 80C*(2)(d)*	10,000
ction 16	10,000	Section 80C*(4)*	60,000 and 40,000
ction 24(1)*(ii)*	3,600	Section 80F*(2)(b)*	50,000
ction 37*(2A)*	10,000	Section 80L(1)	7,000 (occurring in two places)
ction 44AA*(2)(i)* and *(iii)*	25,000 and 2,50,000	Section 80L(1)—1st proviso	3,000
ction 44AB	40,00,000 and 10,00,000	Section 80L(1)—2nd proviso	2,000
ction 48(2)	10,000	Section 80U	15,000
ction 80C(1)	6,000, 9000 and 12,000	Section 139A	50,000

4. Modification in section 6. Where the transitional previous year comprises a period of eighteen months or more, then, sub-section (1) of ction 6 shall be subject to the modification that references therein to the periods of one hundred and eighty-two days and ninety days shall be construed references, respectively, to the periods of two hundred and seventy-three days and one hundred and thirty-five days.

5. Modification in respect of depreciation allowance. Where the assessee's income under the head "Profits and gains of business or rofession" for a period of thirteen months or more is included in his total income for the transitional previous year, the allowance under clause (ii) of ub-section (1) of section 32 in respect of depreciation of buildings, machinery, plant or furniture calculated in the manner stated therein, shall be increased y multiplying it by a fraction of which the numerator is the number of months in the transitional previous year and the denominator is twelve.

6. Modification in respect of rate of tax. The tax chargeable on the total income of the transitional previous year shall be calculated at the verage rate of tax on the amount obtained by multiplying such total income by a fraction of which the numerator is twelve and the denominator is the umber of months in the transitional previous year, as if the resultant amount were the total income.

7. Power of Board to grant relief in case of hardship. The Board may, if it considers it desirable or expedient so to do for avoiding genuine ardship, by general or special order, grant appropriate relief in any case or class of cases where the transitional previous year is longer than twelve nonths.

TAX SAVINGS PLAN

(Under the existing Small Savings Schemes in force as on 1st April, 1988.)

	Name of the Scheme (Security)	Limits of Investment	Rate of interest and when payable	Whether the INTEREST IS TAX-FREE under Sec. 10 of the Income-tax Act	Whether the amount INVESTED qualifies for deduction under Sec. 80-C of the Income-tax Act	Whether the INVESTM qualifies for exempti from Wealth-tax und Sec. 5 of the Wealth-tax	
						Within the prescribed limit of Rs. 5,00,000	In add to the of Rs. 5,0
1.	**Post Office Savings Bank.**	Minimum Rs. 5. Maximum Rs. 50,000 for an individual and Rs. 1,00,000 for 2 or 3 adults jointly, in one or more accounts.	at 5½% (Tax free) payable annually by credit to the account.††	Yes. See Sec. 10(15)(ii).	No	Yes	No
2.	**7-Year National Savings Certificates II Issue.**	Maximum Rs. 75,000 for an individual and Rs. 1,50,000 for two adults jointly. Limits inclusive of holdings in the N.S.C.s III issue.	6½% (Tax free) compound at maturity (Rs. 100 becomes Rs. 165.50 including bonus of Rs. 10 after 7 years).	Yes. See Sec. 10(15)(ii).	No	Yes	No
3.	**Public Provident Fund Accounts.**	Minimum Rs. 100 and maximum Rs. 60,000 in every financial year (Minimum period 15 years). Individuals, H.U.F., A.O.P. & B.O.I. referred to in Sec. 80C(2)(g) can subscribe.	Current rate 12% compound, to be credited to the account at the end of every financial year, payable at the time of final withdrawal.*	Yes. See Sec. 10(11).	Yes (upto aggregate of Rs. 40,000. Refer page 155)	In addition to Rs. 5,00,000.	Yes
4.‡	**6-Year National Savings Certificates VI Issue.**	In denomination of Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 & Rs. 10,000 (without limit).	11% compounded (half-yearly) at maturity Rs. 100 becomes Rs. 190.10†.	Qualifying for deduction under Sec. 80L within limit of Rs. 7,000.	Yes	Yes	No
5.‡	**6-Year National Savings Certificates VII Issue.**	In denomination of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 & Rs. 10,000 (without limit).	11% payable half-yearly.	Do	Yes	Yes	No
6.	**Post Office Time Deposit Accounts.**	In multiples of Rs. 50 (without limit). Trusts, associations, companies, corporations, societies, firms, local authorities, etc. can also deposit.	@ 9.5% for 1 year account. @ 10% for 2 years account. @ 10.5% for 3 years account. @ 11% for 5 years account. Interest payable annually calculated at half-yearly rest.	Do Do Do Do	No No No No	Yes Yes Yes Yes	No No No No
7.	**Post Office Recurring Deposit Accounts. (Period 5 years).**	In multiples of Rs. 10 per month. No limit. Advance deposits allowed.	11% compound, at maturity (i.e. after 5 years). An account of Rs. 10 denomination will yield Rs. 800.30 at maturity.	Do	No	Yes	No
8.	**10-Year Capital Investment Bonds § & **.**	Without any limit in the case of Individual and H.U.F.	7% payable half-yearly.	Yes. See Sec. 10(15)(iib)	No	In addition to Rs. 5,00,000.	Yes
9.	**5-Year 9% Relief Bonds, 1987§§.**	Without any limit in the case of Individual and H.U.F.	9% payable annually or an amount of Rs. 1,000 will yield Rs. 1,540 at maturity.	Yes. See Sec. 10(15)(iic)	No	In addition to Rs. 5,00,000.	Yes
10.	**National Savings Scheme $.**	One or two deposits per month in multiples of Rs. 100. Maximum Rs. 30,000 in a year. Individual, H.U.F., A.O.P. & B.O.I. referred to in Sec. 80C(2)(g), can deposit.	@ 11% to be credited annually on 1st April.	On withdrawal 100% of the interest & principal sum taxable.	Under Sec. 80CCA (Refer page 160)	In addition to Rs. 5,00,000.	Yes

11. **10-Year Post Office Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts** have been discontinued w.e.f. 1-4-1986. However, in respect of such accounts opened before 1-4- the depositor will continue to enjoy all the benefits hitherto available under the Income-tax Act and Wealth-tax Act.

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†† Accounts having minimum balance of Rs. 200 during April-September and October-March qualify for six monthly prize draws in the next January and

* A subscribers can make withdrawal in the 6th financial year of the date of the opening account of an amount not exceeding 50% of the balance at the end 4th year immediately preceding the year of withdrawal or at the end of the preceding year, whichever is lower.

A subscriber may, on expiry of 15 years from the end of the year in which the initial subscription was made but before the expiry of one year thereafter, exercise an option with the accounts office in Form H that he would continue to subscribe for a further block period of 5 years. In the event of a subscriber o to subscribe for the aforesaid block period, he would be eligible to make one partial withdrawal per year subject to the condition that the total c withdrawals, during the 5 year block period, shall not exceed 60% of the balance at his credit at the commencement of the said period. Where, howeve subscriber does not wish to make any further subscription, the balance at his credit shall continue to earn interest until he applies to the accounts office f withdrawal of the entire balance standing to his credit.

† Annual accrual of interest allowable for tax purposes. Accrued interest on NSC VI eligible for deduction under section 80C. For details, refer pp. 156-1

‡ An individual and H.U.F. can subscribe in name of any member of the family. For details, refer pp. 156-158.

§ Also exempt in the case of original subscriber upto a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs from Gift-tax in the aggregate in one or more previous years.

§§ Also exempt in the case of original subscriber upto a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs from Gift-tax in the aggregate in one or more previous years.

** For the limited purpose of obtaining advance against the Capital Investment Bonds, the Bonds can be transferred in favour of any banking company, State of India, Co-operative Bank, etc. etc.

$ Lock-in period of 3 years before 1st withdrawal. For the Text of Scheme refer page 81 of I.T.R.R. 1987-88 [47th Consecutive Edition].

Notes:

1. N.S.C. VI & VII issue certificates purchased on or after 1-4-1986 can be encashed only at maturity except in the case of death of the holder or order court of law.
2. An employee who is contributing to a Provident Fund as per his service conditions, can also simultaneously contribute to the Public Provident F
3. The condition of at least six months' holding from the valuation date, does not apply to the Public Provident Fund and National Savings Sche

Source: Director of Small Savings, Maharashtra, opp. Mantralaya, Bombay-400 032.

Your obligations on specified dates under the Direct tax laws

th June, 88 : Submit returns of (1) Income-tax, (2) Wealth-tax and (3) Gift-tax for the assessment year 1988-89†.

July, 88 : For failure to submit the Income-tax return on 30th June, 1988, the consequence is (1) penalty and (2) penal interest at 1.25% for each completed month of default from 1-7-88 to the date of filing the return provided the accounting period in respect of business or professional income ends on or before 29-2-88.

th July, 88 : File quarterly statement of deduction of tax at source for the quarter ending 30-6-88**.

th July, 88 : Submit returns of (1) Income-tax and (2) Wealth-tax for the assessment year 1988-89 in cases where the total income or net wealth includes assets held in a business or profession and the accounting period of such business or profession ends after 29-2-88†. Last date for filing loss return. For details refer page 134.

t August, 88 : Failure to submit the Income-tax return on 29th July, 1988, the consequence is (1) penalty and (2) penal interest at 1.25% for each completed month of default from 1-8-88 to the date of filing the return provided the accounting period in respect of business or professional income ends after 29-2-88.

th September, 88 : 1st instalment of advance tax due for payment by all assessees including new assessees also. On your own accord estimate your current income (including therein capital gains and casual income also) for the assessment year 1989-90 and calculate the tax thereon as explained in the examples (1) & (2) on pp. 308-309. If the advance tax payable (i.e. tax so calculated as reduced by the tax deductible at source) is Rs. 1,500 or more, pay not less than *20%* of such advance tax as 1st instalment. Statement (Form No. 28A) or estimate of income (Form No. 29) is not to be filed. For further details, refer pp. 306-309.

th October, 88 : File quarterly statement of deduction of tax at source for the quarter ending 30th September, 1988**.

th December, 88 : 2nd instalment of advance tax due for payment. Pay not less than *50%* of such advance tax, *as reduced by the amount, if any, paid in the 1st instalment**.

th January, 89 : File quarterly statement of deduction of tax at source for the quarter ending 31st December, 1988**.

th March, 89 : 3rd and last instalment of advance tax due for payment. Pay the *whole amount* of such advance tax *as reduced by the amount or amounts, if any, paid in the 1st and or 2nd instalment**.

th April, 89 : File quarterly statement of deduction of tax at source for the quarter ending 31-3-1989**.

th April, 89 : Annual return of salary for the year ending 31-3-1989 to be filed by employers under Form No. 24. Annual return for interest payment exceeding Rs. 2,500 without deduction of tax at source to be filed under Form No. 27A. Return under Form No. 27B required to be filed by companies where shareholders have filed declaration in Form No. 14B for non-deduction of tax at source from dividend.

* Instalment or instalments of advance tax payable can be increased or decreased by you in the remaining instalment or instalments in accordance with your estimate of the current income and accordingly make the payment of the said amount in the remaining instalment or instalments. In cases where a notice to pay advance tax is served on you [under circumstances mentioned in item 4(b) on page 307], pay the instalment or instalments in accordance with such notice. Here also you can make estimation of current income by sending the intimation in prescribed form to the Assessing Officer and pay the instalment(s) accordingly.

† The return to be accompanied by, proof of payment of self-assessment tax (if due) and necessary particulars and statements required to be filed under section 139(9). For details refer page 133.

** Quarterly statements for (i) interest payments under Form No. 26A; and (ii) payments to contractors and sub-contractors under Form No. 26C.

OTES: 1. **No advance tax need be paid in cases where the ultimate advance tax due and payable is less than Rs. 1,500 [Refer sub-item (2) of item (ii) on page 306].**

2. Tax deducted at source from (i) interest payments exceeding Rs. 2,500 and (ii) payments to contractors or sub-contractors exceeding Rs. 10,000 is to be paid:
   - (*a*) within one week from the last day of the month in which deduction is made, and
   - (*b*) within two months of the expiration of the month in which amount of interest is credited.

3. Tax deducted at source from salary is to be paid within one week from the date of such deduction.

4. Declarations in the prescribed form obtained from the individuals in respect of *(a)* interest on securities, *(b)* dividend income and *(c)* interest other than interest on securities to the effect that their estimated total income of the previous year will be less than the minimum liable to income-tax, are required to be filed with the Commissioner of Income-tax on or before the seventh day of the month next following the month in which the declaration is furnished.

5. For deduction of tax at source not made prior to 1-6-1987, an application in duplicate for the allotment of Tax-deduction account number in Form No. 49B is required to be made within one month from the end of the month in which the tax was deducted or the 30th September 1987, whichever is later, to the Income-tax Officer, if you are deducting tax at source and have not been allotted the Tax-deduction account number.

TYPICAL STEPS WITH AVERAGE RATES*

From Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 taxable income

ASSESSMENT YEARS

1988-89 & 1989-90

Accounting periods: { Financial year ending 31-3-1988, Calendar year 1987 & Samvat year 2043 ending on 22-10-1
Financial year/period ending 31-3-1989.

	ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90			ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90			ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90			ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90			ASSESSM YEARS 1988-89 & 19	
Taxable Income Rs.	Tax Rs.	Average rate	Taxable Income Rs.	Tax Rs.	Average rate	Taxable Income Rs.	Tax Rs.	Average rate	Taxable Income Rs.	Tax Rs.	Average rate	Taxable Income Rs.	Tax Rs.	A
18000	—	—	**20800**	700	3.37	**34000**	4450	13.09	**48000**	8650	18.02	**72000**	18953	2
18100	25	0.14	**20900**	725	3.47	**34500**	4600	13.33	**48500**	8800	18.14	**73000**	19373	2
18200	50	0.27	**21000**	750	3.57	**35000**	4750	13.57	**49000**	8950	18.27	**74000**	19793	2
18300	75	0.41	**21500**	875	4.07	**35500**	4900	13.80	**49500**	9100	18.38	**75000**	20213	2
18400	100	0.54	**22000**	1000	4.55	**36000**	5050	14.03	**50000**	9250	18.50	**76000**	20633	2
18500	125	0.68	**22500**	1125	5.00	**36500**	5200	14.25	**50500**	9923	19.65	**77000**	21053	2
18600	150	0.81	**23000**	1250	5.43	**37000**	5350	14.46	**51000**	10133	19.87	**78000**	21473	27
18700	175	0.94	**23500**	1375	5.85	**37500**	5500	14.67	**51500**	10343	20.08	**79000**	21893	27
18800	200	1.06	**24000**	1500	6.25	**38000**	5650	14.87	**52000**	10553	20.29	**80000**	22313	27
18900	225	1.19	**24500**	1625	6.63	**38500**	5800	15.06	**53000**	10973	20.70	**81000**	22733	28
19000	250	1.32	**25000**	1750	7.00	**39000**	5950	15.26	**54000**	11393	21.10	**82000**	23153	28
19100	275	1.44	**25500**	1900	7.45	**39500**	6100	15.44	**55000**	11813	21.48	**83000**	23573	28
19200	300	1.56	**26000**	2050	7.88	**40000**	6250	15.63	**56000**	12233	21.84	**84000**	23993	28
19300	325	1.68	**26500**	2200	8.30	**40500**	6400	15.80	**57000**	12653	22.20	**85000**	24413	28
19400	350	1.80	**27000**	2350	8.70	**41000**	6550	15.98	**58000**	13073	22.54	**86000**	24833	28
19500	375	1.92	**27500**	2500	9.09	**41500**	6700	16.14	**59000**	13493	22.87	**87000**	25253	29
19600	400	2.04	**28000**	2650	9.46	**42000**	6850	16.31	**60000**	13913	23.19	**88000**	25673	29
19700	425	2.16	**28500**	2800	9.82	**42500**	7000	16.47	**61000**	14333	23.50	**89000**	26093	29
19800	450	2.27	**29000**	2950	10.17	**43000**	7150	16.63	**62000**	14753	23.80	**90000**	26513	29
19900	475	2.39	**29500**	3100	10.51	**43500**	7300	16.78	**63000**	15173	24.08	**91000**	26933	29
20000	500	2.50	**30000**	3250	10.83	**44000**	7450	16.93	**64000**	15593	24.36	**92000**	27353	29
20100	525	2.61	**30500**	3400	11.15	**44500**	7600	17.08	**65000**	16013	24.64	**93000**	27773	29
20200	550	2.72	**31000**	3550	11.45	**45000**	7750	17.22	**66000**	16433	24.90	**94000**	28193	29
20300	575	2.83	**31500**	3700	11.75	**45500**	7900	17.36	**67000**	16853	25.15	**95000**	28613	30
20400	600	2.94	**32000**	3850	12.03	**46000**	8050	17.50	**68000**	17273	25.40	**96000**	29033	30.
20500	625	3.05	**32500**	4000	12.31	**46500**	8200	17.63	**69000**	17693	25.64	**97000**	29453	30.
20600	650	3.16	**33000**	4150	12.58	**47000**	8350	17.77	**70000**	18113	25.88	**98000**	29873	30.
20700	675	3.26	**33500**	4300	12.84	**47500**	8500	17.89	**71000**	18533	26.10	**99000**	30293	30.
20800	700	3.37	**34000**	4450	13.09	**48000**	8650	18.02	**72000**	18953	26.32	**100000**	30713	30.

*This table is to be referred by an individual other than a non-resident.

TYPICAL STEPS WITH AVERAGE RATES* — *(Contd.)*

	ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90				ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90				ASSESSMENT YEARS 1988-89 & 1989-90		
Taxable Income	Tax	Average rate	Balance left after tax	**Taxable Income**	Tax	Average rate	Balance left after tax	**Taxable Income**	Tax	Average rate	Balance left after tax
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.		Rs.	**Rs.**	Rs.		Rs.
100000	30713	30.71	69287	**240000**	104213	43.42	135787	**460000**	219713	47.76	240287
105000	33338	31.75	71662	**245000**	106838	43.61	138162	**470000**	224963	47.86	245037
110000	35963	32.69	74037	**250000**	109463	43.79	140537	**480000**	230213	47.96	249787
115000	38588	33.55	76412	**255000**	112088	43.96	142912	**490000**	235463	48.05	254537
120000	41213	34.34	78787	**260000**	114713	44.12	145287	**500000**	240713	48.14	259287
125000	43838	35.07	81162	**265000**	117338	44.28	147662	**520000**	251213	48.31	268787
130000	46463	35.74	83537	**270000**	119963	44.43	150037	**540000**	261713	48.47	278287
135000	49088	36.36	85912	**275000**	122588	44.58	152412	**560000**	272213	48.61	287787
140000	51713	36.94	88287	**280000**	125213	44.72	154787	**580000**	282713	48.74	297287
145000	54338	37.47	90662	**285000**	127838	44.86	157162	**600000**	293213	48.87	306787
150000	56963	37.98	93037	**290000**	130463	44.99	159537	**620000**	303713	48.99	316287
155000	59588	38.44	95412	**295000**	133088	45.11	161912	**640000**	314213	49.10	325787
160000	62213	38.88	97787	**300000**	135713	45.24	164287	**660000**	324713	49.20	335287
165000	64838	39.30	100162	**310000**	140963	45.47	169037	**680000**	335213	49.30	344787
170000	67463	39.68	102537	**320000**	146213	45.69	173787	**700000**	345713	49.39	354287
175000	70088	40.05	104912	**330000**	151463	45.90	178537	**720000**	356213	49.47	363787
180000	72713	40.40	107287	**340000**	156713	46.09	183287	**740000**	366713	49.56	373287
185000	75338	40.72	109662	**350000**	161963	46.28	188037	**760000**	377213	49.63	382787
190000	77963	41.03	112037	**360000**	167213	46.45	192787	**780000**	387713	49.71	392287
195000	80588	41.33	114412	**370000**	172463	46.61	197537	**800000**	398213	49.78	401787
200000	83213	41.61	116787	**380000**	177713	46.77	202287	**820000**	408713	49.84	411287
205000	85838	41.87	119162	**390000**	182963	46.91	207037	**840000**	419213	49.91	420787
210000	88463	42.13	121537	**400000**	188213	47.05	211787	**860000**	429713	49.97	430287
215000	91088	42.37	123912	**410000**	193463	47.19	216537	**880000**	440213	50.02	439787
220000	93713	42.60	126287	**420000**	198713	47.31	221287	**900000**	450713	50.08	449287
225000	96338	42.82	128662	**430000**	203963	47.43	226037	**920000**	461213	50.13	458787
230000	98963	43.03	131037	**440000**	209213	47.55	230787	**960000**	482213	50.23	477787
235000	101588	43.23	133412	**450000**	214463	47.66	235537	**1000000**	503213	50.32	496787

Rates of Income-tax and Surcharge over Rs. 10,00,000 taxable income:

Assessment years	**Income-tax**	**Surcharge**	**Total tax**	**Balance left**
1988-89 & 1989-90 . .	50.00%	2.50% (being 5% of I.T.)	52.50%	47.50%.

***This table is to be referred by an individual other than a non-resident.**

RAPID FINDER FOR EXCLUSIONS, DEDUCTIONS & RELIEFS IN RESPECT OF TRANSITIONAL PREVIOUS YEAR* (ASSESSMENT YEAR 1989-90)
[AS PER TABLE BELOW RULE 3 OF THE TENTH SCHEDULE (Refer page 331)]

SECTION OF INCOME-TAX ACT	Exclusions, deductions & reliefs which is to be increased in proportion of number of months in the transitional previous year*	NUMBER OF MONTHS IN THE TRANSITIONAL PREVIOUS YEAR*											
		12 months	13 months	14 months	15 months	16 months	17 months	18 months	19 months	20 months	21 months	22 months	23 months
10(3)	Casual income	5,000	5,417	5,833	6,250	6,667	7,083	7,500	7,917	8,333	8,750	9,167	9,583
16	Ceiling limit for standard deduction from salary§	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	19,000	20,000	21,000	22,000	23,000
24(1)(ii)†	Deduction in respect of new residential unit which is let-out	3,600	3,900	4,200	4,500	4,800	5,100	5,400	5,700	6,000	6,300	6,600	6,900
37(2A)	Entertainment expenditure**	10,00,000	10,83,333	11,66,667	12,50,000	13,33,333	14,16,667	15,00,000	15,83,333	16,66,667	17,50,000	18,33,333	19,16,667
44AA(2)(i) & (iii)††	Maintenance of accounts where: (a) business/professional income exceeds .. .. (b) business/professional sales/receipts, exceeds	25,000 2,50,000	27,083 2,70,833	29,167 2,91,667	31,250 3,12,500	33,333 3,33,333	35,417 3,54,167	37,500 3,75,000	39,583 3,95,833	41,667 4,16,667	43,750 4,37,500	45,833 4,58,333	47,917 4,79,167
44AB	Compulsory audit of accounts by persons carrying on: (a) business, if sales, turnover or gross receipts exceeds .. (b) profession, if gross receipts exceeds	40,00,000 10,00,000	43,33,333 10,83,333	46,66,667 11,66,667	50,00,000 12,50,000	53,33,333 13,33,333	56,66,667 14,16,667	60,00,000 15,00,000	63,33,333 15,83,333	66,66,667 16,66,667	70,00,000 17,50,000	73,33,333 18,33,333	76,66,667 19,16,667
48(2)	**Basic deduction from long-term capital gain**	10,000	10,833	11,667	12,500	13,333	14,167	15,000	15,833	16,667	17,500	18,333	19,167
80C(1)	In respect of life insurance premia, etc:												
	(1) **First slab** of qualifying amount eligible for deduction @ **100%** is given in this row below respective number of months' column	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000	8,500	9,000	9,500	10,000	10,500	11,000	11,500
	(2) **Next slab** of qualifying amount eligible for deduction @ **50%** is given in this row below respective number of months' column	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000	8,500	9,000	9,500	10,000	10,500	11,000	11,500
	(3) The ceiling limit of the remainder qualifying amount eligible for deduction @ **40%** is given in the row against respective number of months' column in respect of: (a) Individual & H.U.F. other than author, etc. .. .. .. (b) Authors, playwright, artist, etc.	28,000 48,000	30,333 52,000	32,667 56,000	35,000 60,000	37,333 64,000	39,667 68,000	42,000 72,000	44,333 76,000	46,667 80,000	49,000 84,000	51,333 88,000	53,667 92,000
80C(2)(d)	Ceiling limit for contribution to recognised provident fund by the employee	10,000	10,833	11,667	12,500	13,333	14,167	15,000	15,833	16,667	17,500	18,333	19,167
80C(4)	Qualifying amount not to exceed: (1) in case of author, playwright, artist, etc. .. .. .. (2) in case of any other individual & H.U.F.	60,000 40,000	65,000 43,333	70,000 46,667	75,000 50,000	80,000 53,333	85,000 56,667	90,000 60,000	95,000 63,333	1,00,000 66,667	1,05,000 70,000	1,10,000 73,333	1,15,000 76,667
80F(2)(b)	Charitable trust to get accounts audited where the gross total income exceeds	50,000	54,167	58,333	62,500	66,667	70,833	75,000	79,167	83,333	87,500	91,667	95,833
80L(1)	**Maximum deduction for dividend, etc.**	7,000	7,583	8,167	8,750	9,333	9,917	10,500	11,083	11,667	12,250	12,833	13,417
80L(1) 1st proviso	Additional deduction for Units, N.D.S. etc. (Refer page 168)	3,000	3,250	3,500	3,750	4,000	4,250	4,500	4,750	5,000	5,250	5,500	5,750
80L(1) 2nd proviso	Further deduction for N.D.S. & dividend‡ (Refer page 168) ..	3,000	3,250	3,500	3,750	4,000	4,250	4,500	4,750	5,000	5,250	5,500	5,750
80 U	Deduction in case of totally blind/handicapped persons ..	15,000	16,250	17,500	18,750	20,000	21,250	22,500	23,750	25,000	26,250	27,500	28,750
139A	Application for allotment of Permanent account number where business receipts/sales exceeds	50,000	54,167	58,333	62,500	66,667	70,833	75,000	79,167	83,333	87,500	91,667	95,833

1792(C)

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* Where the transitional previous year consist of part of a month, the part of the month less than 15 days will be ignored and if it is 15 days or more, it will be counted as a whole month [Proviso to Rule 3 of the Tenth Schedule].

† Reference of section should be clause (d) of 2nd proviso to section 23(1) as the limit of Rs. 3,600 is mentioned therein and not in section 24(1)(ii).

** Figure mentioned in the table is Rs. 10,000 but correct figure should be Rs. 10,00,000 as Rs. 10,000 does not appear in section 37(2A).

†† Reference of section 44AA(2)(i) & (iii) is mentioned in the table but correct reference should be 44AA(2)(i) & (ii) as there is no clause (iii) in section 44AA(2)

ACCOUNTING PERIODS WITH REFERENCE TO ASSESSMENT YEAR

Assessment Year	Financial Year ending on	Calendar Year	Samvat Year	Exemption Limits for Individuals	
				I.T. Rs.	W.T. Rs.
1971-72*	31-3-71	1970	2026 (10-11-69 to 30-10-70)	5,000	1,00,000
1972-73§	31-3-72	1971	2027 (31-10-70 to 19-10-71)	5,000	1,00,000
1973-74§	31-3-73	1972	2028 (20-10-71 to 5-11-72)	5,000	1,00,000
1974-75§	31-3-74	1973	2029 (6-11-72 to 26-10-73)	5,000	1,00,000
1975-76§	31-3-75	1974	2030 (27-10-73 to 13-11-74)	6,000	1,00,000
1976-77§	31-3-76	1975	2031 (14-11-74 to 3-11-75)	8,000	1,00,000
1977-78§	31-3-77	1976	2032 (4-11-75 to 23-10-76)	8,000	1,00,000
1978-79§	31-3-78	1977	2033 (24-10-76 to 11-11-77)	10,000	1,00,000
1979-80§	31-3-79	1978	2034 (12-11-77 to 31-10-78)	10,000	1,00,000
1980-81†	31-3-80	1979	2035 (1-11-78 to 20-10-79)	10,000	1,50,000
1981-82†	31-3-81	1980	2036 (21-10-79 to 7-11-80)	12,000	1,50,000
1982-83†	31-3-82	1981	2037 (8-11-80 to 27-10-81)	15,000	1,50,000
1983-84†	31-3-83	1982	2038 (28-10-81 to 15-11-82)	15,000	1,50,000
1984-85††	31-3-84	1983	2039 (16-11-82 to 4-11-83)	15,000	1,50,000
1985-86††	31-3-85	1984	2040 (5-11-83 to 24-10-84)	15,000	1,50,000
1986-87††	31-3-86	1985	2041 (25-10-84 to 12-11-85)	18,000	2,50,000
1987-88††	31-3-87	1986	2042 (13-11-85 to 2-11-86)	18,000	2,50,000
1988-89†*	31-3-88	1987	2043 (3-11-86 to 22-10-87)	18,000	2,50,000
1989-90	31-3-89	‡	$	18,000	2,50,000

‡ For assessees following calendar year, the 'transitional previous year' relevant to assessment year 1989-90 will comprise a period of 15 months (from 1-1-1988 to 31-3-1989). For further details, refer page 313.

$ For assessees following samvat year, the 'transitional previous year' relevant to assessment year 1989-90 will comprise a period of 17 months (from 23-10-1987 to 31-3-1989). For further details, refer page 313.

TIME LIMIT FOR ISSUE OF NOTICE UNDER THE INCOME-TAX ACT, 1961:

* During financial year 1988-89, the Income-tax Officer cannot initiate proceedings for this year or any earlier year under the Income-tax Act, either for assessment or re-assessment [Section 149(1)].

§ During financial year 1988-89, the Income-tax Officer cannot initiate proceedings under the Income-tax Act for these years either for assessment or re-assessment unless the necessary sanction is obtained from the Central Board of Direct Taxes and the income chargeable to tax which might have escaped assessment amounts to or is likely to amount to Rs. 50,000 or more for that year [Section 149(1) read with Section 151(1)].

† During financial year 1988-89, the Income-tax Officer cannot initiate proceedings under the Income-tax Act for these years either for assessment or re-assessment unless the necessary sanction is obtained from the Commissioner of Income-tax [Section 149(1) read with Section 151(2)].

†† The Income-tax Officer can issue notice under section 148 for these years, if he has reason to believe that income chargeable to tax has escaped assessment (Section 147).

†* The Income-tax Officer can issue notice under section 139(2) if, in his opinion, the total income is assessable under the Income-tax Act, 1961 [Section 139(2)].

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